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# The American Homeopathist.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

SOME few of the medical colleges still follow the old and many times unjust practice of offering a prize for unusual excellence in one or the other departments of the college. A man grown who, having entered upon the serious task of fitting himself for the medical profession, yet needs the spur of a glittering bauble to incite him to do his fullest endeavor in his life work, is not very much entitled to the medical honors he solicits. School children and others of immature judgment, whose parents or guardians "pay the freight," may be lighthoused by the promise of a picture in four colors, a reward-of-merit card, a red-edged, gaudily bound, goody-goody book, and the like; but this motive ought not to govern in a professional school.

\* \* \*

IF it were always possible to confer the blue ribbon or the twenty-dollar gold piece, suitably inscribed with the donor's name, upon the most meritorious party, who would, in truth, bear the palm of victory in future days, and not upon the tar-bucket memory party, who has neither practical knowledge nor inclination, then there might be the less objection to the continuance of the much-abused custom. (It may be possible, indeed, that the giver of the medal is not by any means a loser by his generosity. It is an advertisement in the catalogue, a prominent item of the commencement exercises, and a long-lasting advertisement in the mind of the recipient after the *alma mater* has been deserted and the cold world attempted. It is really a very cheap way to become locally famous.) But, on the other hand, it is a well-known fact in all ages that the prize boy or girl was not the one who knocked the persimmons in after life. American history especially is vocal with the success of the other boy or girl.

THERE is something in the workings of the world that brings out the good or the bad that is in mankind. A competitive examination, after a study of three or four years, brings out only the readiness of memory and the imitative faculty. The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. The prize scholar, like the class essayist, may live to find the special excellence for which he was crowned with the laurel wreath was about the only thing which has proved inutile to him. There is also the constant menace of injustice being done; that human nature being human nature, even in the medical fraternity, a pet scholar or one's own student may be selected for the wearing of the twenty-dollar gold piece artistically decorated and suitably engraved, or the forceps, or the surgical set. The writer of this editorial confesses to a sense of soreness on this point; although himself the recipient of a prize, he yet feels that others in his class were as justly entitled to the same, all things being considered, as himself; he also remembers that the giving of this and other prizes caused unpleasantness not alone among the contestants, but among his faculty, so that to this day some of these members have never again been friendly, and in all human probability never again will be.

\* \* \*

IT is better, it is cheaper, it is more just and complimentary to medical students to treat them simply as ladies and gentlemen engaged upon a life work, who need no moneyed or medaled incentive to do better than their own common sense teaches them they should do. The gift enterprise department might safely be removed from the medical college curriculum and relegated to oblivion with other of the peculiar traditions of the earlier teaching methods.

## Materia Medica Miscellany.

**Arsenicum**, THE "LIQUID CATHETER."—Mrs. C. W. D. was taken with a severe pain in the left side, accompanied by chilliness and short, hacking cough, says the Chicago Homeopath. Thinking it nothing but a cold, she "doctored" it in accordance with the usual domestic methods. The pain persisted, dyspnœa came on, grew worse, and was followed by orthopnœa. Forty-eight hours after the inception of the attack the writer was summoned. At that time the respirations were rapid, shallow, and labored, pulse fast and weak. Dyspnœa was intense, and patient was unable to either eat or sleep. Percussion disclosed flatness over the entire left thorax below the clavicle. The apex beat of the heart was to the right of the sternum. The case looked critical, and paracentesis appeared a necessity. Not having an aspirator at hand, the operation was postponed. Patient was given arsenicum alb., 3x trit., 2 grains once an hour. Returned the next morning with aspirator, but found patient markedly better. Continued treatment, and the next day she showed still further improvement. Progress toward recovery commenced and continued from the first hour. Nothing but arsenicum was given from the first till the patient was discharged, recovered. The effusion disappeared with a rapidity that bordered on the marvelous, and the cure was apparently complete. This was in 1889, and the patient has had no similar trouble since. A remarkable feature of this case was that the patient came from a phthisical family, had lost a daughter with phthisis shortly before this attack, and in view of these facts was practically given up as doomed; but she recovered, to the surprise of doctor and discomfiture of undertaker.—Harvey Dale, M. D.

**Berberis Vulg.** FOR PAIN IN RIGHT URETER.—Mrs. N., aged forty-two years, has had leucorrhœa for several months. She has pain in the right kidney, following the course of the ureter. Has had cough since she was a little girl. Berberis was given, thinking that these pains came from sand passing through the ureter. After the pains she passed large quantities of muddy urine. The curative effect of a drug is on the reverse side of the provings. Ber-

beris has cured the pain in the right ureter, and the pain in the left ureter has been produced by the remedy. Berberis is a great remedy for passages of stone or sand through the ureters. Her appetite is better since she began taking the remedy; her cough continues same, but in every other respect she is better. On the third return of the patient the berberis was discontinued and sac. lac. substituted. Progressed to complete recovery.—From Private Notes.

**Iodine** IN CHRONIC OVARITIS.—Anna P., aged forty-two, has pain in abdomen and in bowels, more on left side; has been suffering in this way for twenty-six years, with relief at times. On lifting the arms there is a tearing pain in the left groin. Wakes up at 3 A. M., and can't sleep any more. Aggravation from walking too much; better from moderate exercise. Pains come on at 3 A. M. She can lie on either side, but not very long. Relief after eating. Pains come on just about meal times. Can't eat sour things. Tenderness on pressure in left ovary. Pain in left ovary during stool, a little before stool, and also after stool. Has leucorrhœa, aggravated on passing stool. Giddiness, with sensation as if she would fall, on exercise. Faint, sick spell, with nausea, on getting up in the morning. Fresh fish gives nausea. Has to lie propped up on account of difficult breathing. Leucorrhœa white and thick; burns and smarts. Menses twice per month, but natural in quantity. Bowels move twice, sometimes three times a day. Has trouble in urinating, a little at a time, red color, with aggravation in night. The pains in the ovarian region are worse at 3 P. M. The urine intermits, as it does in conium. Iodine was given because of the pain just before eating and the relief upon eating, the early morning sleeplessness, the left side trouble, and because the menses come, and stop, and go on again. Improvement was marked from the first dose, and was progressive for several weeks, when sac. lac. was substituted. Entire recovery.—From Private Notes.

**Stramonium** IN LAMENESS OF KNEE.—Julia, aged five years, has pain in left knee, which may be the beginning of hip-joint disease. On rotating the leg in socket no pain is experienced, nor on suddenly striking the leg below the knee are the patellar reflexes absent. She has spon-

taneous limping, with occasional pains in inner part of left knee. Colocynth and stramonium are the two specific remedies for this disease. Stramonium acts well where there is an inflammation arising from syphilitic origin. Stramonium 1000 was given her one week ago, and to-day she reports getting better every day: she has had no screaming spells; her limping is almost gone. She was, therefore, put upon sac. lac.—From Private Notes.

**Conium** IN DYSMENORRHEA.—Miss G., aged twenty-five, has always had dysmenorrhea, says Dr. Goodno in Hoyne's Clinical Therapeutics, the flow scanty, almost stopped; epistaxis, cough, stitches through the left lung at times. Two years ago, after unusual exertion had bearing-down pains, etc. Bry., sepia, sulph., and graph. relieved dysmenorrhea somewhat, but the prolapsus pains increased. Examination showed uterus prolapsed and anteverted; bearing down as though the womb would be forced from the vulva, aggravated when standing and walking, before and during the menses; intermittent flow of the urine, with cutting after micturition; obstinate constipation, absence of stools for seven days (long standing); stools large, hard, and followed by tremulous weakness; she must lie down; dull pain below left mamma (one year); conium 1000, with prompt relief and speedy cure.

**Lycopodium** IN SCIATICA AND LUMBAGO OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.—Dr. Banerjee in Calcutta Med. Jour.—An old lady, aged seventy years, was suffering from very painful sciatica and lumbago for the last twenty years. Since the last five years she was confined to bed. She never suffered from rheumatism nor gout. She was subject to acidity only.

Present condition: Very irritable, abuses servants and relatives needlessly, and then weeps; very obstinate; always afraid of being left alone; this dread of solitude is noticeable both in the day and at night; is drowsy during the day, but wakeful at night; starting on falling asleep at night; continued oppression of the chest, and dyspnoea from the least exertion; complains of painful flatulence every night; cough day and night with copious purulent expectoration which tasted salty; frequent copious urination at night and wetting of the bed every night. Another

prominent symptom was burning between the scapulæ (like coals of fire). This also she used to feel in the night after lying down and when the back was in contact with the bed.

All these symptoms closely resembled lycopodium symptoms, and it was prescribed in the 30th potency thrice daily. After taking six doses she felt almost cured. No more medicine was given. She has been enjoying good health since the last six months.

**Calcarea Carb.** IN RHEUMATISM.—Dr. Chaudhuri in Calcutta Med. Jour.—A lady, aged about thirty-four, was suffering from acute shifting rheumatic pains in the left arm from the shoulder to the elbow joint. The pain was of a very agonizing character, which she described as aching and throbbing. There was aggravation from cold and during the periods of full and new moon. There was no decided swelling or tenderness. She came under my treatment on the 4th of May, 1893. Puls., bryo., rhus tox., mez., were given, but without effect. It at last became less under calc. c. 12. On the 13th of June, the day of new moon, notwithstanding that calc. c. was being continued, the pain again returned in an aggravated form, though not as bad as before, but it was less the next day. By the further persistent administration of the same medicine the pain disappeared altogether, and did not return.

**Cuprum** IN CHOLERA.—The old school is awaking to the fact that the microbic doctrine of cholera has not been able to introduce a successful therapeutics of the disease. And accordingly we find a French physician, M. Mouricourt, drawing attention to a mode of treatment which was found efficacious before the doctrine of microbes had come into existence. He refers to the practice of Dr. Burq, who, in 1849, is said to have succeeded in arresting the cramps of cholera by copper bars in the majority of cases, and who, in 1866, by the internal use of sulphate of copper, effected sixteen cures in eighteen most severe cases, in which there was no heat, no pulse, and no urine.

Need we remind our colleagues of the dominant school that so far back as 1831 Hahnemann recommended the use of copper in cholera on the only rational principle on which drugs ought to be administered in any disease, and that ever



since copper has been the sheet anchor in suitable cases?

**Kalmia** IN CARDIAC HEADACHE.—Dr. Pröll (Hom. Monatsblätter) relates the case of a boy of thirteen who suffered from headache and weak memory to such an extent that he was obliged to leave school. The cause was found in an insufficiency of the cardiac valves, and kalmia 1 was given three times a day. In three days there was slight improvement. The remedy was given twice daily in the 2d dil. The headache then occurred occasionally only. The 3d dil. was now substituted, and continued for seven days, when the headaches had wholly disappeared. Seven months after the boy was found to have been studying without interruption.

**Cinnabaris** IN GONORRHEAL SEQUELÆ.—Oscar Hansen, M. D., Copenhagen Hom. World.—H. J. N., stonecutter, forty-two years old; twenty years ago he had gonorrhea with condylomata, and eleven years ago he was treated by me for, and cured of, mucous papulæ in fauces, at anus, and between the toes, also of maculous syphilides on the chest and back with merc. sol., trit. 1c. Has now, at the commencement of the treatment, October 14, 1890, been sick for three months. On both shoulders and on the chest, below claviculæ, are spread papulous, scaling syphilides, red-brown in color, and without itching. On the scalp the eruption is very close-set, maculous, and peeling off in small, fine scales. On the right side of the neck a gummous tumor as large as a hazel nut. An increasing falling off of hair. Outside of this nothing noteworthy was found, and the general condition was good. Merc. sol. in 1c. trit. as large as a pea, morning and evening, was prescribed. As no sign of improvement showed itself, I, on January 15, 1891, determined to give him merc. sol., trit. dec. 1, as much as could lie on the point of a penknife, morning and evening. Already, by February 28, the gummous lump had disappeared. The eruption on the body had paled, the peeling off on the scalp having decreased, while the falling off of the hair was but trifling. The medicine was continued with for eight days, then pausing eight days, and so on alternating, until June 3, when only the eruption on the shoulders and the chest

was unchanged. I then gave him cinnabaris 1c. trit., morning and evening. Already, on July 13, I received a letter, stating that he was perfectly well, and that the eruption had completely disappeared. He has since then felt perfectly well.

I must in this case add that in later years, during which skin and venereal diseases have become my specialty, I have always used lower dilutions and triturations. Before we lost our liberty to dispense I often, ten, twelve, fifteen years ago, treated these diseases with higher dilutions, but generally either no improvement occurred, or the improvement was so exceedingly slow that the patients left the treatment. It was first when I constantly used lower dilutions and triturations that I had my eyes opened to how much homeopathy does in these cases, and how much superior it is to allopathy.

**Silicea** IN ALVEOLAR ABSCESS.—P. C. Majumdar, M. D., in Indian Hom. Review (Calcutta).—A young man, aged about thirty-five, had an attack of what is called "gumboil." It was awfully painful, and I was called on July 15, 1889. On examination I found whole of the lower alveolar arch tumefied and of dusky red color. There was also some swelling of the lower maxillary bone in front. There was much salivation of tenacious consistence and fetid odor. I found it to be a distinct case for mercurius, and so I gave him a powder of mercurius sol. 6 every four hours. Next morning the pains much abated and the salivation less.

It has, however, transpired that my patient changed his treatment and an allopathic surgeon was called, who directed him to take away the two lower incisors. That was done, and the patient's complaint instead of being ameliorated was fearfully aggravated. There was a big swelling on the cheek right side lower down. It was poulticed and operated upon, and the poor fellow had been suffering ever since. I was again consulted, after he had been a month under allopathic treatment. The allopathic surgeon suggested the removal of a portion of the lower maxillary bone, which was said to be in a necrosed condition.

On my second visit I found nearly the whole row of lower teeth gone. There were several fistulous ulcers on the gum, oozing out a con-

siderable quantity of sanious pus. My patient was much prostrated and emaciated, fever of a hectic type appearing every evening. This fever used to increase to a great extent during the change of moon. I at once had a happy selection in silicea 6, which was given morning and evening, with much improvement, and the patient was completely restored to health in the course of a month.

**Nitric Acid** IN ULCERS, ETC.—When applied to the skin in crude form, nitric acid burns a hole with a ragged edge and uneven outline; but the burn sinks deep down into the part. A light application to the skin leaves a brownish discoloration. Therefore remember that the nitric acid patient may have brown (liver) spots on the skin, and that the ulcers are deep, but of ragged outline.

Kali bichromicum has a deep ulcer, but with a clear-cut edge, as if made with a conductor's punch. Mercurius has a ragged ulcer, but it is superficial, rarely sinking deeply into the tissues.

The ulcers of nitric acid are fetid, exuding a greenish fluid, with urinous odor peculiar to this remedy. The ulcers, boils, and skin troubles generally develop the sensation of a splinter sticking in the part, especially when pressing upon them. You will find this anywhere about the body, nose, throat, chest, rectum, etc. The ulcers bleed upon the lightest touch, even from the application of dressing or the touch of the tamponade. They are made worse from the touch of cold water.

The special affinity of this remedy is for the junctions of the mucous membrane with the skin; hence at the orifices of the body, where it will develop pimples, boils, ulcers, etc. Therefore look out for sore mouths with ptyalism, troubles about the rectum, vagina, eyes, etc.

The urine of this remedy is likened for odor to that of the horse. This peculiar odor is found generally about the nitric acid patient, whether from the sweat, the fluids exuding from the sores, the stool, the menses, or elsewhere.

In nasal diphtheria nitric acid is one of the chief remedies, the discharge from the nose being very watery, offensive, excoriating every part it touches, and having the urinous odor.

Nitric acid has an especial affinity for syphilis that has been mercurialized. When mercury

has been used, hepar is indicated; but when syphilis and mercury conjoined appear in the system, then nitric acid.—From Private Notes.

**Lycopodium** IN INFLUENZA.—Villers, Arch. f. Hom.; Jour. Brit. Hom. Soc.—A lady, aged forty-three, had an attack of influenza, after which a dry cough remained, which presented no marked characteristics, and consequently left me free to select from a large number of medicines. I had treated her with various drugs for five or six days, when I ascertained that the cough was most troublesome between 6 and 8 P. M. This led me to prescribe lycopodium, of which she got two doses daily. During the first twenty-four hours the cough became loose, in two days it turned into an ordinary catarrh, and terminated in a short time under the same medicine.

**Graphites** IN ERUPTION.—Lutze, Allg. h. Ztg.—A young lady had suffered for two years from a white, branlike, rough eruption occupying the whole side of the right forefinger. It exuded a little occasionally, and for the last fourteen days showed a tendency to spread to the thumb. The eruption somewhat resembled that seen by the author in a case of leprosy, though, of course, that disease was out of the question in this case. Graphit. 30, two doses at a week's interval, was the only medicine prescribed, and when seen six weeks later the eruption had completely disappeared.

## COLLEGE CULLINGS.

### New York Homeopathic Medical College.\*

PATIENTS will often come to the physician complaining of cystitis when, in fact, they have metritis. Insist upon a digital examination in order to be sure of your diagnosis.—*Macy*.

THE main factor in a differential diagnosis between hemorrhage from the stomach and from the upper portion of the intestinal tract in which vomiting is absent is that hematemesis is followed by the symptoms of acute gastric catarrh, while hemorrhage of the intestine is not.—*Dowling*.

In prescribing anacardium the peculiar mental condition calling for this drug should always

\* Compiled by special representative for the American Homeopathist.



be kept in mind. A person requiring anacardium has a great loss of memory, is suspicious, and has an irresistible desire for profanity.—*Allen*.

THE aurum patient is melancholy, talks of suicide, but never attempts to take his own life.—*Allen*.

IN old secondary and tertiary cases of syphilis in which the nasal and lachrymal bones are being destroyed I have never found a drug which has so wide a sphere as aurum. Platinum holds second place.—*Allen*.

IN breaking up the adhesions of a fibrous ankylosis it is much better to employ flexion instead of extension, as by so doing the adhesions are broken up just as thoroughly, and without the danger of putting the blood vessels and nerves on the stretch.—*Wilcox*.

IN cases in which you have reason to suspect a fever, and the thermometer shows only 98° per mouth, do not be satisfied or misled, as the patient may have taken large draughts of ice water or some other cold substance, which will lower the temperature of the mouth. This is a point worth remembering.—*Dowling*.

CRACKED ice and brandy is an excellent remedy for severe vomiting, and will often prove effective when other remedies have failed.—*Dowling*.

A DISEASE which ordinarily may have very little effect may prove fatal to the diabetic.—*Dillon*.

SUDDEN disappearance of pain in inflammation without the use of opiates means gangrene.—*Wilcox*.

PERITONITIS presents an excellent picture for bryonia, and this drug will be indicated in a large per cent. of these cases.—*Shelton*.

#### Hering of Chicago.

YOU will find only a few remedies for headache accompanied by great hunger. I know of but three: anac., china sulph., and psorinum.—*Sanger*.

A SMALL chin generally indicates a weak heart; advise such patients not to use tobacco. If the patient be hollow and thin through the cheeks, you may expect to find stomach dis-

order; and if the face is narrow through the cheek bones, you will find defective lung power.—*Roberts*.

IN cases of persistent diarrhea after vaccination thuja will generally give relief.—*H. C. Allen*.

COUGH ameliorated by warm drinks: spongia. What other remedy has this?—*H. C. Allen*.

IN cases of poor recovery from la grippe, or where that disease is followed by brain or lung trouble, I have frequently found lac. can. to be the indicated remedy.—*H. C. Allen*.

THE object of a drainage tube is to *drain*: it is to be kept in a wound from three hours to three months, if necessary.—*Crutcher*.

IN photophobia without apparent cause conium is the first remedy to be thought of.—*A. L. Day*.

WITH measles you may often find a complication of capillary bronchitis. Now, if you remember that chelidonium covers these conditions in a vast majority of these cases, you will have but little trouble in their treatment.—*Hoyne*.

PROFESSOR HOWARD CRUTCHER: I present some rules for general guidance that I think will prove reliable in the treatment of appendicitis:

1. The pulse and temperature are not safe guides as to the local condition.
2. Cessation of pain may indicate either approaching recovery or impending death.
3. Where acute pain is aroused by digital pressure over the cæcal point, operate at once.
4. "Early operation" means before pus has formed.
5. When pus has formed, do not invade the peritoneal cavity unless such a course is imperatively demanded.
6. Medical cases are relieved promptly by the appropriate remedies; surgical cases ought to be relieved as promptly by surgery.
7. To allow a gangrenous appendix to butcher a patient is worse than any abuse charged against surgery.
8. One attack of appendicitis invariably predisposes to a second attack.
9. Succeeding attacks are increasingly dangerous.

10. A mistake on the side of non-interference gives the patient seven chances out of eight ; a mistake on the side of interference, if mistake is ever made on that side, gives the sufferer forty-nine chances out of fifty.

11. When in doubt, *operate*.

**Southern Homeopathic Medical College, Baltimore.**

PROFESSOR JANNEY : Sprains are sometimes taken for rheumatism. Always get the history.

In a sprain the ligaments or synovia are injured, and a good way to diagnose which is by forcing together or pressing apart the bones of the joint. If it is ligamentous injury, the latter gives pain, and if of the synovial membrane, the former does. Besides, there are heat, swelling, and pain attending injury to the synovial membrane, and only pain prominently when the ligaments are injured.

Flannel makes best bandage for such cases, as its resiliency makes it the best for even pressure. Sponges also, bound about joint and then water poured on them, are a good procedure and give good results.

#### MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

PROFESSOR PRICE : We may sum up all we need to say of the allopathic divisions of the materia medica as such in a few words.

The astringents are good sometimes for local use. I have found, in diarrhea, when used to stop discharges that after the few days of their action a worse condition always ensues.

Tonics most frequently act because of their homeopathicity.

Stimulants are orthodox treatment in typhoid and many diseases, but should *only* be used when threatened collapse.

Among the prominent sedatives are some of our best remedies, and they act better under our manner of prescribing.

Emetics are good when poison is taken, but dangerous results, as apoplexy and hernia, have been known to follow their administration.

Cathartics may possibly be of use to rid bowels of some acute condition and in dropsical effusions.

Diuretics may be used in dropsy, also diaphoretics, and the latter, too, in congestion of the kidney, both as a last resort only.

Expectorants we do not need, nor emmenagogues. Ergot acts well when an active uterine motor stimulant is needed.

Antacids, absorbents, and solvents might be called for in a mechanical sense.

The best anthelmintics, *cina*, or its principle *santonin*, and *spigelia*, we use, but homeopathically.

For *teniæ* I prefer the following : chloroform, 1 dram ; castor oil, 2 ounces ; croton oil, 2 drops ; and peppermint, 1 ounce—to be taken at one dose on an empty stomach.

But in the alteratives we see much of interest. Their unknown action—to the allopath—is but homeopathy, and one day it may be accepted as such.

#### VAGINAL HYSTERECTOMY FOR PROCIDENTIA.

Service of Professor J. S. BARNARD.

A[CONSECUTIVE report of a vaginal hysterectomy for procidentia by Pratt's improved method in Professor J. S. Barnard's gynecological clinic : Parts are shaved and cleansed, urine drawn, and proper diet given. Peroxide of hydrogen is used in vagina and rectum, and resulting *débris* washed away with sterilized water. Then bovine is injected in vagina and rubbed about pudenda as a stimulant to tissue. Sims' retracting speculum is inserted in vagina, which well dilates lower part of vagina. Cervix is now drawn down, and the anterior and posterior lips are run through with a needle threaded with strong silk ligature, and these strings, about four inches long, are used as guy ropes. Gradual dilatation of both internal and external os up to 23 American scale next is done. (But little resistance.) Then sterilized wicking is packed in for the purpose of absorbing all moisture, withdrawn, and new, dry sterilized wicking again inserted. This is allowed to remain with the object of furnishing body to the relaxed uterine tissue. A line is cut around the cervix with curved scissors about one-eighth of an inch deep—through mucous membrane—and about one-half inch from tip of cervix. The membrane is now dissected off and back, traction being made on the guy ropes. Dissection is done clear up to the situation of the internal os, when the attached tense fibers of the uterine ligatures are come in

contact with anteriorly. Entrance is now made into the abdominal cavity by cutting through the peritoneal wall. The slippery feeling of the peritoneum makes it unmistakable. Instead of, as in the usual operation, enlarging this opening and turning the fundus out of the vagina being done now, the dissection was continued on up to show how easily it could be executed, as in Langenbach's operation. Posteriorly an opening is made into the *cul-de-sac* of Douglas. The fundus is drawn out, and a line of incision made along the attachment of the broad ligaments, meeting at the upper part like a V. With the hysterectomy knife, made especially for such work, the ligaments are separated from the uterus, and as the fingers are beneath and around them on each side, bleeding is easily controlled. Forceps are used for bleeding points, and some are ligated. Dissection is continued until the uterus is liberated. Several points of adhesions are noted during operation, and in this case are so bad that they would have made suprapubic hysterectomy a very grave procedure. The ends of the fallopian tubes had been caught with T-forceps for location purposes, and these were now found and the tubes and ovaries brought out into view, making examination complete, easy, and thorough. Though the patient is in a dorsal position, the intestines and omentum give no trouble. Ovaries are found somewhat bound down, but normal. The suturing is now commenced. This is done from both the tubes toward the center, a continued overstitch being used, drawing the anterior and posterior margins of broad ligaments together and pushing back what is between. The center is used to finish up with, as it can be better done. Two needles are used, one on each side, threaded with catgut. After sewing the parts are pushed back in place, and they recede nicely.

*Notes.*—The peritoneum is easily recognized by its glistening, whitish appearance and its slippery feeling beneath the fingers.

Laxness of tissue, as in this operation, makes the danger of going into rectum and the bladder quite grave. These and the arteries are for the most part escaped by keeping close to the uterine tissue.

As to the inflammatory condition noted, by this operation no raw tissue is made by which

sepsis might arise. And should any arise access is very easily gained for draining or cleansing. Up to several days no trouble has arisen in this case.

The dressing is to be noted. A piece of raw silk, about five inches long and tied with long silk strings at both ends, was dusted externally with quinine, having inside a small piece of iodoform gauze, and passed into the cavity left by the removed uterus. Then iodoform was sprinkled on parts, and vagina packed with gauze in such manner as would be drawn out by length, and not in lump. Dressings are to be removed in six days.

The instruments for this operation were all steamed. No water touches the tissues after the operation begins, sterilized gauze being used for what cleansing is necessary.

#### UNDESCENDED TESTICLE: IDIOCY; EXPLORATORY LAPAROTOMY; FAILURE.

By HOWARD CRUTCHER, M. D., Chicago.

It again becomes my duty to put on record another surgical failure.

A boy of eight years, who has been idiotic since his second year, was referred to me by Professor J. A. Tomhagen, who had exhausted the resources of therapeutics for the relief of the patient without benefit. The little fellow was remarkably bright in some respects,—his parents were highly intelligent people,—and as the boy clutched continually at his genitals, it was thought that a retained left testicle was producing reflex symptoms. Careful investigation failed to reveal the slightest external traces of that gland. The right testicle was apparently perfectly normal in all respects.

I explained to the parents the dangers of the operation, the likelihood of failure to find the gland, and the small prospects for improvement in any event. They were in a desperate frame of mind concerning the present hopelessness of their only child, and left the case entirely in my hands. After consultation with Dr. Bayard Holmes, who is in many respects the foremost surgical authority in this city, I concluded to do an exploratory operation.

Assisted by Drs. W. W. Stafford, E. E. Tracey, W. E. Warren, F. H. Lockwood, Charles J.



Watts, and in the presence of a number of physicians and students, I made an incision about an inch and a half in length straight up from the middle of the internal ring. Not finding the testicle near the ring, I opened the peritoneum and explored most carefully every recess likely to serve as a lodgment for the misplaced gland. No cord was found anywhere, and after a most diligent search no trace of the missing organ could be detected in any direction. I was assisted in the search by Drs. Stafford and Tracey, and we concluded unanimously that (1) either there had never been a left testicle, or (2) that it had degenerated beyond all recognition. The failure to find the faintest traces of a cord would seem to favor the former view. The operation, of course, was an entire failure. It even destroyed what faint hopes we had of finding a dislocated organ to be the source of reflex irritation. Such cases are extremely unpleasant from whatever standpoint they are viewed.

In looking over the records I find that such cases are very rare. I once removed a testicle from the left inguinal canal, and, indeed, these glands when out of place are generally found in the canal or immediately behind the ring. Professor Bayard Holmes had a case a few days ago where he found the right testicle just between the peritoneum and the transversalis fascia, lying a little below the internal ring.

There have been a great many attempts made to bring a dislocated testicle into the scrotum and to retain it therein, but all such operations have been failures. There is really no justification for such an attempt. Mr. Curling says that misplaced testicles are invariably useless so far as the production of spermatozoa is concerned, and this view is held by the ablest surgical authorities everywhere. Such a gland is utterly useless; it is a source of annoyance or danger in nearly all cases, and the only rational treatment is extirpation.

### "HOW HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES CURE."

By D. H. ROBERTS, M. D., Owatonna, Minn.

I HAVE been very much interested in Dr. E. I. Kirk's article in your last issue, November 15. It is a very smooth and beautiful theory, and contains very much that is undoubtedly

true, but there are parts of it that are not so clear to me.

Let us leave "the world of causes and the world of effects" just as the doctor presents them, also the "human organism," but, in passing, consider for a moment "the origin of disease." While all diseases and abnormal conditions of the human system may, in a general sense, or theoretically, originate in the spiritual world, or world of causes, it seems to me that, for practical purposes, we do well to recognize the intervening material causes. It is very evident that many diseases do not originate in the mind or spiritual part of the patient. Sickness may come from external injuries, contagion, infection, or miasm—thus reversing the order—and so approach the internal from the external man.

In giving us the "natural means to guard against disease" it seems to me that the doctor has left out the most important factor. I cannot believe that the great central Being that is substance itself and life itself,—the great I AM, the loving Father of all,—has left even a fallen world nothing better to prevent affliction, disease, and death than "civil laws and the fear of the loss of fame and honor." Are not the vital forces of the system always in the effort to protect and preserve the life and health of all its parts? Those forces that build, mold, and animate the material body, do they not labor with equal fervor and zeal to protect and preserve it? Those forces that cause horns and fangs, spurs and stings, to grow upon animals for their defense, do they not most assiduously watch and protect all the organs and delicate mechanism of the system?

Now, if this be true, "the use of the physician" must consist chiefly in the supervision of surrounding circumstances, and seeing that these vital forces have fair play, and in lending them such assistance as he can. For, whether the patient be human or brute, angel or devil, the efforts of the vital forces, by a law of their nature, must ever be to cure disease and establish such harmony and health as belong to the individual; and the physician is expected to do the same. How, then, can they be successful unless they work together?

Suppose "the outbirth of causes as effects"

is altogether as the doctor has represented, and that sometimes even evil things are "turned to serve a good use," yet the philosophy of "the origin of remedies" and the law of their cure, it seems to me, must take a widely different course. What evidence have we that the "afflicting cause of disease produces a certain series of phenomena called symptoms"? Certainly chief among the obvious symptoms are such as pain, nausea, constipation or diarrhea, fever, accelerated pulse, either flushed or pale face, etc., each of which is evidently produced by the vital forces in their efforts to rid the system of something injurious or to change some abnormal condition. "The physician," therefore, "after noting the symptoms of his patient, now selects and administers the remedy which has produced the same or similar symptoms," not because "the disease and the remedy have a common origin," or that he expects Beelzebub to cast Beelzebub out, but because they are similar to the vital-force symptoms, and must, therefore, assist them in their efforts to cure.

When the Lord was on earth, he did not cure the maladies of the people by means of remedies that affiliated with the evil that was in them. He called upon them to have faith, which placed their life or vital forces in position to receive divine assistance, and thus the cure was effected. As all life is from the Lord, the inmost vital forces of all living things must emanate from him, and through these alone can any cure ever be effected.

It seems to me, therefore, that the homeopathic remedy cures not because "the remedy receives the sickening influx into its own bosom," and then allows itself to be eliminated from the system, but because its action upon the human system is similar to the action of the vital forces, and therefore stimulates and assists them in their efforts to cure.

#### ENGLISHMAN NO. 4.

HOMEOPATHIC LEAGUE Tract No. 51, "Homeopathy in America," was very evidently written by Englishman No. 4, and one who grudgingly gives credit to America for its furthering of the homeopathic cause. In several of its details the tract is inaccurate, and ought not

to be issued. It is gratifying to note that this intelligent party has not mixed us up with Brazil or Venezuela or Vancouver's Land. It is well to remember, however, that Canada also is in America, and perhaps because of this there is some leniency shown to America in thus outstripping her stepmother, England. The absence from the list of homeopathic journals published in the United States, as tabulated by this veracious chronicler, of the *Medical Century* and the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST lends color to the suspicion that the tract was written by someone whose fingers were burned last year in the American College question. Almost any other nationality for historian would have done due credit to America; in such person, too, some excuse might be found for inaccuracies because of the difference in language; but Englishman No. 4 had no such excuse, as the Transactions of the American Institute of Homeopathy, which he must have had before him as the basis of his tract, are printed and published in his own tongue; if he did not have this book before him, he had no business to meddle with American homeopathic statistics, for the Transactions are the official record of homeopathy in the United States. No. 51 ought to be recalled, expunged, and rewritten by someone familiar with the subject and free of bias. As it now appears it is a blot upon the whole fifty which have preceded it.

#### INGROWING NAIL.

By J. HEBER SMITH, M. D., Boston, Mass.

THE following procedure for removal of ingrowing toe-nail has been employed with excellent results in many cases: After thorough cleansing of the nail a solution of gutta percha, 10 parts, in 80 parts of chloroform, is applied with a brush to the interstices between the nail and the granulations. This is repeated several times on the first day, and subsequently at longer intervals. By exercise of care and patience it will be found that the nail is gradually lifted from the underlying parts, and can then be removed without pain with the scissors. If a properly fitted shoe is worn, no recurrences need be apprehended. The solution applied in this manner exerts a double effect; the chloroform



is anæsthetic, and the gutta percha acts mechanically, forcing its way between the granulations and the nail, and finally liberating it from its abnormal position.

In the treatment of eczema remember it is a nerve reflex. Zincum 3x, three times a day, also cuprum and aurum, will cure these conditions. Local application of starch-water is one of the most soothing for the itching. It may also be used as a bath. Hereditary eczema can be cured by this treatment. We must treat the nerve center.

### HICCOUGH.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST :

In a recent issue you publish a suggestion for the mechanical or mental treatment of hiccough. Allow me to add another. Let the patient inflate the lungs to their fullest capacity and retain the breath past the time of a spasm. Breathe once and repeat. A third repetition is rarely necessary. (Mechanical.) Fixing the whole attention, as in the effort to hold the ends of the little fingers as close together as possible without touching, on a level with the eyes, the arms being unsupported, will often relieve the convulsive action. (Mental treatment.) In the line of medical treatment I have seen *nux vom.* act oftener than any other remedy. I recently prescribed *nux vom.* 30x effectively for a case that had persisted for ten days continuously.

F. J. BOUTIN, M. D.

ABILENE, KAN.

### ERYTHEMA AFTER THREE SUCCESSIVE DELIVERIES.

GAERTIG reports three labors in the same patient, all followed by severe erythema, although antiseptic precautions were taken.

No intra-uterine injections were used. The first confinement occurred when the patient was twenty-six years old. The child presented by the breech. Delivery was followed by *post-partum* hemorrhage; the placenta was adherent, and had to be detached under chloroform.

On the third day an erythematous rash set in, first appearing on the abdomen and spreading over the extremities. Itching was intolerable.

There was neither sore throat, nor albuminuria, nor fever.

One year and seven months later the patient was again confined. The placenta was again adherent, and extracted as in the previous confinement. Very severe flooding occurred. On the following night the rash appeared again, accompanied with high temperature, but no sore throat nor albuminuria. The eruption became severe over the entire body, vesicles developed at some points, and recovery was slow; the patient became very anæmic from the flooding.

The third delivery occurred sixteen months after. The period of pregnancy had passed uneventfully. She was delivered of a large, healthy male child, and a similar *post-partum* hemorrhage and adherent placenta complicated the labor. Two days after the erythema appeared, and upon the abdomen as before. It spread to the legs and arms. The patient recovered at the end of nine days. On this occasion there was no fever. Gaertig insists that both erysipelas and scarlet fever must be excluded even in the second attack where fever alone occurred.

### THE METROPOLITAN POST-GRADUATE.

THIS school of medicine (homeopathic) at 245 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York City, appears by Annual Announcement on our table. This has truly been a long-felt want, and will be welcomed by the whole profession. There has never seemed to us to be any good reason why such a post-graduate school should not prove a success. In the thoroughness of its faculty it has no equal anywhere. Take, for instance, *materia medica*. Here we find such names as T. F. Allen, A. M., M. D., LL. D.; St. Clair Smith, M. D.; Thos. M. Dillingham, M. D.; Arkell R. McMichael, A. M., M. D.; Martin Deschere, M. D.; Geo. G. Shelton, M. D.; W. A. Dewey, M. D.

"The department of homeopathic therapeutics is intended to be a special feature of this school. It is proposed to hold daily clinics for this purpose, at which the teachers will prescribe for patients who have been examined by the various specialists in other departments. Particular attention will be given to illustrating the various methods of selecting the remedy, use of repertories, etc.

"The strong corps of professors in this de-

partment guarantees most thorough instruction, and, in addition, students will have an opportunity to witness the results from various potencies which the varied experience of the professors leads them to select."

It is very evident from this statement of the purposes of this school that homeopathy will be taught in its every phase. Nothing will be omitted. Therapeutics will be taught, which includes potencies.

Patients will be watched from clinic to clinic in order to prove the value not only of the medicine, but of the potency as well. In the Department of Surgery are found Professors Wm. Tod Helmuth, M. D., L.L. D.; Homer I. Ostrom, M. D.; Sidney F. Wilcox, M. D.; Clarence W. Cornell, M. D.—a galaxy of bright men and brilliant operators. Dr. J. Montfort Schley leads in Physical Diagnosis. Drs. Deady and Norton are among the staff in Ophthalmology. In Otology Dr. H. C. Houghton leads. Dr. L. L. Danforth is in the Gynecological Division; Diseases of Skin, Dr. H. M. Dearborn; Diseases of Liver and Stomach, Dr. E. H. Porter; Mental and Nervous, Drs. J. T. O'Connor and Wm. M. Butler; Laryngology and Rhinology, Drs. Malcolm Leal and Charles E. Teets; Obstetrics, Dr. Geo. Wm. Winterburn.

A finer array of homeopathic talent it would be difficult to find in any one school in the world. The names of these eminent men and practitioners are a guarantee of the thoroughness and practical value of the school's teachings.

We have contended for some time that the ten or fifteen days' post-graduate courses of some of the colleges were valueless, by reason of the incompleteness of work and the shortness of the term. This new school, however, has its regular sessions, running from November to June; and, again, a summer course, which, added to the very excellent faculty already enumerated, leaves nothing to be desired in the way of a post-graduate course in homeopathic medicine and surgery.

The announcement issued by the indefatigable secretary of the faculty, Dr. Charles Deady (110 West Forty-eighth Street, New York), is very handsome, but is not up to date in that it contains no half-tone pictures of the front and rear entrances and elevations of the school, the hall-

way, the clock at the head of the landing, the different glass tables used in operations, the slop jars and spittoons under the benches, and several views of lecturers addressing a spellbound, mouth-open audience of students, visitors, nurses, and other members of the faculty. Neither does it promise to confer any degree upon its graduate, and does not profess to make him a Master of Homeopathies. In lieu thereof, however, it does promise, tacitly and actually, to make its students masters of the medical profession, which is infinitely better than any sectarian mastership. We greet the new school, and wish it abundant success.

### Medical Miscellany.

CINNAMON AN ANTISEPTIC.—No living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours, is the conclusion announced by M. Chamberland as a result of prolonged research and experiment. It is said to destroy microbes as effectively, if not as rapidly, as corrosive sublimate. Even the scent of it is fatal to microbes, and M. Chamberland says a decoction of cinnamon should be taken freely by persons living in places affected by typhoid or cholera.

A MILK DRESSING FOR BURNS.—One of our French contemporaries favors the use of milk as a dressing for burns, to be applied by means of compresses. The dressing is to be renewed night and morning. Under this treatment the reduction of the size of large burns has been marked and speedy. In one instance an extensive burn on the leg, treated in this manner for three or four days, was reduced from five inches to an inch in width. In another instance a severe burn that had been rebellious under a treatment with olive oil and zinc oxide healed rapidly under the application of milk compresses. This suggestion may serve as a valuable one for country practitioners when the accustomed remedies for burns are not at command.

SIMPLE METHOD OF TREATING AND CURING HERNIA IN INFANTS.—Dr. C. W. Smith of Franklin Grove, Ill., tells the *Medical World* that he has cured a goodly number of cases of inguinal and umbilical heraiia in infants without

a truss. He simply makes a round ball of wax, large enough to completely fill the ring, then cuts the ball directly through the center. Having reduced the hernia, he places one of the pieces of wax in the ring, with the oval side down, so that if the hernia is well replaced the flat surface of the bit of wax is on a line with the skin. Next he takes a piece of rubber adhesive plaster, two or three inches square, places it over the hernia, being careful that the wax is about the center of the plaster. Now the mother puts a diaper on the child, placing a folded napkin under the diaper, so that it will make firm pressure on the ring. This appliance can be worn until the plaster comes off, when it is replaced with another plaster. If the hernia is umbilical, a bandage round the body can be worn with the napkin compress. The advantage over trusses is that it always stays where it is placed, if properly applied; it does not irritate, and almost always cures the hernia if applied before the child is old enough to creep or walk.

DISPENSARY PRACTICE.—The writer of an article in the *Forum* proves too much. He draws a very graphic picture of people in seal-skins driving in carriages to be prescribed for by a poor but worthy young doctor, who serves the dispensary without fee or reward. All we can say is that if there is a "worthy young doctor" in any dispensary or hospital in this city giving gratuitous advice to people clothed in Alaskan fur and riding in broughams, he is worse than the Scriptural fool, who was brayed in a mortar with a pestle. It is his own fault that he prescribes for such people without being well paid for it.—*The Post-Graduate*.

[Respectfully referred to Messrs. Bishop, Biggar, *et al.*]

AN English surgeon says that people who use rocking chairs most get deaf soonest. Rocking chairs also hurt the eyes and make people near-sighted. Says another editor: Rocking chairs are also a very common cause, or, at least, one of the factors in producing pelvic diseases. The contraction, pressure, and relaxation produce a hyperæmic condition of the pelvic organs. A straight chair and hot-water injections have cured a large number of gynecological cases.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



FRANK KRAFT, M. D.

## Book Reviews.

LEE AND CLARK'S COUGH AND EXPECTORATION. A repertorial index of their symptoms. Second edition. By GEO. H. CLARK, M. D. New York: A. L. Chatterton & Co., 1894. Full morocco binding, \$4.

This has always been an excellent book, and in its present improved form is more than ever valuable and excellent. The type of this edition is vastly improved over that of the first edition, and is now made large and very readable, with large black-letter guiding lines and words. The arrangement is superb, there being no need to scatter your energies all over the book to compare here and yon and the other place in order to trace out a symptom—a bad fashion found in so many of the repertories and monographs. When you want to learn something about, let us say, this symptom: Every time he coughs or sneezes he has an involuntary discharge of urine, turn at once to "Urine," and the sub-title is seen, with all the remedies concerned. From



these it is easy to apply your knowledge of *materia medica*. But this book, like every other of the monographs and repertories and "short-cuts," etc., requires a thorough knowledge of *materia medica*. When the special symptom has been run down to earth, then a half dozen more or less of remedies will be found affixed, from which to select the ONE, but *which* one is the task of the *materia medica* student to decide. All these books attempt to give is these remedies in alphabetical order which contain a certain symptom or set of symptoms. But the *materia medica* medicist must say which one of this number is the one to cover his case by its totality, and not by one or two symptoms alone. Dr. Clark has very well done the work which he has essayed to perform. He has carefully scrutinized the recognized authorities on *materia medica* and therapeutics, and has as carefully noted in his book all the symptoms bearing upon his monograph-repertory work, so that the busy or hurried homeopath may take up this book with perfect confidence in its reliability and in its ability to assist him. The arrangement seems, and, indeed, is, perfect. We have already made practical test of its value in a number of winter coughs, and post-grip coughs, and in each instance so far with gratifying success. We welcome this second edition, and congratulate the editor, Dr. Clark, and his publishers in having added so valuable a work to our armamentarium. The present edition is in flexible morocco binding, which, added to the heavy paper with its wide margins for private annotations, and its large, clear print, makes it a very handsome and substantial book at the doctor's right hand, especially as the inclement weather of fall and winter draws on apace.

### Globules.

—A newly born baby has a stomach which contains eleven drams; it is simply a dilatation of the intestinal canal, not lying horizontally as in the adult. If the infant is held upright while nursing, the food will run through the intestine by gravity.

—In nitric acid the urine feels cold when passing.

—Under opium, given heroically, all the secretions are suppressed except the milk and sweat, which are increased.

—Colocynth and stramonium are good remedies to think of in troubles about the knee joint with a possible *coxarius morbus*.

—*Anacardium* patient feels hungry about 10 A. M.; eating relieves for about two hours, when hunger comes on again.

—*Antimonium crudum* has a sensation of shortening of muscles and tendons.

—A most excellent report on typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, prepared by the Medical Society of the District for Congress, is upon our table. The work is exhaustive and well done. It contains a number of charts and maps of the City of Washington which add vastly to the effectiveness of the report.

—When an apple falls from a tree and, instead of reaching the ground, lodges in a branch, it does not disprove the law of gravitation, but simply shows that there is an obstruction to its working. When the laws of similars occasionally fails to work, the law is not disproved, but simply indicates that an obstruction is in the way, and that obstruction is generally the ignorance of practitioners.—*Helmuth*.

—It is said that the use of smelling-salts is one of the most prolific causes of deafness, operating by weakening the olfactory nerves, and through them the auditory system. All strong or pungent odors should be avoided as far as possible, especially those which act upon the secretory processes, and, as the popular expression goes, "make the nose run."

—Washington now boasts of three clever "bachelor girls," says the *Post*, as they call themselves, according to the fad. They are Dr. Julia Cleves Harrison, a cousin of ex-President Harrison, and an intimate friend of Secretary and Mrs. Gresham. Dr. Harrison has recently come to Washington to practice medicine. Her friends, Elizabeth B. Sheldon and Grace Lincoln Temple, are decorative artists, and have opened a studio in the Metzerott Building. They are graduates of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

[Dr. Harrison is a graduate of the Cleveland Medical College, a painstaking and conscientious student, who stood well in her class, and after

her graduation took a six months' post-graduate course in homeopathic materia medica. She stands deservedly high in her profession.]

—The Denver Homeopathic Medical College, our youngest entered apprentice college in the West, opened its initial session with twenty-five students. Success to you, Brers. Storke, Shannon, *et al.*

—Professor W. D. Foster of the Kansas City Homeopathic College has adopted the recitation plan of teaching his specialty of surgery. He gives the class a lesson to look up before he lectures upon it. That threadbare excuse, "I didn't hear your lecture, professor," will no longer avail.

—"Of course the Freshmen," says a college correspondent, "find some mistakes in the textbook on anatomy." How a medical fashion, like history, repeats itself. Then, when the sheepskin is duly bestowed, the recent graduate itches to give all his late professors points on how to teach and practice medicine. He outgrows it after a while. But we have all been there.

—Professor Hinsdale of the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery is proving himself a veritable Pooh-bah and Lord Chief High Executioner. He is apparently ready to fill any chair in his University on the shortest kind of notice. Latterly the Juniors refused to listen to the new chemistry professor. Thereupon Professor Hinsdale, with his accommodating spirit, began to teach chemistry. He now teaches materia medica, therapeutics, Organon, theory and practice, and chemistry, besides holding a two-hour clinic each Saturday. He is an all-around physician and teacher. What college can equal this?

—Dr. A. Perry Bowman of Sioux City, Ia., has secured a suite of rooms in the Security Bank building of his city, where he gives his attention to chronic diseases, diseases of the pelvis and rectum, and abdominal surgery.

—Dr. Martha A. Canfield, Professor of Diseases of Women in the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, has occupied this responsible position for a number of years, much to the satisfaction of her classes and Faculty. Dr. Canfield was the first chairman of the International Women Provers Association, instituted by the Chicago Congress, in which position, as

in all others, she has proven herself worthy of the trust reposed. She is the proud possessor in the regular way of the M. A. degree.

—We learn with the profoundest sorrow of the sudden death, while on a visit in the East, of the estimable wife of our good friend and teacher Professor S. C. Delap of Kansas City. Our sincerest condolence and sympathy to our bereaved brother.

—The Homeopathic Medical College of Kansas City has adopted a class yell, which is certainly unique in that it really means something besides the ability to form a loud noise. Here it is :

Fee, fee, fee,  
Homeopathy !  
Little pills  
Cure ills;  
H. M. C.

What other American homeopathic college can follow suit ?

—Dr. E. Lewis of Minneapolis, Chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Society, in beautiful contrast to the dilatoriness and neglect of some other materia medica chairmen, is already in the field with her little pen and ink, soliciting papers from "foreign" contributors for her bureau, which does not sit till next May. That is the kind of chairmen the presidents of our homeopathic societies should appoint.

—On dit that two of Cleveland's homeopathic physicians have purchased a controlling interest in a nearby mineral spring called the "Puritas." For the present, however, they will not neglect their lucrative medical practice.

—Send twenty cents. in stamps to McArthur Hypophosphite Co., Boston, for McArthur Pocket Diary, 1895. "Handiest and most useful little book for the physician that we have seen. Contains doses of drugs, including new remedies, a list of disinfectants and how to use them, antidotes for poisons, methods of treating emergencies, an obstetric ready reckoner, and other valuable information."

—It seems to us that the Post-office Department ought to make it a matter of investigation into some of the hybrid medical journals which fill the mail bags under the guise of being sample copies. We are in receipt of several journals (?) and one in especial which reaches our desk every month in, at least, one wrapper as a "Sample



Copy," and more often as a duplicate sample copy. This particular publication boasts of being the proud recipient of more subscriptions than any other homeopathic (?) journal in the world. It certainly issues a great quantity of journals each month, but they are frauds upon the Post-office Department, as they are upon the readers upon whom it inflicts its lucubrations, plus the things it steals and changes to suit its own sweet will.

—At the last meeting of the Alabama Homeopathic Medical Association the following officers were elected: President, A. M. Duffield, Huntsville; vice president, Geo. G. Lyon, Mobile; recording secretary, A. E. Meadow, Blocton; corresponding secretary, A. N. Ballard, Birmingham; treasurer, W. W. Clapp, Birmingham.

—The Southern Homeopathic Society will meet next year in St. Louis. The following officers were elected at the meeting at Chattanooga: President, W. C. Richardson, St. Louis; first vice president, W. N. French of Chattanooga; second vice president, Dr. Sarah Jane Millsop, Bowling Green, Ky.; recording secretary, C. R. Mayer, New Orleans; corresponding secretary, Dr. Lizzie Gray Gutherz, St. Louis; treasurer, Dr. A. M. Duffield, Huntsville, Ala.

—There is more defection from the homeopathic ranks due to the way in which materia medica is taught than from any other cause.—*Allen.*

—All the homeopathic colleges are reporting great accessions of students to their ranks. From all of our correspondents we learn of the renewed interest and enthusiasm which pervade the classes. It is very nearly time again for some Browning or Gould to exploit his little song about homeopathy dying out.

—The Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, formerly the Homeopathic Hospital College, is experiencing a small-sized mutiny in that the Juniors refuse to listen to the present teacher of chemistry. They are clamorous for the reinstatement of their former professor, Dr. Ranson.

—GIVING THEM AWAY.—The Angier Chemical Co. of Boston, Mass., is sending out gratis a card of excellent pens. These cards not only fur-

nish the doctor with some good pens, but act as a reminder to him that Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is the modern remedy for throat and lung trouble, and wasting diseases generally; that it is a food medicine, and is much more than a substitute for cod-liver oil, and that it is pleasant to take. If you have not received a card of these useful pens, we think the Company will take pleasure in sending them on request. Mention this journal in writing them.

—We are just in receipt of an exhaustive monograph on kola, issued by the scientific department of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., which gives full information regarding the wonderful tonic stimulant properties of this drug, and many interesting facts relating to its growth and the important part it plays in the social intercourse between the natives of Africa, where it is indigenous. Messrs. F. Stearns & Co. introduced kola nuts to the medical profession of this country in the beginning of the year 1881. They import them in the fresh state in immense quantities direct from Africa. Any physician who is desirous of obtaining a sample of the fresh nuts for planting, or a copy of the monograph on kola, should address their scientific department.

—A well-known New York physician says he has been using Maltine with Coca wine, instead of the ordinary Coca wines, with members of the dramatic profession and vocalists. Coca is a tensor of the vocal cords and arrests fatigue. The combination of Maltine with Coca wine is of exceptional value, as Maltine is a digestive agent and food, and acts as a preventive to debility and exhaustion. Players or vocalists who are in a condition of nervous exhaustion from any cause or who have poor digestion and must, in spite of these obstacles, sustain prolonged effort, will find that this combination is invaluable and that it will prove a perfect and harmless substitute for highly alcoholic beverages.

### The American Homeopathist.

*Issued Twice a Month.*

This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., Publishers,  
New York.

# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

DO the advertising people ever fool a physician when they send him a letter apparently written with typewriter, but which is nothing but a hectographed circular with the physician's name sandwiched in at the top, more or less artistically, but never so well done that the interpolation is not noticeable? The period cannot be imitated by any copying process so far invented. It is bound to make a deep depression and oftentimes a hole in the paper when it is typewritten; while, of course, the copied period is smooth to the touch.

\* \*

WHILE upon this theme there is another bold-face lie that should be mentioned, which consists in adding to such "stock" letter, but also in copied type, "Dictated by —." Now that typewriting can be had at such insignificant figures per week, it is unwise and unbusinesslike to perpetrate these makeshifts upon the profession. The physician has a softer spot in his heart for the advertiser who will boldly appeal with printer's type than for the pretended personal letter which proves to be a fraud. Now, possibly he reasons that *falsus in uno falsus in omnibus*. What piles of good money are annually thrown away by such foolish and expensive methods.

\* \*

Ten thousand dollars has been appropriated by the Council of Chicago for the purpose of supplying the Health Department of that city with the new specific for diphtheria known as anti-toxine. The remedy has been used in a number of the Eastern hospitals with success, and the object in Chicago is to supply it to physicians at the actual cost. If there is virtue in the specific, it ought to be used in every city in the country in the effort to rob diphtheria of its terrors.—*Cleveland Leader*.

ONCE upon a time the superintendent said to the juvenile members of his Sunday school that on the next succeeding Sunday every one of them must bring some little tribute of money for the building of a new Sunday-school room later on; and as each boy and girl would deposit the contribution in a box placed on the platform in a conspicuous place, he or she would be expected to speak a biblical verse appropriate to the occasion. On the next Sunday, amid the hush of the school, the procession of little folks began toward the contribution box. Each, while dropping in his penny, recited some apropos scriptural quotation. Finally a bright little fellow of four or five years of age reached the box, and as he dropped in his nickel said in a clear, resonant, high-pitched voice: "A fool and his money are soon parted."

\* \*

IF Chicago has ten thousand dollars to throw away, this is a first-class opportunity for doing so. Only a little while ago some homeopathic philanthropist from somewhere in Massachusetts sent or sold Specifics Nos. 1 and 2 for the cure of pneumonia. He was well advertised, was equally well supported by the testimony of the numberless cured pneumonia-ites: yet where is that cure to-day? Later a party by the name of Munyon filled the land with his homeopathic remedy for rheumatism and other "simple" troubles. There was a mad rush for the free specimens, and presently in rolled the testimonies from preachers and other old women; but to-day the Munyon remedies are gathering dust in the drug-shops.

\* \*

BY all means let us have a few more absolute specifics like Koch's tuberculinum, Kit-sako's specific for diphtheria, and the present

ant-itoxine. The world likes to be humbugged. A man or firm who will spend one million dollars in advertising emulsified red brickbats artistically seasoned with whisky and aromatics will be sure to reap a harvest of one hundred per cent. as long as he continues to advertise.

## Materia Medica Miscellany.

**Potassium Iod.** IN OPTHALMIA.—“Agricola” in Hom. World.—Early in 1877 I met in Holborn an old friend engaged on the press whom I had not seen for some years. As he approached me I noticed he held his hand over his right eye, while his attitude told me there was much physical depression. “Poor fellow!” I exclaimed, as I greeted him; “what’s the matter?” “Oh, inflammation of the eye, for which my usual M. D. referred me a month ago to the Royal Ophthalmic Institution, Moorfields, where the prognosis is bad. I am in awful pain, and get no sleep.”

I met him by appointment eight days afterward, when he replied to my inquiry: “No better.” “Well,” I said, “if you think my humble services worthy of your consideration, I’ll try *my* hand. Write down in your pocket-book potassic iodide; get a dram at any chemist’s shop, and take, dry on your tongue, where it will dissolve, the equivalent to a grain of mustard seed three or four times a day.”

When I next saw him, he declared that the second dose relieved the pain, and that on the third day he was practically well.

Ever since that memorable experience iodine in its varied forms has never yet failed me, be the case the infant or child born of (probably) immaculate parents or the old roué of most questionable habits and antecedents.

**Avena Sativa** IN SLEEPLESSNESS.—I should like to bring under the notice of homeopaths a case which has lately come under my care, which, owing to the peculiarity of the symptoms, caused me to consider ere I undertook to prescribe (says Mr. Hart in Hom. World).

A lady, aged fifty-four, called at the homeopathic pharmacy of Fisher & Co. (of which I am manager), and asked me if I could recommend her any homeopathic remedy for sleepless-

ness. I asked her if she knew any cause for it, and she replied in the negative, and at the same time added that she had everything the heart desired with the exception of sleep. I tried to fathom the cause, and informed her I would try to relieve her. I thereupon gave her the following: *avena sativa*  $\varphi$  gtt. x in half an ounce of water, to be taken two hours before retiring, and to place a wet bandage round each wrist, with the result that she slept from 11 P. M. to 7 A. M., and had a most refreshing sleep. She called next day to thank me, and said it was the first night’s comfort she had had for three weeks. As this is an exceptional case, I trust you will think it worth publishing, and that it may be of interest to your readers.

**Lilium Tigrinum.**—Nat. Hom. Med. College.—In treating uterine diseases do not forget *lilium tigrinum*. Some of the symptoms calling for its use are: Pain in left ovary, shooting across to right and down limbs; weight in pelvis and feeling as though everything would protrude. In this symptom it resembles *sepia*. The *lilium* patient, however, is worse in the afternoon, while the symptoms of *sepia* are relieved at that time. The leucorrhœa of *lilium* is yellow or yellowish brown and excoriating.

This is one of the best remedies in slow recovery after confinement or abortion, especially where subinvolution is present. The class of patients whom *lilium* will help are “cross, cranky women—can’t speak a decent word to anyone.”

*Lilium* is better in open air, worse in warm room, and its analogue is *pulsatilla*.

It is also useful in another class of troubles, namely, cardiac; and its most prominent symptom in this disease is numbness of right hand and arm. Several remedies have numbness of left, but only this, I think, has right.

**Drosera** IN PERTUSSIS.—Revue Hom. Française; Jour. Brit. Hom. Soc.—In a lecture on “Homeopathy and Official Medicine” Dr. Marc Jousset makes some interesting statements about the treatment of whooping-cough in Paris. The homeopaths there, he says, have quite a reputation in this malady. A number of families who are ordinarily under old-school treatment confide themselves to their care when attacked with whooping-cough; and there are physicians who send their patients, and even their own



children, to them when so affected. This undeniable superiority of homeopathy in the treatment of whooping-cough has led our chief remedy, *drosera*, to be tried in the ordinary therapeutics; but, employed there in doses of 10 to 20 drops of the mother tincture, it produces no such beneficial effects as the homeopaths gain from the 3d, 6th, and 12th dilutions.

**Hepar** IN ULCER OF CORNEA.—Quoted by Brit. Hom. Soc. Jour. from Berlin.—Th. W., aged twelve, has been suffering for eight days with his eye, and has been treated with antiseptic compresses and *argent. nitr.* locally. When seen his state was as follows: In the right upper quadrant of the left cornea there is a sickle-shaped ulcer; there is also moderate conjunctival catarrh and coryza with great itching of nose; shooting pains in eyes with sensation of sand in them. Warm compresses relieve; the prevailing northeast wind aggravates. Prescription: *Hepar sulph.* 30; a dose night and morning. Complete cure, without detriment to sight, in eight days.

**China** IN COXALGIA.—Villers, Arch. f. Hom.; Jour. Brit. Hom. Soc.—A girl, aged twenty, had, after a chill, a pain in right hip, which was aggravated by every movement, and which she could only describe as resembling the pain in the legs that occurred before the menstrual flow. I treated her for two months without effect. At last I chose *china* 30, because she was pallid, and before she became ill had undergone much hard nursing work; her catamenia was scanty, and she was altogether weak. Three days after commencing the *china* the pain was gone, though it had persisted for five months. She had a slight return of the pain at the next menstrual period. After that she had no more.

**Kalmia** IN NEURALGIA OF SHOULDER.—Monthly Hom. Review, July.—Dr. Molson exhibited on a "consultation day," at the London Homeopathic Hospital, a case of pulsating tumor in the right neck. It was improving under *baryta carbonica*; but an interesting point about the case was that the patient had applied for intense and constant neuralgic pain in the right shoulder, going down the arm, which had lasted for six months, and that this had been completely removed by *kalmia* 1x.

**Coffea Cruda**.—Dr. Edgerton (Kansas City).—The tincture is made from the green Arabian coffee-berry. Family name, *rubiaceæ*. Active principle, *caffeine*. It produces nervous erethism, uneasiness, irritability, exhilaration, clearness of mind, especially about bedtime; wide awake; oversensitiveness of all the nerves; sensitive to pain; sleeplessness from overexcitement; headache; rapid flow of blood to the brain; feels like a nail were driven into parietal bones; one-sided headache, worse in open air; hears distant noises distinctly; lies awake with brain full of plans and fancies; the next day he is weak and tremulous. Drugs for the abuse of coffee are *cham.*, *nux v.*, and *ignat.*; for headache as though nail were driven in compare *actea*, *ignat.*, and *anacardium*.

**Hydrastis**, FLUID EXTRACT OF, is reported by the eclectic school as positively good in the treatment of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the uterus. It is a good stomachic tonic, say they, in addition to having a specific influence on the mucous membrane. Making all allowance for exaggeration of value by that school, it is known that *hydrastis* has a pronounced influence in all catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes, whether in one part of the body or another. Its value in constipation and catarrh is well established.

**Kalmia Latifolia** (Med. Current) acts chiefly on the heart. Is of a poisonous character. Wandering and rheumatic pains around the heart, shooting pains under the clavicle. For affections of the heart following rheumatism it has no equal. Hyperæmia of the heart; valvular insufficiency; palpitation of the heart; worse lying on the left side; angina pectoris; dyspnoea, heart feels as though pressed between two surfaces; neuralgia of the heart.

**Lachesis Trigonocephalus** (Med. Current), for which we are mainly indebted to the late Professor Hering, acts on the sensorium. Mania, loquacity, worse after sleep; this is contrary to nature, therefore make a note of it. Suffocative feeling about the throat, aggravated by drinking hot drinks; extreme intolerance of clothing on abdomen; patient suspicious of his best friends; hot flashes; nervous constriction of the throat; whites of eyes orange-colored during typhoid fever; throat dark purple; ul-

cerations, boils, sores, and swellings of all kinds, dark and purplish in color; tongue cannot be protruded on account of catching on the under jaw.

**Snake Poisons.**—A few things that belong in general to the snake family are that they all produce more or less prostration—they all produce nervous excitability and nervous prostration. This prostration runs through the remedy generally, but especially beginning with the heart. The poisons seem to overpower the heart, thus depressing it and bringing on throbbing and prostration. Collapse and apoplectic stupor are found in the snakes. They also break down the blood, which in turn produces a condition allied to septicæmia, abscesses, and gangrene. A mottled condition of the surface is common.

#### ANÆSTHESIA AND ANTISEPSIS.\*

ONE of the greatest boons to mortals was first suggested, in the opening of this century, by Sir Humphrey Davy, who declared that surgery would find a valuable adjuvant in nitrous oxide gas—a suggestion ignored for more than a generation. Although chloroform was discovered by Soubreian in 1821, and although Bell and Flourens had used it in experiments upon animals, yet diffidence prevailed. As late as 1839 we find Velpeau saying: "All research for an agent to destroy pain in operations is a mere chimera and unworthy of further consideration." While Liston, abroad, was horrifying Simpson with his boldness, Jackson, a Boston chemist, in 1841, came upon the anæsthetic effects of ether. Three years afterward Wells, coming back to Sir Humphrey Davy, used "laughing gas" in the extraction of teeth. It was not, however, till 1846 that Morton obtained fame by the introduction of Jackson's ether, not only in dental but in hospital practice, at Boston. Before the close of that year England acknowledged the value of Morton's experiment, and soon it was emblazoned throughout the world. Within two years Sir J. Y. Simpson had successfully used both ether and chloroform, while ether inhalation had been employed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital two thou-

sand times "without a single unpleasant result" (*Am. J. M. Sc.*, 1848, xv., p. 551).

The French Academy received reports from Girardin and Verrier of the experiments with both agents, preference being given to chloroform. Snow of London distilled benzoic acid with slaked lime and obtained benzin, with which he tempted fame. Sedillot of Strasbourg advocated chloroform. Bennett of Edinburgh conservatively reported pneumonia as resulting from etherization, while Beales and Stewart of London proclaimed their skepticism as to chloroform. Velpeau, ruing the temerity of former years, used chloroform in traumatic tetanus. Others subjected typhus fever to its action. Roux of Toulon introduced ether into midwifery in France. At this day ether is most largely used in England and America, while on the Continent chloroform is still the favorite.

Amid the profound interest thus awakened, and while the career of anæsthesia was being established, science had in preparation another agency of scarcely less importance, soon to be ushered in as a second Hercules in its combat with disease. I refer to

*Antisepsis.*—This term implies not merely a method of treatment, but an ætiological theory. It asks and explains the cause of putrefaction and its relations to the inflammatory affections resulting in suppuration and delayed recovery. Attempts had long been made to prevent putrefying processes with balsams, ointments, and lotions, the most marked effect being a lessened degree of offensive odor.

The treatment of wounds and the causes of putrefaction had occupied the attention of many investigators, and research was earnest and intense.

About 1859 an emulsion had been prepared by Lemaire, and carbolic acid was found to be its chief antiseptic agent. This sprung into speedy use all over the Continent on the supposition that a great discovery had been made, but it as speedily declined, because based on no generalization or scientific theory.

In 1865 Declat used phenic acid, the remarkable properties of which were confirmed by the researches of Pasteur. At last the controversy of many years concerning prevalent infection was about to end.

\*Being a division from the Jubilee Address of President McClelland before the American Institute of Homeopathy at Denver.



Investigations in sepsin, blood ferment, and micro-organisms were to reveal the mystery. In the *Brit. Med. Jour.*, February, 1867, Lister's remarkable paper appeared, giving a new method of treating compound fractures, abscesses, etc. I cannot but quote a sentence or two in which he gathers up his own and others' previous knowledge, and then adds his own discovery :

"To prevent the occurrence of suppuration, it seemed hopeless to exclude the oxygen, which was universally regarded as the agent by which putrefaction was effected. But where it had been shown by the researches of Pasteur that the septic property of the atmosphere depended not on the oxygen, or any gaseous constituent, but on minute organisms suspended in it, which owed their energy to their vitality, it occurred to me that decomposition in the injured part might be avoided, without excluding the air, by applying as a dressing some material capable of destroying the life of the floating particles. The material which I have employed is carbolic or phenic acid, which appears to exercise a peculiarly destructive influence upon low forms of life." (Vol. ii. p. 246.)

Surgery was now introduced into a new realm requiring new methods. It excluded putrefactive organisms ; it neutralized their power after entering ; it prevented their development by drainage of the discharges.

From Listerism surgery has advanced to the full development of the antiseptic methods of the present day. Meanwhile, by the combined powers of anæsthetics and antiseptics, the field of operative surgery was at once vastly enlarged. The patient could undergo procedures not otherwise endurable. Skill and experience took the place of timidity on the part of the surgeon. With antisepticized hands, air, instruments, sponges, ligatures, sutures, and dressings, the period of cure was shortened, suppuration limited or abolished, bodily strength conserved, risk of complications lessened, and, as a consequence, a marked decrease in mortality secured.

Thus equipped, the march of surgery to this hour has been one of triumph after triumph. Science, thoroughly awakened, has constantly increased its resources. Survey the field.

To-day the surgeon has at hand not only ether and chloroform, but the pure bromide of ethyl,

and the nitrous oxide of Sir Humphrey Davy, now much used in England, and advocated warmly by our own McDonald of Washington ; and for local anæsthesia the marvelous cocaine, the alternating magnetic current (*Cosmopolitan Magazine*, March, 1894, p. 638), the ethereal sprays, and similar methods.

As antiseptic lotions he commands, in addition to the Listerian favorite carbolic acid, the bichloride of mercury, peroxide of hydrogen, and a host of more or less efficacious compounds. For dressings, all of which must be rendered sterile, he may add salicylic and boracic acids and iodoform, the latter having late substitutes in iodol, aristol, and euophen, because less disagreeable and toxic.

His armamentarium has been simplified and enlarged by the skill and ingenuity of the instrument maker. He sustains more intellectual alliance with all co-ordinate medical sciences. Taught, moreover, by the great wars of Europe and America, he has drawn more attention to the hospital during the last thirty years than in all the preceding centuries of history, bringing into it thorough sanitary regeneration, and driving out from it back into Pandora's box erysipelas, pyæmia, and septicæmia.

His operations extend to the various cavities of the body for restoration of functions, or removal of foreign growths. Enriched not only by the heritage received from Esmarch, Lister, Morton, and the host of olden worthies, but by the contributions of recent knowledge, by the additions of skill and experience, he now is familiar with operations heretofore unknown.

He opens cysts of the pancreas, taps the gall bladder, and opens the cavities of the spinal cord and pleura. He practices esophagotomy for foreign bodies, and undertakes displacement of the upper jaw for naso-pharyngeal growths. He endoscopically examines the bladder, stomach, and other cavities.

Since the days of Gustav Simon of Heidelberg, in 1869, he has been able to extirpate the kidney and spleen. When, in 1843, Dr. Marion Sims, by the establishment of a hospital for women, in Alabama, forced gynecology into surgery, the fatality in ovariectomy was ninety per cent.; by the successive work of other hospitals, as well as by advances in his art, the

modern surgeon reduces that fatality to five per cent.

Laparotomy for gunshot wounds, the suture, anæsthetic union, and resection of the intestines, and even the resection of portions of the stomach, are not too formidable for him to undertake. Nor does he hesitate in the presence of an extra-uterine fetation, or those various conditions requiring extirpation of the uterus and appendages.

He makes the suture retain in position the dislocated liver, kidney, and uterus. He restores continuity by resection and union of bones, tendons, and nerves, and has attained remarkable results by grafting all of these and the skin as well. He reaches inflammatory products in almost any joint or cavity of the body, causing their evacuation and drainage. Thus the radical treatment of appendicitis and the resection of ribs for empyema are measures greatly in favor.

The scope of brain surgery has been immensely enlarged, and includes the removal of morbid growths and accumulations.

Various measures, many of them entirely new, have been combined under the name of orificial surgery, with which the name of Pratt is indissolubly connected.

Ophthalmology, though hardly forty years old, by its perfected instruments, the agency of cocaine, and its aseptic and antiseptic methods, now occupies a high position as a branch of exact medical science—a branch in which, I may observe, homeopathy alone crowns a course of technical study with a special diploma. (I refer to the course given at the Ophthalmic Hospital, New York.)

The surgeon of to-day is also conservative. While not abashed by the magnitude of an operation, he yet is disposed to minimize the amount of his work. During and after operation he makes no ventures toward singularity of procedure, but, counseled by an era of antiseptics, rather emphasizes the technique of wound treatment.

He shows also precision both as regards performance and certainty of result. As to the former, definiteness of rules of procedure protects him from liability to error—an immunity much enhanced by the wonderful resources

which give him complete command of the patient. In this respect his art would seem to have reached finality.

Such is the surgeon of 1894. He has entered regions hitherto not only difficult but deemed impossible of access. His eye has even seen the foramen magnum itself. The art which he is able to contrast with that of half a century ago exceeds, in many of its achievements, the dreams of that period, although that period was remarkable for mighty surgeons.

The record of the contributions of the new school of therapeutics to this great advance in the art is either in history or memory. From the earliest days of this Institute surgery and its allied branches has received sometimes more, oftener less, attention of its members. We find at the meeting of 1847 a committee on "anatomical nomenclature," and another on "surgical and chemical means," etc., but the earlier proceedings, as a rule, give but meager account of surgical work. During the last twenty-five years there has been, however, a vast change. Our school now abounds in surgeons of skill and experience, but there has been one notable figure, who has honored the Institute and the profession as a brilliant surgeon and teacher for a third of a century past, and who stands to-day pre-eminent as the surgeon of our school—need I name William Tod Helmuth!

Of the older surgeons there are Talbot, who first successfully performed tracheotomy in this country, and Franklin, and Beebe, and Beckwith, and Ludlam, and Schneider, and Biggar, and Lungren, and Hall, and many more. But there have followed such a mighty host of brilliant young surgeons that time and space would fail me either to name them or to catalogue their original work. Let the Transactions of the American Institute of Homoeopathy record their achievements.

#### ORIFICIAL SURGERY CLINIC.

By L. G. VAN SCOYOC, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

**J.** M. W., age nineteen years, single, dark brown hair and eyes, rather stout, medium height. Has been sick over two years with fainting spells. Became overheated while shingling a roof, and two years after had a spell of

fever. Six weeks after the fever fainting spells came on. At first he had one and sometimes two a day. Was very nervous and took much medicine of various kinds. Does not have spells so often now. Is worse during full moon. Had pin-worms when a small child. Used to smoke a great deal. Has always been very fond of sweetmeats. Has headache around the head where the hat rests; shooting pains relieved by putting hat on back of head. Bowels constipated, takes physic twice a week. He was unable to describe the "spells," but was seen in one while in the waiting room. He fell from his chair forward and to the left; face flushed, eyes bright, a constant chewing motion of the jaws, with inarticulate muttering; constant opening and closing of hands, and grasping in region of heart; involuntary micturition. The spell lasted a very short time and afterward he was perfectly conscious. A physical examination revealed an extremely redundant prepuce, some irritation in the rectum, and a constricted sphincter ani. Circumcision and slight work on the rectum were advised.

The following Saturday the operation was performed, the patient being advised to keep his bed at least ten days. He had no return of the spells until he sat up, when he had eleven in quick succession. Since then he has had only three very mild ones at longer intervals and less severe each time. The operation was undoubtedly a success, although, as is often the case, an aggravation occurred afterward.

#### AN OPERATION FOR MICROCEPHALUS.\*

WE have a case of early ossification of the skull bones, or microcephalus, before us this morning. Without anæsthesia and a knowledge of bacteriology the difficulties and discouragements of surgery must have been many. The surgeon now opens the cavities of the body with no more concern than to amputate a finger. And the same brilliant results follow brain operations as are found in abdominal surgery. Brain surgery requires a very accurate knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the brain to secure exact localization of diseased tissue. I

\* Performed at the Southern Homeopathic Medical College Hospital, Baltimore, Md., by Professor Charles Leslie Rumsey, November 17.

present for your study now a child eight years old. He was born of very nervous parents, and since birth has shown no intellectual capacity. During the last two months he has shown considerable retrogression in strength, and at night there is continuous rolling in his sleep and night cries. His senses seem intact. We determine to what degree the sense of sight is affected by our ophthalmoscope. For the sense of hearing we can use a tuning-fork, and examine the drum of the ear and its general conducting apparatus. For the sense of smell we pour ammonia on a handkerchief. Tactile sensibility is estimated by æsthesiometers. Sense of taste is determined by placing something sweet, as sugar, on the tongue. It is well to have the patient keep the eyes closed to make these tests reliable. See if there is any anæsthesia or hyperæsthesia. If there is any paresis, locate it accurately. The left side of the brain exercises control over the right side of the body, as you well know. The leg, trunk, arm, and face correspond to certain motor areas in the brain, which is demonstrable. If possible, secure a knowledge of the intellectual functions by dictating to a patient. This child was born with a complete ossification of the skull bones, or the ossification was completed soon after birth. This is an obstacle to the natural growth of the brain, and we will try to remedy it. Up to the present time most of these cases operated upon have been under the age of five years."

*The Operation.*—The head had been entirely shaved, washed with soap and warm water. The skin was dried with sterilized gauze. The parts were then again rubbed with sterilized gauze in eighty per cent. alcohol, and lastly the parts were rinsed and rubbed with sublimate solution in the proportion of 1-5000, and were kept wrapped in sterilized towels. The patient was chloroformed and brought to the operating room, when the coverings were removed. The scalp was incised from the front line of the hair across the vertex. The periosteum was then pushed back with the gouge. The sagittal suture was apparent only on close inspection.

The trephine was set one-half inch to the left of the longitudinal sinus, and one inch and a half forward of the vertex. To do this a lateral slit had to be made in the scalp and



periosteum. The trephine was about one-half inch in diameter. It entered the bone readily, and the button was gradually raised at one side, the attached dura separated from it and removed. The bone was one-eighth inch in thickness. This was promptly placed in a strong bichloride solution for examination. A pair of bone forceps were used to try to enlarge the skull opening, but were found unavailable. A phalangeal saw was used. This was first tried from above, but a hold could not be gotten on the flat surface, and it was operated from below, the head being raised and held. The sawed line was carried backward from the inner side of the trephined opening about two inches, making inward toward the vertex. This took careful work to keep from injuring the membranes. The outer line was carried from the outer side of the trephined opening in the same direction as the former, slanting a little more inward. The problem was now to remove the piece of bone between the sawed lines. The upper half was broken off by driving a chisel beneath it and prying outward. This broke off half the bone. With the chisel and hammer a line was now made joining the two sawed lines at their outer extremities, at the vortex. It went halfway through the bone, and the remaining piece was then easily prized off. The sides of the opening were now carefully smoothed and the opening cleaned of bone dust. The periosteum and scalp were brought in apposition with the same stitches, and the wound dressed with iodoform and gauze and remnant bandages.

*Results.*—So far very good (eighteen days afterward). The child sleeps well and seems quiet, and the night cries have stopped. The temperature has not been above 100° per rectum. The stitches were removed in one week with primary union. The patient was given aconite 3x for three consecutive days, and followed by arnica for same length of time, after which calc. phos. was prescribed on general principles.

#### THE COLLEGE PLATFORM.

Southern Homeopathic College, Baltimore.

—Never poultice the eye as a whole. It is sometimes good treatment in small areas.—*King*.

—If your patient needs limewater in the milk used for food, rather change your food than use such an indigestible substance in it.—*J. B. G. Custis*.

—I use merc. cor. as almost a specific in albuminuria in pregnancy. Use high. Arg. nit., phos., ars., also good.—*J. B. G. Custis*.

—The primary roller advised in long bone fractures is not necessary. It is said to prevent contraction of the muscles. If the fracture is properly set and a proper splint used, irritability of muscles will not take place. It does not give the claimed control over fragments. Also the less dressing used about a fracture consistent with proper treatment the more comfortable the patient will be and the better the results.—*Rumsey*.

—Mental symptoms should never be overlooked. It often helps in differentiating your remedy. It is marked in many drugs, as aconite with its anxiousness and alertness.—*Mifflin*.

—In gout, rheumatism, or gallstone colic never use opium carelessly to allay the pain. Where there is any destructive kidney degeneration present, as parenchyma nephritis, I believe there is great danger of suppression of urine and consequent uræmia. I have had two cases of such, I am certain.—*Mifflin*.

—Chronic acid is at present the best agent for treatment of chronic hypertrophic catarrh. The crystals are put on a flattened probe applicator and melted over a blaze. Be careful to wipe clean the opposite side of probe, that next the septum. Always apply a four per cent. cocaine solution beforehand, not only to allay the pain of the operation, but as a contractive adjuvant. The acid will be found to produce a permanent curative condition of the turbinated bodies.—*J. D. Thomas*.

—In fevers watching the urine is of great assistance. A constant diminution in amount means fever is not yet at its height, and *vice versa* an increase means an improvement, and you may more safely prognosticate thus. The color also is deepest at time of the height of the disease.—*Chandlee*.

New York Homeopathic Medical College.

—Mercury prevents the development of syphilis, but will not cure it, simply because it is not homeopathic to the conditions met with.



Mercury attacks long bones, and syphilis flat ones.—*Allen*.

—In cases of nasal catarrh where it is necessary to use the syringe, do not douche from before backward but *vice versa*. By so doing you will have fewer cases of catarrh of the eustachian tube.—*Allen*.

—The stool which calls for mercury is a mucous one, with or without blood, but always associated with tenesmus.—*Allen*.

—Always become acquainted with the child before attempting to make an examination. Never frighten a child, if it can be avoided.—*Deschere*.

—The chlorate of potash is almost a specific in gangrene of the mouth.—*Allen*.

—In obstinate cases of constipation where it is necessary to use an enema, I have found a small piece of inspissated ox-gall, dissolved in the water, to be far superior to castile soap.—*Allen*.

—No physician has wholly completed his duties who leaves a case of obstetrics without first examining for lacerations, and sewing them up if any exist.—*Macy*.

—Cracked ice soaked in brandy will often relieve the nausea and vomiting of acute gastric catarrh.—*Dowling*.

—Don't use many palliatives in the treatment for gastric ulcer. Homeopathic remedies will often stop pain quicker than morphine.—*Dowling*.

—It is of the greatest necessity to the patient that the surgeon be able to diagnose tumors from their clinical symptoms. The microscopist may be called upon to confirm this diagnosis after the tumor is removed.—*Helmuth*.

#### Notes on Materia Medica from National Homeopathic College.

—*Cimicifuga* 30 for ovaritis. Acts like magic. Try it in some old chronic case.

—*Tincture of cayenne pepper* 1 oz., oil  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Use as lotion for frost-bites. Said to speedily cure most obstinate cases.

—*Lycopodium high*. If used in first stages of an attack of tic douloureux, will effectually and forever banish that unwelcome guest.

—For bad burns, cover with cloths wrung out of a preparation of 1 part alcohol to 40 parts water.

—*Symphytum officinale* is the remedy to remember when suffering from blacked eye.

#### TO TEST FAITH CURE.\*

THE town of Deerfield, O., is intensely excited over a bad case of smallpox in their midst, and to which they have all been exposed. The patient is Benjamin Hazzard, aged twenty-two years, a firm believer in faith cure, and who has been preaching the doctrine for the past two years. Four months ago he went to New York City, and has been attending the Christian Alliance Training College until a week ago. While in New York he continued to preach cures by faith, and about two weeks ago exposed himself on several occasions to the dread disease by purposely visiting several people who were sick with it. A week ago he started for home, coming by the way of Pittsburgh and this city over the Pennsylvania route. He stopped during one day in Pittsburgh, and called on several families here while waiting for a train to take him to Deerfield. Last Sunday he attended the morning services in the Disciple Church of the village and mingled freely with the congregation, greeting his old friends. That afternoon he was taken sick, and gradually grew worse until last night, when an eruption appeared all over him, and he became delirious. His father sent for a physician, and the minute the doctor saw the young man he pronounced the case smallpox. As late as last night several members of the family were in the stores of the village and in the residences of the villagers. Fully five hundred people have been exposed to it, and no attempt at establishing any quarantine was made until this morning, when the township clerk notified the family to stay in the house. Edward Randall and family of this city are visiting at Hazzard's, who is a relative. They will be compelled to remain there, and it is probable that this city will be quarantined against Deerfield. Word was received this afternoon that Hazzard was some better. None of his family knew until last night that he had purposely exposed himself to smallpox in defense of his belief in faith cure.

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE tendency in children, during an attack of enteric fever, is to constipation, and not to diarrhea.

\* *Cleveland Daily Leader*, January 5, 1895.

The lochial discharge is less in women who nurse their children than in those who do not.

In removing a placenta from its attachments to the uterus it is dangerous to pull on the cord during the period that the uterus is contracting.

A woman who, after delivery, has a pulse above 100 per minute is in danger of having a uterine hemorrhage, and the obstetrician should not leave her until the pulse has decreased in number.

The higher up a volvulus of the bowel has taken place the less will be the amount of urine voided, due to the fact that the higher up the volvulus occurs the less will be the amount of absorption that will take place from the bowel.

#### STATE EXAMINATIONS TO PROCURE A LICENSE.

STATE examination to procure a license to practice medicine is required in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and certain parts of Indian Territory.

*Bona fide* diplomas from recognized medical institutions are accepted by examining boards, State Boards of Health, or County Court officers, without examinations, in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Vermont.

#### ADULTERATED BEER.

DR. WINSLOW ANDERSON says that one of the worst adulterated articles in general use as a beverage—and we must admit that it is in general use—is beer. Instead of its being a brew of malt and hops, costing one-tenth of a cent per glass, and selling for ten cents per glass, thus making ten thousand per cent.,—quite a reasonable profit,—beer is often adulterated with *cocculus indicus*, *capsicum*, ginger, quassia, wormwood, calamus root, caraway and coriander seeds, copperas, sulphuric acid, cream of tartar, alum, carbonate of potash, ground oyster shells, *nux vomica*, *picrotoxin*, and *strychnine*. These articles, presumably, do

away with malt and hops, make a stronger beverage when mixed with water and two to eight per cent. of alcohol, thus making the profit one million per cent. instead of ten thousand per cent. Dr. Anderson has seen several people “crazy drunk” on beer, and when one considers the *picrotoxin*, *cocculus indicus*, and *strychnine*, it is no wonder they lose their reason.—*Nat. Pop. Review*.

#### HEMORRHOIDS.

COLINSONIA is a remedy which is often indicated, and which has won laurels on both continents. Like *esculus*, there is a sensation as of sticks in the rectum, there is obstinate constipation, the stools are lumpy and light-colored, and the bowels are more apt to move in the evening. Like *podophyllin* and *sepia*, it is often accompanied with prolapsus uteri in women and with a congested and irritable prostate in men. Hughes claims that this drug is especially serviceable in piles which occur during pregnancy.

*Hamamelis* is an excellent remedy for piles where bleeding is a leading symptom, the discharge is dark and comes away in quantities, there is great weakness of the back, and a raw, burning sensation at the anus. As has been suggested by Hughes, this remedy is a sheet anchor in cases of true varicosis of the hemorrhoidal arteries.

[We clip this from an allopathic exchange. Wonder where it was stolen from? It has the ear-marks of a homeopathic preparation by some homeopathic editor.]

#### PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

CHARPENTIER states that if, during pregnancy, there is albumin in the urine, however small the amount, an absolute and exclusive milk diet should be insisted upon from the start. It is, *par excellence*, the preventive treatment of eclampsia. If a convulsion occurs, and the patient is vigorous and very cyanotic, she may be held to the extent of ten ounces, and then chloral and milk given as soon as possible; if she is not strong, the chloral alone is sufficient. Labor should be allowed to begin spontaneously, and to progress without interference.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



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## ÆTIOLOGY OF PUERPERAL FEVER.

DR. HERMAN gave the following conclusion at a meeting of medical officers of health, London, May 2, 1894. Summary :

1. Puerperal fever is produced by micro-organisms, which get into the system through wounds made in childbirth.

2. These organisms are transferred by contact ; they are not inhaled or swallowed.

3. The transference of organisms is prevented by cleanliness, and the organisms are killed by antiseptics.

4. The hands are the usual poison bearers ; next in frequency, clothes and instruments.

5. Investigation of a particular outbreak of puerperal fever should begin with an inquiry into the precautions taken by doctors, nurses, and midwives to secure the cleanliness and disinfection of their hands, clothes, and instruments.

6. There is no such thing as self-infection in puerperal fever. The cases supposed to produce "autogenetic" puerperal fever produce, in lying-in women defended by antiseptics from septic poison, only trivial illnesses.

7. The inhalation of sewer gas causes in the

puerperal woman the same symptoms as in other persons ; there is no good evidence that, in women defended by antiseptics from septic poisoning, it produces symptoms like those of septicæmia.

8. The poison of erysipelas of the skin produces in lying-in women erysipelas of the skin, and no other illness. But the poison of the disease known as phlegmonous erysipelas of cellular tissue produces puerperal fever.

9. The poison of scarlatina produces in lying-in women scarlet fever, and no other illness.

## THE BIGGAR-BISHOP CASE.

THE present status of this malodorous case at Cleveland is that of a legal sparring match, apparently gotten up for the express delectation of a few members of the legal fraternity. Dr. Bishop, despairing of a fair trial before a court composed of partisans and friends of the other member to the cause, has taken the case into a court of record under the guise of a damage suit for fifty thousand dollars in the further contention that, being no longer a member of the college faculty, he was, also, no longer amenable to the process of the college authorities and

their peculiar, un-American-like way of trying any alleged culprit. In this view, as well as in some other phases of his case, he seems to have the support of the majority of the medical profession. It appears now that his attorney, Mr. Shupe (of Tewkesbury Almshouse fame), has in some way become possessed of a very valuable book—a minute book that was supposed to have been destroyed years ago and sent to the paper mill—containing the records of the University of Medicine and Surgery while it was yet the Western Homeopathic College, from which he has been printing quotations that are, to say the least, decidedly damaging to several members of the profession yet living, and in the main associated with the interests of the present university; because of this, and the threat of Bishop and his counsel to publish further extracts from said book if the suit against Bishop was not equitably and promptly tried, the college authorities, having exhausted almost every conceivable process, short of legal proceedings, to recover this book, and failing, have now engaged upon a new phase of legal dilatoriness, and refused point-blank to permit Bishop to attend any of its meetings in which his character and integrity are being discussed and possibly tried, and, further, have forbidden every participant in those meetings to communicate to anyone whatsoever the result of their findings. This is that to which reference is made at the beginning of this article, that the present status of the case is a sparring match between members of the legal profession, while the medical profession is impatiently waiting to hear which of the parties principal is guilty of the many some things charged by each upon the other. Now the Bishop side of the sparring exhibition is endeavoring by various means to discover what action the college authorities have taken at their last meeting, in order either to dismiss or more rigorously prosecute their suit against Dr. Biggar, and, possibly, also to include the whole board of trustees as co-defendants.

A pretty condition of affairs, truly. The whole proceeding is fast degenerating into a farce of the first magnitude. If Bishop is really believed to be guilty, as charged by his opponent, why not accede to his request and come

to trial speedily, or call him before an unpartisan and impartial tribunal, with right of counsel, witnesses, and reporters; publish the findings at once and thereafter take the case out of the public eye. If he is innocent, why let him dangle by the neck from April of last year until now? What is the real motive at the bottom of this case anyway? Is it a theatrical advertising dodge, a pretended robbery of the leading lady's diamonds? Why does the one side so studiously adopt every means for procrastination and delay known to and seized upon by the shyster lawyer, while the other side is pushing for a speedy and impartial trial, not with bated breath nor behind the arras, but open and above board, where the medical profession and all others interested—especially the public, whose ears have been shot through times out of number with this new scandal in the homeopathic ranks—where every honest man and woman can see for themselves who is guilty? Heaven knows the profession of homeopathic medicine in Cleveland is sufficiently jangled and tangled over the four-year-old college quarrel, not to need any further display of dirty linen in its back-yard.

If this peculiar, inexcusable, pettifogging, hide-and-go-seek policy of the college authorities is continued much longer, they will be estopped from pleading surprise when they find the sympathy of the profession at large, the student-producing profession, is rapidly slipping away from them and going over to the young man—Dr. Bishop—who is apparently being degraded and hounded to a professional death by a heartless corporation. Let the light shine! Let there be an end to this small-beer trickery and subterfuge! An honest corporation needs no legal quibbles to screen it from a just examination of its deeds as public trust-bearers. The quarrel has ceased to be circumscribed by the individual principals in the original or the later case. The scene, by reason of the dilatory tactics adopted by the college authorities, added to by their latest perspicuous official act, has been shifted and shifted until now the University of Medicine and Surgery itself is on trial. And in view of the very manifest disaffection existing among its students, as evidenced by their several, and, as we believe, justifiable, mutinies, and their later demands that others of the Faculty change their



mode of lecturing, it may be well to consider now the propriety of calling a halt to this child's play, and getting back to the business for which the university is instituted—the giving to the students of some little equivalent for their money ; or, in other words, stop persecuting a recent graduate who is as yet too poor to fight a corporation actuated as this one seems to be, and teach the classes some little of medicine and a great deal more of surgery and gynopathy. Otherwise the class will walk out of the classroom some day and go elsewhere. What the college authorities hope to profit by Bishop's degrading, if that can be brought about by any such questionable procedure as they have entered upon, and on the charges alleged, cannot be fathomed, since it is claimed to be easy of legal proof that the pretended offense for which Bishop was once before tried and acquitted, and which is now again held over his head, is one many times committed by others now applying the thumbscrews ; so that the college Rhadamanthi must needs go slow in condemning one, a later culprit, lest their verdict prove retroactive and, boomerang-like, return with increased force upon the sender. The great fear after all this newspaper notoriety and local scandal (there being no expense on the one part to continue dilatory and procrastinating proceedings) is that it is an advertising fake, which will be dismissed and fall out of the public eye when the corporation has sated its ill will, leaving the young man's reputation tarnished for life because too poor to press the case to a legal terminus.

### Globules.

—There has been a most remarkable drop in the prices of tablet triturates, in some cases from \$4.20 to 60 cents per thousand. Why? Is it not because the profession has found these triturates to be unreliable? It is possible and probable that a drug which is in powder form may be combined in a tablet and retain some, more or less, part of its drug virtues. But when a tincture is rubbed up with "inert" substances and exposed to sunlight and air, we seriously question the value of such preparation. Better med-

icate your own tablets and pellets and be sure of your results.

—The man who is going to succeed in the practice of medicine is the man who has a few definite ideas in his mind as a guide for acquiring the necessary bits of special knowledge as he goes along.—*Allen*.

*Editor of THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST :*

Your report of some paragraphs from my lectures on surgery contains a curiously painful typographical error. Just how a surgeon would proceed to use his head "large" and his hand "light" is a mystery. Correctly stated, what I did say was this :

"A surgeon is one who uses his head very largely, and his hand very lightly."

Yours very truly,

HOWARD CRUTCHER.

CHICAGO, December, 1894.

—THE DORSAL DECUBITUS AFTER CONFINEMENTS AND MISCARRIAGES is the commonest cause of retroversion with fixation, says Dr. A. Laphorne Smith of Montreal, in a paper presented to the Pan-American Medical Congress. He argues that after confinement or miscarriage, the uterus is unusually heavy, and is therefore subject to the law of gravitation. During the process of enlargement incident to pregnancy the ligaments, especially the round ones, become lengthened, and probably weakened, because they are not used, the uterus being held in position by other means by that time. By allowing the patient to remain on her back for ten days after delivery the heavy and unsupported fundus gravitates on to the spine, and as it involutes gradually sinks into the hollow of the sacrum, where it receives the intra-abdominal pressure on its anterior surface, and where it obstructs the rectum like a valve ; the more the patient strains the tighter it closes the canal. The uterus is then in the position of a bottle with the mouth up, and the lochial discharge accumulates in it ; if germs have been introduced, the conditions for fermentation are very favorable. The bottle, however, has two holes in it, through which the fermenting liquid leaks into the cavity of the pelvic peritoneum, setting up an attack of local peritonitis. If the patient recovers from this, as she usually does, the ovaries, tubes, and fundus uteri will be found firmly glued together

in the Douglas *cul-de-sac*, from which no manipulation short of abdominal section will generally remove them. This condition is absolutely preventable by keeping the patient on her face or partly on her side after confinement, and by allowing her to sit on a chamber, leaning forward when possible, when evacuating the bladder and bowels. There is no foundation for the dread that hemorrhage will come on if the patient turns on her side or face.

—"Shannon's Complete Repertory of the Tissue Remedies" is a handsome book, very complete, well arranged, easily got at, and not difficult to understand.

—We have upon our table a reprint of the lecture upon Samuel Hahnemann, prepared and delivered upon several occasions by Dr. Horace P. Holmes of Omaha, Neb. It is a very excellent though brief *résumé* of the principal events in the life of our great master, and well worthy to rest upon the waiting-room table, or be handed gratis to our patients.

—WHEN IS GONORRHEA CURED?—The only way to decide this question seems to be the experiment which a Holland confrère, Dr. Kraft of Utrecht, resorted to. He ordered his patient to consume a liter and a half of beer (which has an effect of increasing the gonorrheal discharge); besides, he gave him an injection of sublimate in the urethra. If the patient is absolutely cured, no reaction ensues; if the contrary, urethral discharge will show itself sometimes as late as forty-eight hours afterward.—*La Revue Médicale*.

—AS TO THE BLUES.—Diseases affecting organs above the diaphragm cause hopefulness in the patient; below the diaphragm, despair and despondency.

—PROFESSOR OF THERAPEUTICS.—The Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri (St. Louis) has established a separate and distinct chair of therapeutics, with our good friend Dr. Theodore W. Conzelman as professor. The world does move! Professor McElwee has the *materia medica* division, very properly designating it drug pathogenesis. We are proud of the old St. Louis school. She is progressive as well as homeopathic. And, besides, she is our *alma mater*.

—AS TO REPERTORIES.—There is yet another fetich which hangs heavily around our necks,

like Sinbad's Old Man of the Sea. I mention its name with bated breath—*The Cipher Repertory*! How much of aching head and of unparliamentary language is it not responsible for!

The other day a young man came to me complaining that for months past he had shooting pains in various parts of his head, worse at night and by stooping, preventing sleep, and accompanied by deafness, vertigo, and anorexia. He was a good young man who neither took strong drink nor smoked tobacco, and who always went to bed at 10 P. M. As I felt particularly well and strong, and was tired of waiting, like a spider in its web, for patients who did not come, I got out my *Cipher Repertory*, wrote out the various symptoms on a piece of paper, easily found them in the catalogue, and wrote opposite each the appropriate cipher. But nowhere could I get a medicine that covered more than two of the symptoms, though I found enough drugs to stock a shop with for each one. When I had finished, my head contained enough symptoms for a new repertory, among which were vertigo, nausea, worse by *Cypher Repertory*, and concomitantly a fondness for beer, and a preference for using words that rhyme with gooseberry jam. So in my own empirical way I thought of drugs likely to be of benefit, and then read up their pathogenesis, and finally selected bel. 3, and incidentally syringed his ears and removed a quantity of very hard cerumen from each, and then noticed that the lining membrane of the tympana and meatuses was much congested from irritation of the wax. He now could hear quite to a normal extent. When next I see that young man, I shall expect to find him cured of all his troubles.—*C. T. Green in Hom. Review*.

—Vivisection, which means dissecting living creatures, says the *Homeopathic Envoy*, is not a very nice thing to read about and horrible to witness by anyone with "nerves." One eminent gentleman tells how "to stop the cries" of the creature on the table; it is done by dissecting out the windpipe and then raising it so as to prevent the blood from running down into the lungs. When this is done, there can be no noise, nothing but quivering anguish. Another gentleman passes threads through the eyes by way of experiment; another tells of forcing the leg of a dog over its back and binding it there, in

which position the dog lived 145 days ; another dropped animals from a height on iron spikes, etc., to study the effect of injuries. It is all done "in the interest of science," but—it is grewsome reading. Whether science has gained anything by this fearful suffering is a very open question.

—The faculty of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College has decided to adopt the gown and mortar-board for its state occasions. And now that the faculty has taken snuff it is expected that the classes will dutifully sneeze. Still, why not cap and gown ? They are decidedly cheaper in the long run than a dress suit, or even an ordinary commencement day suit. Like charity it will cover over many imperfections—in dress and anatomical structure. On with the gownd, boofer ladies and gentleorums of the senior class ; you can sell it next year to the graduating class and apply the difference between what a Prince Albert coat and suit or a new dress would have cost you and what the gownd actually cost, minus its re-sale, toward fitting up your office.

—"WHY WE LAUGH."—Dr. Osler of Johns Hopkins says that pneumonia can neither be aborted or cut short. It is a self-limited disease, and runs its course uninfluenced by any medicine we might administer.

—GOOD ADVICE.—There are already about 200,000 practicing physicians in the English-speaking world. Of these 100,000 are in America and over 3000 in California. Our advice to physicians is to come to California—for their health *only*.—*Pac. Med. Jour.*

—Every now and again some writer will speak in harrowing terms of the use of the uterine sound, because some one member of the profession, in his extreme awkwardness, pushed through the walls of the vagina or uterus. The sound is a valuable instrument, and there is no more sense in decrying its use because of an accident than there would be to condemn the use of the scalpel because once in a great while some bungling knife-man cuts the wrong tissue.

—Everyone taking part in operations at the Saturday afternoon clinic [N. Y. Hom. Med. College] will hereafter be obliged to wear white duck trousers and coat and white shoes with rubber soles. This will be appreciated by the

students, who are always glad to see improvements in anything pertaining to medicine or surgery. The nurses are to be exempt from the above regulation.—*Chironian*.

—Dr. De Castro was kidnaped recently from his plantation near Havana, Cuba, by Manuel Garcia's gang and held until twenty thousand dollars was paid for his release.

—The great banquet to the Lord Mayor Elect of London, Sir Joseph Renals, at which over one thousand persons of the greatest prominence assisted, took place at the Guildhall, London, on November 9. The loving-cup list included the Earl of Roseberry, Lord Tweedmouth, Earl of Kimberly, Earl Spencer, Lord Russell of Killowen, Earl of Cork, Lord Reay, and other equally distinguished persons. The cup was drunk in the famous G. H. Mumm & Co's Extra Dry, whose success and popularity in the United States has been so phenomenal in late years. It can be inferred from the list of such distinguished guests that the speeches were listened to with particular interest by all present.

—The genial editor of the (London) *Homeopathic World*, Dr. J. H. Clarke, has given the profession a very handsome little brochure on homeopathy: "All About It." It is an excellent little missionary work, and, if properly placed with our families, will be the means of doing much good. Dr. Clarke puts the question in the most forcible as well as most agreeable fashion, and he never fails of an attentive audience. It is a delightful little book and well worth its price, fifty cents.

—Dr. W. Essentials Dewey has taken the bull by the horns this time in his new little book, and now proposes to give also the essentials of therapeutics. His next book will most likely be the essentials of potency. Won't that make some of the ancient practitioners stir ? But after all that's the only way in which the potency question can be brought before the profession. It must be met face to face.

—Dr. J. Martine Kershaw of St. Louis, president of the St. Louis Homeopathic Society, contributes a well-written article to one of the local dailies on the question whether a general practitioner should treat diphtheria or not. Dr. Kershaw answers the question in the negative, and alleges a number of good reasons for his



answer. He suggests that this disease be relegated to specialists.

—Dr. W. Tod Helmuth has been appointed a member of the Hahnemann Monument Committee vice J. P. Dake, M. D., deceased.

—Mellins' Food is mentioned in Tooker's new "Diseases of Children" as the best of infant foods. Very good, Bro. Tooker; but don't restrict its value to infants nor even to invalids; if you have a case of coffee or tea drunk that is anxious to reform, put him or her on Mellins' Food as an agreeable substitute. Further, if you have a lady mourning because of her scrawiness or lack of plumpness, put her on Mellins' Food, twice or thrice daily a coffee-cup full made sweet to taste, and note results. It beats saw palmetto, cod-liver oil, etc., etc. We have tried it and know positively whereof we speak.

—And now comes another new medical college, this time at Indianapolis. It is difficult to understand what it proposes to accomplish by its existence, that is to say, what special school of therapeutics it purposes to follow. From the newspaper extracts which have been sent to us we opine that it is to be a free-for-all-schools kind of a college; a sort of Good Lord and Good Devil affair. Some of the names of the professors are of homeopaths, and others are not. Dr. W. B. Clarke was named as professor of *materia medica* and therapeutics, but this, he informs us, is an error, as he is not associated in any capacity in this new venture. The new college is the American Medical College. Professor Boyd, who was at one time a rabid high-potency worshiper, and professor in a St. Louis homeopathic school, seems to occupy the place of registrar or dean or both or all positions in this new school, and his remarks as published in a morning daily seem to indicate that "there is good in all schools," and it will be the aim of this mongrel affair to bring out these several "goods." Where will this craze strike next? There are still a few towns who have not medical schools.

—A very eloquent article is that of Dr. Benj. F. Bailey of Lincoln, Neb., read before the Nebraska Homeopathic Medical Society, entitled "Our Responsibility as Homeopaths and Physicians Toward Infants," and now reprinted in the Minneapolis *Homeopathic Magazine*.

—The Maltine Company has introduced a new product upon the market which promises to do much not heretofore accredited to their other some many products. This is the combination of maltine and coca wine. In this preparation the maltine is made fluent, having lost its former syrupy heaviness. The combination appears to be a happy one, and, as it is very palatable, will not offend even the daintiest of stomachs.

—Professor D. A. MacLachlan of the Ann Arbor University appears upon our editorial review table with a reprint from the *Medical Century* of recent date entitled "Ophthalmological and Otological Clinic." The cases are well reported and of course as well treated. Professor MacLachlan is a good prescriber as well as a skillful operator.

—The Hering Institute of the Southern Homeopathic Medical College is to be addressed at each of its monthly meetings of the future by some chosen speaker. Professor Eldridge C. Price made the initiatory address Wednesday night, December 5. His subject was "The Progressive Physician."

—The National Homeopathic Institute, the society of the National Homeopathic College, held its regular meeting on the 3d of December. There was a crowded house and a good programme. Among other good things was a lecture on Australia by one of the students of the college, a native of that country, and an original song by Professor Wilson A. Smith, assisted by his wife. Dr. Smith is editor of the *Medical Current*. The interest shown by the faculty in attending the meetings of the society doubles the enthusiasm of the students.

—WANTED.—A physician or student in each large city sufficiently familiar with stenography or rapid writing to be able to report personal interviews with practitioners on medical subjects. Address X. Y. Z., P. O. box 2945, New York City.

### The American Homeopathist.

*Issued Twice a Month.*

This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

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# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

On November 22 Dr. Obetz sent to the Regents his resignation as professor of surgery and dean of the homeopathic department of the university. On the same day the Regents unanimously passed a resolution asking for the resignation of the entire faculty of this department. These moves are made with the intention of eliminating from the school all the occasions of decadence. By appointing an entirely new faculty the Regents hope to have the school regain favor with homeopaths in general.—*Ed. American Lancet.*

THIS old school editor is evidently well posted; he has doubtlessly received his information from the old-school physicians of the university. He very justly says, in the same article, that the fight was not of allopathic seeking, but was precipitated by the homeopaths themselves. More's the pity that a school of the former strength and merit of the Ann Arbor University should have been made the scene of a Kilkenny cat-fight.

IF the report of this editor is correct,—and we have heard it also from other sources,—then it looks very much as if the long-suffering Regents had determined upon some decisive method to rid the campus of a never-ending intestinal warfare.

THOUGH they cannot be hastily condemned, remembering how they have been badgered and hectorred and memorialized for over a year past, we should regret very much such action on the part of the Board of Regents. We count a number of personal friends among the present, or recent, faculty,—members of the profession whom it will be difficult to replace,—and we should regret their dismissal.

WE take pleasure in saying to the Regents and to the profession of Michigan that the best interests of homeopathy will be sub-

served by retaining or reappointing Professors D. A. MacLachlan and M. P. Hunt, the former eye and ear, the latter gynecology. These gentlemen have ever been popular teachers, have spared no pains to make their portfolios interesting and up to date, and there is really no good reason for disturbing them. A clean sweep might result in the introducing of such absolutely new timber as to sadly hamper the efficiency of the school. What the university now needs is a return to undoubted homeopathic teaching in every chair, and most especially in its materia medica and theory and practice; with these thoroughly taught the university will soon find its way back to its former place of eminence and success.

THE Regents all along have acted with rare impartiality, and have given no just cause for the attacks made upon them from certain homeopathic quarters, and their action now will doubtless be only in the interests of peace and harmony. Now let the homeopathic journals unite and assist the Regents in their very praiseworthy effort to rehabilitate the homeopathic department, and not only keep it on the campus, but push it to its former eminence of merit and success.

ON September 14 last Dr. Kraft sent his resignation as assistant secretary of the Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society to the president with request that a successor be at once appointed. Upon this official, who is always chosen from the city in which the next annual session is to be holden, devolves the duty of providing for the local arrangements, hall, addresses of various kinds, the banquet, if any there is to be, etc. Dr

Kraft accepted the office under the belief that the colleges at Cleveland had agreed to bury the hatchet and would soon amalgamate. Indeed, this, or a similar, statement was made in open session by members from the two colleges. Under that condition of the local profession it would have been an easy matter to mingle with the faculty and members and discuss finances and other necessary matters. The colleges are still both in existence with every indication of continuing, and with them the consequent sectionalism. It would be manifestly impossible for Dr. Kraft, who is not connected with either college, to mingle with the one or the other college body or its sworn friends and discuss matters necessary to the social and domestic success of the State society, his position having been, and continuing to be, for a pooling of the college interests, and the stopping of the puerile fight which is destroying the homeopathic interests of northern Ohio. He deemed it best, therefore, to give back the office to the society in order that some one of more neutral inclinations and beliefs might assist the State society to a pleasant meeting in Cleveland.

## Materia Medica Miscellany.

### Hering College.

**Arnica** or **Bromium** may be found indicated in hypertrophy of the heart due to excessive exercise.

**Kali Bich.**—Blindness before headache, which disappears as the headache comes on. This is a peculiar symptom which occurs under kali bich.

Bruises or sprains with local discoloration call for arnica, but if there is no discoloration, and the pains are of a jagging or prickling character, symphytum will likely be the remedy. Symphytum affects the bone and periosteum, while arnica affects the soft tissues. Both have great fear of being touched by anyone approaching.

**Staph.** has the sharp cutting pains such as may follow a surgical operation in the abdomen, or any incised wound. Where there is great loss of tissue from a lacerated wound and extensive

granulation is necessary, calendula will be the remedy. If it is a punctured wound you are called to treat, one of the first remedies to be thought of is ledum, or in poisoned wounds where the affected part is cold, yet the patient has amelioration from cold applications. Rhus tox. will be found useful in sprains of single muscles or of a group of muscles, while actea rac. would be called for where many muscles were involved, as might be found after the first day's skating and such unaccustomed exercise. The first remedy to be thought of where there is injury to nerves or parts abundantly supplied with sensory nerve periphera is hypericum.—H. C. Allen, M. D.

**Belladonna** IN GONORRHEA.—W. M. James, M. D., in Hom. Phys.—A young man who had contracted an attack of gonorrhea had consulted a physician of the old school of medicine, who prescribed astringent injections which speedily dried up the flow. But an attack of acute inflammation of the prostate gland followed, for which opium suppositories were applied, with leeches to the perineum. The patient became rapidly worse, until he was in a critical condition. It was then decided to send for a homeopathic physician and the writer was summoned. Among other symptoms the patient was sensitive to the slightest jarring of the bed, the shock of which was referred to the perineum. This directed attention to belladonna, and the fever, pulse, and other symptoms being found under that remedy, it was given with the most gratifying result, and the patient recovered.

**Grindelia Robusta** IN POISONING CASES.—That peculiar skin disease caused by contact with poison-oak or poison-ivy is readily cured by painting the inflamed surface with fluid extract of grindelia robusta. The burning and itching are instantly relieved. I have used the same drug frequently in erysipelas, painting the inflamed surface with it. It forms a gum on drying, excluding air, and greatly relieves the burning pain, and I believe prevents the disease from spreading. It is a very comfortable application, and has the advantage of being easily removed by washing with alcohol. Mild forms of eczema are greatly benefited by the same application; it relieves the itching, and not infrequently cures the trouble entirely.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



J. HEBER SMITH, M. D.,  
Boston, Mass.

## THE MIND SYMPTOMS OF BELLADONNA.

By J. HEBER SMITH, M. D., Boston, Mass.

**C**LINICALLY considered, the delirium oftenest typical of bell. is usually preceded by intense, constant headache, with strong pulsation of the carotids and violent exacerbations, increased by disturbance of light, conjunctival injection, and vigilance culminating in delirium, either active or low muttering, with general hyperæsthesia, double or dim vision, photophobia, photopsia, tinnitus, acute hearing, spasmodic movements (especially of the facial muscles) or convulsions, muscular rigidity or tetanic spasm, strabismus, high temperature, pulse frequent, hard, and sharp, white-coated tongue, sometimes cerebral vomiting, constipation.

This stage of cerebral excitement, which can be termed initial, may, if uncontrolled, change, slowly or rapidly, into a stage of depression, in which the symptoms equally demand bell., as an exact simile still, but in very minute doses. The

pulse now diminishes in frequency and becomes variable, tongue dry and brown, urine retained or passed involuntarily, absolute coma may supervene, with stertorous respiration, muscular paralysis and relaxation, pupils dilated and immovable, pulse very rapid, thready, and fluttering. Without reserve it may be said that bell. is the best remedy known for simple primary inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid, if not also for true cerebritis.

In addition to the foregoing pathological basis for the intelligent understanding of the wide range of its mental symptoms, attention is called, under this rubric, to the following indications for bell.: When closing eyes, though not asleep, frightful or fantastic illusions, fear of imaginary things, with attempts to escape from the bed (like hyosc.), desire to bite and strike, loquacity, abhorrence of liquids, mistrust, picking at the bedclothes, strong aversion to noise, light, and company. All the senses more acute. Compare agar., hyos., opi., stram., verat. a.

## A COMFORTABLE JACKET FOR SPINAL TROUBLES.

By Professor JANNEY, Southern Homeopathic Medical College, Baltimore.

**F**OR spinal troubles a light and comfortable jacket may be made as follows: Strips of cross-barred leno, three inches wide and three yards long, are used. The strips are drawn through a horizontal slit near the bottom of a box containing plaster of Paris. This is taken up as the strips pass out. The strips, bearing the plaster of Paris, are then rolled. Six or eight such rolls may be needed for a child, and ten or twelve for an adult. The position of the child is standing, with the arms over head, grasping a pulley-bar with his hands. Draw this up till the heels barely touch. A young child must be held so. The body is clothed in a smooth gauze shirt, and this is covered with a roller bandage. Pads of cotton wadding are placed about the deformity, over the hips, on the chest, and a large one at the epigastrium. The roll when about to be used should lay in a bowl of hot water until bubbles cease rising from it. In the water, put two drams each of alum and salt, to hasten the drying of the plaster. The rolls

are lifted from the water in both hands, and the water squeezed out, holding the little fingers at the ends of the roll to keep roll in shape. As one roller is taken out of the water to use, place in another to become moist. Commencing at the waist, the strip is wound about the child, descending with each turn until the bandage has reached a point an inch below the crest of the ilium. Gradually ascend now with the bandage, making not too tight or too thick a jacket. Let the strips overlap about one-third. Keep the surface smooth and make it fit snugly. Have the jacket extend to the armpit. The top and bottom may be strengthened by an extra turn or two. The jacket will dry in twenty minutes. When desired to make a jacket to be put off and on, run a piece of zinc from below upward under the jacket over the sternum, and with a saw-knife cut down on this. The armpits should be trimmed till comfortable. Cut off rough places inside and wherever need be. Pad on the inside with cotton wadding, and a cover of gauze or some close-fitting material may be pasted on. To lace in front, get two strips of leather fitted with the proper number of lace hooks. Sew these securely to a piece of muslin, and paste the latter firmly so as to bind each side of the cut edges in front.

### SURGERY.

By Professor CHARLES M. RUMSEY, M. D., Southern Homeopathic Medical College.

I PREFER flannel bandages for the eye. The usual single or double ocular bandage makes a warm dressing for the summer. It is, also, inconvenient for hat, etc. I use in preference "Siebriech's bandage." It consists of material, preferably flannel,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width and from 6 to 10 inches in length, to the extremities of which are sewed tapes. If desired, absorbent cotton is placed between two layers of flannel. It may be applied transversely so as to cover both eyes or obliquely so as to cover one eye, and secured by tapes carried around the head and tied over the forehead.

Figure of 8 bandage for both knees, or what can be called the "double knee bandage," can be used in obstreperous cases where fixation of the legs and thighs is necessary. For

example, after restoring the perineal body, I have used this bandage in transporting cases with fractures of the neck of femur. To move accident cases with fractures of leg or thigh, you can use the other extremity for the splint, applying the "figure of 8 for both knees" or the "double knee bandage." Let the bandage be carried up the extremity, if fracture of the thigh; and below the knee, if fracture of the leg. *Unless you bandage from the very extremity, never bandage to interfere with the circulation.* If you have no bandages at hand, you can save your patient considerable pain by substituting a few handkerchiefs.

I present for your choice another "spiral reverse bandage," which I have never seen in any text-book and is original. To distinguish it from the ordinary "spiral reverse," I shall call it "double spiral reverse." We learned in the "oblique bandage" the turns are carried obliquely over the surface, thereby leaving uncovered spaces between the successive turns, and its principal use is for the application of temporary dressings. This is the foundation to apply the "double spiral reverse." You make thus one complete turn of the "oblique bandage," *fitting accurately the contour of the surface of the body*, and at its complete circuit make a reverse crossing the preceding turn. The next turn overlaps the preceding about one-third the width of bandage, and reverse as before. You will have two lines of crossing instead of the one as in "spiral reverse." The crossings should be in a line to have the bandage present a good appearance, and care should be taken that the reverses are not made over salient parts of the skeleton.

### BELLADONNA IN APPENDICITIS.

AUGUST 7, 1894.—A black-haired man, sixty-eight years old, retired seaman, subject to a chronic cough. While straining at stool an hour ago he was taken with such severe pain in the region of the appendix vermiformis that he had to be carried bodily to the bed. A few weeks ago a nephew was attacked in nearly the same way, dosed with morphine by our local appendivermiformophobist, and cut open within twenty-four hours. He escaped with his life,



but minus three hundred dollars of his hard-earned cash. He commands: "Give me a hypodermic injection." I reply: "I never use them," and ask for symptoms. He refuses to tell any, declaring that I must give something at once to either kill or relieve him. "Sir, I did not come here to kill you or to stupefy you, but to cure you, which I will do if you will tell me your symptoms."

1. Severe, cutting, lancinating pains extending from the ileo-cæcal region outward toward the hip-joint.

2. So tender to touch that he cannot endure the weight of hot compresses.

3. Some relief from heat.

4. Slight swelling of the part affected.

5. His face is already pinched and haggard from the intensity of the pain. One powder belladonna<sup>cm</sup> (F.).

He was asleep within fifteen minutes, and awoke in two hours free from pain and soreness. On August 10 there was a recurrence of the pain, but less severe. It was again relieved by a dose of belladonna<sup>cm</sup>. Since then he has been free from the trouble.—*Dr. Case in Hom. Physician.*

Now, what is there belladonnian about this case as stated? There is not one symptom named by Dr. Case that would not fit a half dozen or more remedies. Take the one marked 1; why does this merit a dose of the cm of belladonna? why does it not as well and better fit berberis and seventeen or twenty-two other remedies? Take No. 2; why is not this lachesis or many other remedies, to say nothing of the inherent probability that it is worth nothing as a symptom, from the fact that an inflammation with excessive pain would be likely to be still more painful from pressure? No. 3; is there anything at all peculiar here? No. 4 is equally general and unimportant. And No. 5 does not belong to belladonna any more than it belongs to any remedy that would be otherwise indicated after the patient had been suffering with "intensity of pain." We call upon the materia medica experts to identify one single symptom as giving any characteristic indication for the administration of belladonna, or of the totality as here stated. This doctor creates the impression by implication that he cured a case of

appendicitis by the timely and masterly exhibition of belladonna. Did he? Even Hahnemann in all his glory could not have done like unto this. Was this doctor prescribing for volvulus, or typhlitis, or any other of the old-fangled diseases of the ileo-cæcal region which many of the earlier books stated were almost specifically cured by belladonna, and was he therefore independent of his symptoms? Will Brer Crutcher, the successful Chicago "appendivermiformphobist," please step to the footlights and enlighten us on his belief in the efficacy of belladonna for appendicitis, or for the conditions hereinbefore described?

CHICAGO, December 26, 1894.

With the materia medica features of this case I have nothing to do; the prescription certainly appears to have relieved the patient, and that is all that ought to be required of any medicine.

The diagnosis as given by Dr. Case may be correct, but I do not believe that any careful surgeon would so pronounce it upon the testimony presented.

"Severe, cutting, lancinating pains extending from the ileo-cæcal region outward toward the hip-joint." This symptom is so indefinite that it reveals nothing of the pathology of the case. The "ileo-cæcal region" is a very large area, comparatively, and I should at least try to localize more carefully in my cases of suspected appendicitis.

"So tender to the touch that he cannot endure the weight of hot compresses." This symptom, like the one above it, is very indefinite.

"Slight swelling in the part affected." Was it tympanic or dull? soft or hard? How long was the swelling in coming?

Nothing is said of the pulse and temperature; the position preferred by the sufferer is not given; the general abdominal condition is omitted entirely. The age of the patient—sixty-eight years—is heavily against the theory of appendicitis, and the onset entirely against it.

The old man had probably a mild attack of intussusception, which appears to have relieved itself spontaneously, as fortunately so many of these cases do, especially in children. It may have been simply a fecal accumulation in the cæcum. Appendicitis does not usually come on in this cyclonic fashion, and I must confess, from

a tolerably extensive experience, that I have yet to see one case relieved with the lightning-like rapidity that attended Dr. Case's prescription. True inflammatory lesions of the appendix do not leave the patient "asleep within fifteen minutes," nor "in two hours free from pain and soreness."

The pathology of the right ileac region is always obscure and frequently misleading, and it is to be regretted that the literature of the subject is burdened with so many careless observations and irrational conclusions.

HOWARD CRUTCHER.

### TONSILLOTOMY.

By S. C. DELAP, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

MARY, age eleven years, light hair, blue eyes, appeared before the nose and throat clinic of the K. C. Hom. Medical College. Complains of sore throat, catches cold easily, has backache, legache, and a tired feeling all the time. Is not able to go to school, and complains on being asked to assist in the household duties. Breath very offensive, has bad dreams, jerks and cries out in her sleep. An examination revealed greatly enlarged tonsils. They were excised and the patient instructed to report progress. In five weeks she returned, reporting pains and aches all gone, breath sweet as a baby's, has no bad cold, attends school and helps with the housework cheerfully, sleeps soundly, and is well in every way.

### OLD IDEAS VERSUS NEW IDEAS IN HOMEOPATHY.

By D. H. ROBERTS, M. D., Owatanna, Minn.

HAHNEMANN believed that diseases, by their disturbance of the vital functions, caused all the symptoms by which they were recognized. This idea has prevailed with his followers; and although the *symptoms* may not generally be considered a part of the *disease*, yet the connection of the two things has been held as very intimate—so much so as to give the unmistakable impression that these symptoms are something to be combated: that, in the language of Hahnemann, they are "the image of the immediate essence of the malady reflected

externally," and must be combated and destroyed; and that, as Hahnemann further says, when these symptoms are successfully and wholly destroyed, the disease will also be destroyed and health restored. This idea has evidently prevailed from Hahnemann down to the present day.

It will be observed that in all this there is not the least recognition of the curative tendency or power of the vital forces. Their disturbance is recognized, and even almost, or quite, considered a part of the disease itself; but the idea that such disturbance must arouse all the energies of the system to resist intrusion and to re-establish harmony does not anywhere appear. It seems to have been taken for granted that the disease, whatever it might be, must be the cause of all the symptoms. A little careful thought, however, will place the whole subject in a very different light.

When we remember that every living individual is a nucleus of independent force, and that this force can have no greater purpose than to sustain and defend the organism in which it dwells, and that in doing so it is instigated and directed by an instinct far superior to the wisdom of the human intellect, then, and not till then, we begin to appreciate the real situation. For the human system may truthfully be considered a living castle of independent life forces, and all diseases foreign enemies.

Whenever the system is attacked, dispatches are sent first to the brain, and thence to every organ and tissue of the body. Certain unaffected parts must spare a portion of their accustomed stimulus to meet the greater needs somewhere else. The usual harmonious play of peaceful forces is broken up, not so much by the disease forces as by the intuitive rallying of the vital force life guards to resist the intruder. While this is going on, the patient necessarily experiences many unusual and painful sensations, and we call them *symptoms*. Nearly all of these are produced by the vital forces, and not by disease forces. They affect parts remote from the point of attack, parts that the disease forces know nothing about, and in a manner perfectly consonant with extraordinary vital force action.

While these sensations are being felt by the patient, changes may be noticed in the pulse,

the temperature, the actions, and the appearance that are unusual.

These we also call *symptoms*, and they, too, are obviously produced by the vital forces as they are rallying to do battle for the house they live in. The enemy may destroy tissues and obstruct circulation, and if these things are observed, they should be called *disease symptoms*, while the great mass of obvious, active, and peculiar symptoms should be referred to the vital forces, where they properly belong.

Suppose a slight blow is received upon the cheek, what causes the tingling or the pain? Evidently the vital forces notifying the brain of what has happened. What causes the bright flush at that point? The vital forces have sent more blood there to assist in restoring the normal condition. Suppose a bee should sting the hand, does the poison go to the brain, and thus give the first notice of its presence? Not at all; the pain is felt long before the poisoned blood has time to reach headquarters. The notice is evidently given by the vital forces, and so also are all the symptoms that follow. The fact is that nearly all the symptoms observed in any case of disease may truthfully be referred to the vital forces in their efforts to restore harmony and health.

Are we doing well, then, to retain and act upon the old idea that all symptoms belong to the disease, and should be combated and cast out? The actual truth very evidently lies in the new idea. The wonderful activity and power of the vital forces, therefore, not only in *preserving* health, but in the systematic use of the very best means to *restore* the harmony and health of the system in case of disease, should not be ignored. The vital forces thus produce all the important *symptoms* in the case, and these *symptoms* not only show the observing physician what the vital forces are doing, but also what the remedy is that will assist them in their work.

Instead of combating such symptoms we should take them for our guide to the remedy and treatment required; and when they disappear, we should understand that the vital activities that caused them have been withdrawn, but not destroyed—simply withdrawn, perhaps to some other quarter where their services are more needed; or, if the case is already cured, the war

is over, and these vital forces are now only engaged in keeping the peace.

The old idea that two similar diseases cannot exist in the system at the same time, and that the homeopathic remedy creates a new and more powerful disease than the one it is intended to cure, have no place in the plain and simple logic of the new philosophy. Instead of this, as we have no need of any new disease, we simply observe what nature is doing, and lend our assistance in helping to cure the case.

Which is most reasonable? most worthy of the acceptance of educated and intelligent physicians?

#### THE RECORD OF HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

DR. GENTRY'S new venture, *The Record of Homeopathic Materia Medica*, has many features to commend it. First and foremost is his statement of the remedy in its actual and consecutive application to the healthy prever, as well as its clinical use with the sick. He takes the bull by the horns when he says that the scheme of Hahnemann (which has been more or less copied by all subsequent materia medica compilers)—that of putting the symptoms under anatomical heads without explanation—is a disastrous mix-up to the student and practitioner. When one reads a remedy in Hahnemann or Hering, he is at a loss to understand why so many contradictory symptoms are allowed to appear side by side. This, also, is the stopping place of the average old-school investigator, and the perennial source of his ridicule and burlesque. If, as Gentry suggests, it were stated how these apparently contradictory symptoms were elicited, in what order they appeared, and under what concomitant conditions, then much of the present confusion would be removed. For instance, how can we make a student, and not a dull one either, understand, without adopting Hale's dual action of all remedies, that bryonia has such a peculiar constipation that it makes bryonia distinctively a constipated remedy, and yet, in a few lines further down, append the further statement, without explanation of any kind, that bryonia has a profuse diarrhea? There is sleepiness and sleeplessness. There is appetite and there is anorexia. There



is sweat and there isn't. There is a minus quantity for every plus quantity.

Gentry seizes upon this weak spot and offers to amend it, and in a very practical way. In vol. i. No. 1 of his *Record* he gives nine remedies with all the best proven symptoms, arranged, it is true, under anatomical heads, but in such form that *that* one which leads under any specified rubric heads the list, the others following in the order of their ascertained values. But he preceded all this with what is of more value still to the student and practitioner not gifted with a phonograph-like memory, to wit, the consecutive action of the remedy upon the healthy prover, where it was first noted, how noted, and what was ultimately found to be its chief sphere of action. In this way he traces out the action of the remedy, showing its peculiar and characteristic values here and there, and of course, by analogy, showing why so many symptoms in the current *materias medica* are seemingly self-contradictory. For instance, referring again to *bryonia* (which, by the bye, he has not yet reached), he will probably show that, while *bryonia* is a constipated remedy, it is made worse from the eating of cabbage, for one thing, and that that aggravation results in a diarrhea. So that an undoubted *bryonia* patient may yet have a diarrhea for which the remedy is indicated. A few words along this line would quickly furnish the long-lost clew to the labyrinthian *materia medica*.

Gentry also gives Generalities and Keynotes, as well as Therapeutic Application. From a careful study of this advance number of his new work, which he designs having completed in monthly parts before the close of the century, it is evident that he has hit upon another very practical idea, and one which will be appreciated and appropriated by every perplexed *materia medica* man, whether in college or out. We hope he will be able financially to carry the work to a satisfactory finish, for it is really the first attempt to make *materia medica* so absolutely practical that it will cease to be one of the most difficult studies of the whole medical curriculum. The *Record* costs three dollars a year in advance, and is worth every penny of its subscription price. We wish it the most abundant success.

#### COLLEGE JOURNALS, OLD AND NEW.

HARD times seem to have struck the college journal industry of Cleveland. Neither of these homeopathic journals has appeared on our table for some months. Something wrong somewhere when the college papers have nothing to crow about. Not all college journals, only some. We miss the long list of cleverly performed surgical and gynecopathic operations done in the past month or quarter, and the cut and dried lectures of two or three professors. The pleasant backwoods fashion of noticing with a delightful little puff everybody who came to the college, especially if he brought a clinic, we miss very much. But it takes money to make the printers' mare go, and some editors are better hustlers for ads. with which to float the college journal venture than others. Besides, some editors, even of college journals, have something to say that was not taken from a convenient text-book, as are the general run of some college lectures.

But the St. Louis profession have adventured upon a new journal in these terribly troublous times—the *St. Louis Journal of Homeopathy*, to be published monthly, with Professors W. A. Edmonds and J. Martine Kershaw as editors. There is a suspicious look about it, as if some other formerly St. Louis journal had concluded to go by the board and appear under this new guise. We will wait and see before we hazard any further remarks on that head. The editorial is after the well-known style of Professor Edmonds. The make-up is good, all except Professor Richardson's portrait, which is abominably done, and ought to be called in. The personals were done by a penman with a plentiful supply of adjectives of the "most tenderest sort." Its platform is modest in the extreme, as witness the following :

"The *St. Louis Journal of Homeopathy* is a magazine established for physicians by physicians ; the official organ of the members of the medical profession of America. The experience of the laboratorial delver and of the bedside clinician are solicited. Short articles preferred."

If this journal is really and truly an independent venture for the good of the profession, we shall welcome it with open arms and blunt pens. But if it be simply a trade journal, fostered by



a homeopathic (?) pharmacy or an interested school, we shall be chary of our praise until we find it good for something beside advertising its owners and directors.

### THE PUBLICATION OF HOMEOPATHIC LITERATURE.

THE Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, that most progressive and indefatigable of State societies, at its last annual session in St. Louis, upon the recommendation of certain of its wide-awake members, appointed a committee on legislation and the promotion of homeopathy, who shortly thereafter formulated the plan of publishing in some secular newspaper, at least once a week, articles on homeopathy. This committee consists of T. H. Hudson, M. D., member State Board of Health, Kansas City, Mo., *ex-officio* chairman; W. B. Morgan, M. D., president Missouri Institute Homeopathy, St. Louis, Mo.; H. J. Ravold, M. D., general secretary Missouri Institute Homeopathy, St. Joseph, Mo.; William C. Richardson, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.; Edward F. Brady, M. D., secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

*Auxiliary Committee*: J. T. Combs, M. D., secretary, Kansas City, Mo.; A. E. Neumeister, M. D., treasurer, Kansas City, Mo.

Arrangements have now been perfected with one of the prominent daily papers of Kansas City—namely, the *Journal*, a paper with 35,000 circulation—to give a column of space in each Sunday issue, to be filled by the committee with matter relating to homeopathy. The beauty of this idea consists in its simplicity, for while the medical journals reach the profession only, the secular papers reach the masses as well as the profession, and are read by every member of the household, in this way placing the best knowledge of homeopathy where it will do the most good. All papers presented to the committee must be in secular form; that is to say, in language that will at once appeal to the average intelligence, and with a decided minus quantity of medical terms and stilted phraseology. The very best and brightest writers in the profession have already been contributing to this column; others are being solicited and are preparing readable articles. As the committee says: "The enlightenment of the people is

what we desire. This done, all else follows." The plan of this work is most excellent and deserving the heartiest support of every member of the profession. Being a business transaction, from the standpoint of the newspaper, it is necessary that it shall be remunerated for time, space, and labor; to do this it is agreed to subscribe for one thousand copies for one year at \$1.50 per annum, and the committee asks that members form clubs of five, believing that the extra copies would be good missionary leaflets among reading people anywhere. We think so, too, and we urge all good homeopaths to put themselves in communication with this committee, become familiar with its work and plans, and assist in promulgating in an inoffensive but very powerful and direct way the doctrines of homeopathy.

### THE NEW ENGLAND HAHNEMANN ASSOCIATION.

THE New England Hahnemann Association is a new organization, created as an adjunct of the Boston University School of Medicine, for the purpose of adding to the scope and effectiveness of the teaching of homeopathy in that noble institution. It has been found that, after twenty-one years of faithful work, this university, which has won the respect and confidence of the profession by its excellent work, is not as able as it desires to be to meet the constantly augmenting expense of the many new students who are now attending, under the very obvious and commendable design of the school to make perfect, all-around physicians and homeopaths. Under the excellent management of Professor and Dean Talbot (and his name and the success of the Boston University School of Medicine are almost synonymous terms) it has risen to first rank, having been the first to establish and to require a four-year course of study; in order now to continue in the line essayed and so long followed,—that is, to add the latest and best teaching and teaching appliances,—a call is made for additional funds. For this purpose the New England Hahnemann Association is founded. Membership costs two dollars annually, or a life membership twenty-five dollars. All homeopathic physicians are eligible. The first meeting of this association will be held upon

Hahnemann's birthday in April, when it is expected to have a large gathering to do homage to our first grand master, and engage in other appropriate exercises. The object of this association is a worthy one, and deserving the careful attention of every homeopathic practitioner everywhere. Dr. J. Heber Smith, Boston, is secretary and treasurer.

#### RECENT VIEWS ON SEASICKNESS.

IN a review of this subject by Dr. Skinner (New York *Medical Journal*) the author comes to the following conclusions :

1. The principal symptoms of naupathia result from the lowering of the patient's arterial blood pressure. This is a condition *sine qua non* of their development.

2. Seasickness in a person otherwise healthy and not too aged is promptly curable in the vast majority of cases.

3. Even in aged persons, or in persons having certain affections of the circulatory apparatus, there is often amelioration of the general condition by the employment of the new method of treatment.

4. The treatment consists in the hypodermic injection of from half a milligram of atropine sulphate, associated with a milligram of strychnine sulphate (or nitrate) dissolved in a cubic centimeter of distilled mint water.

5. The administration of these eminently toxic substances demands a great degree of attention, prudence, and supervision on the part of the physician, who alone should be the judge of the opportunity of their administration and of their dose in each individual case. Given at proper times and in suitable doses, however, no harm whatever will follow their administration.

6. The sympathetic nervous system plays a preponderating rôle in the causation of naupathia.

7. Naupathia, or seasickness, an affection without known anatomical lesions, and of which the predominant symptoms have their origin in the nervous system, and especially in the sympathetic or ganglionic nervous system, ought to be regarded as a neurosis of the sympathetic.

8. This neurosis may recur during the course of a long voyage, but each attack is almost always amenable to the same treatment.

#### THE SOCIETY OF HOMEOPATHICIANS.

THERE is this to be said about the new and exclusive sect of Hahnemannians—the Society of the Hahnemannii—that their constitution and by-laws were drafted by someone who knew well whereof he drafted. They give the first possible solution of the vexatious presidential question, and several others as well. Whether the Executive Board, which is clothed with almost supreme power, will prove a complete and lasting success, and do away, without friction, with president and vice presidents, remains to be seen. It has been found before now that executive boards clothed with all the powers formerly enjoyed by the multitude, as in one instance the Board of Police Commissioners of New York, may prove most dangerous to the fullest liberty of the people or society they are presumed to represent. The very evident design of the drafter was to make the business of the Sons (any daughters?) of the Hahnemannii paramountly that of considering matters of medicine, and not the engaging in log-rolling for officers. In this he deserves the unstinted praise of every good medical man everywhere ; for it goes almost without saying that nothing can be more distasteful to the average medical society attender,—one not in line for official promotion,—than to find the great and pressing business of the first two or three days to be the attending of caucuses and declaring for his candidates. We have already spoken, a time or two, on this very manifest danger to the American Institute of Homeopathy, and sincerely trust that some solution of this riddle may be forthcoming at an early day, without too utterly destroying and effacing the customs and precedents of the Institute.

As to the merits of the new society. We are a trifle amazed to find among the names given as the select and exclusive inner circle of this new homeopathic order so few who are known to the profession here or elsewhere ; while among those stated are the names of some who are not worth a hill of beans as practical medical men under any phase of therapeutical application. When you take out the names of Fincke, Kimball, and Sawyer, and two or three others, you have remaining a parcel of unknown people who are striving for a little transitory notoriety

as the builders of a new medical five-strand barb-wire fence around their exclusive and immaculate selves. Where are James T. Kent, Henry C. Allen, Clarence Willard Butler, Howard Crutcher, Walter M. James, J. B. Gregg Custis, Temple S. Hoyne, William P. Wesselhoeft, Harlyn Hitchcock, W. L. Reed, Edward Rushmore, and the remaining host of others who were, during all the time of the existence of the I. H. A., considered the main supports of true homeopathy since Lippe and Wells joined the great majority? All these men infidels and pretenders? All of these well-known doctors and contributors to the homeopathic success mongers? Then may Heaven help the rest of us poor fry!

We hope now that this kid-glove organization, which casts out not only the best homeopathic material thus far known, but also closes the door upon woman, will keep itself pure and undefiled, and by its careful guarding of the door of admission to its holy of holies prevent any unregenerate giaour from getting into its unspeakably refined and sacred thirty-third degree of Hahnemannism.

Only five new members possible of election each year! If ten were elected, the others of this Society of the Hahnemannii might possibly become tainted with the awful heresy now so prevalent among homeopaths, namely, a comprehensive and common-sense practice of homeopathy as Hahnemann taught it, and not as the S. of H.'s have interpreted it to be. We hope, further, that the I. H. A., being now rid of their former discordants, will come together speedily, sell the few pieces of old furniture, donate the records to the nearest paper mill, and come back into the American Institute as a body, and teach *there* the doctrines of homeopathy as they understand them. A fair discussion cannot endanger their views, and it may change others. It is cowardly to run from danger when a bold front may avert it. The place to teach pure homeopathy, such as is advocated by the I. H. A. people, is in the American Institute, a body which is liberal enough to tolerate every medical sect or denomination so long as they have Hahnemann's basic law for a foundation. Will they come? Now is the accepted time to be saved.

#### DIAGNOSIS.—DESCHERE.

—Twitching of the lids means approach of a convulsion. Generally is associated with oscillation of eyeballs and strabismus.

—Pursing out of the lips, with a chewing motion, is a sign of gastro-intestinal irritation.

—Always take the temperature of adults either in the axilla or rectum, and in a child always in the rectum, never in the mouth.

—Incomplete closure of lids, with more or less exposure of the whites of the eyes, means a sleep rendered unsound by *moderate* pain.

—Dilatation of *alæ nasi* means embarrassed respiration from extensive bronchial catarrh, pneumonia, or pleurisy with effusion.

—Broadness or complete flatness of the nose means congenital syphilis.

—When upper third of face is modified in expression, it means affections of brain; the middle third, affections of chest; the lower third, affections of abdominal viscera.

#### A NEW MICROBE DISSEMINATOR.

DR. TALCOTT, on a recent visit to Albany, in order to avoid the microbic dangers of Troy sewerage, ordered a bottle of Apollinaris water sent to his room. The colored gentleman who served it pulled the cork, poured out a glass of water, tried to replace the cork in the neck of the bottle, and, failing, put it between his teeth, using them as a cork compressor, and began to chew it. The doctor said: "What are you doing?"

"Trying to fit the cork, sah, into the neck of this bottle, sah."

Doctor: "Please lay the cork on the table."

Waiter: "But, sah, the gas in the water will evaporate, sah, unless the bottle is corked."

Doctor: "I prefer the Apollinaris water after the gas has been evaporated from it."

Waiter: "Well, sah, most gentlemen prefer to have as much gas as possible in their Apollinaris; but perhaps you are not a statesman!"

"Oh, no!" said the doctor; "far from it. I simply practice while the statesmen are eternally preaching the way, the truth, and the light!"

Then the waiter left the room, and the doctor



fell to musing about a "land that is fairer than this"—the Fortunate Isles, for instance, where

"The microbes cease from troubling,  
And the moth-worm is at rest."

—*The Conglomerate.*

#### POISONING BY KEROSENE.

MABEL G., aged  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, while at play, swallowed some kerosene from a can which had been left on the floor. She soon began to cough violently and to tear at the throat, followed by intense retching. On attempting to examine the throat the child offered great resistance, but yielded finally after much persuasion. The throat was red, swollen, puffy, and had an œdematous appearance, a strong odor of kerosene being easily recognized on the breath. The child then became very drowsy. Pulse 130. Gave milk and oatmeal water followed by zinc sulphate, 5 grs., which promptly brought on emesis, vomited matter having the odor of kerosene. The appearance of the throat and the drowsiness led to the administration of apis 1c. On the third day the œdema of the throat had disappeared. The child was bright and was discharged.

A similar case occurred in Walter G., aged three years, who was found sucking some cloths which had been placed under a leaking kerosene can. He soon became very drowsy, making frequent efforts at deglutition. He lay in his mother's arms in a sleepy condition, making no effort to prevent an examination of the throat, which was red, puffy, and œdematous. Owing to the small amount he could have gotten, decided not to bring on emesis. Gave demulcent drinks, and apis internally. Saw the patient next day, and as no further treatment was necessary, discharged the case.

#### INFANTILE SCURVY.

DR. F. C. ROGERS reports two cases of young infants with marked evidences of scurvy. Both of the children had lived entirely on sterilized cow's milk, mixed with water, and artificially prepared foods. The following diagnostic marks are quoted from Barlow:

(1) Predominance of lower limb affection, in which there is immobility going on to pseudo-

paralysis, excessive tenderness, general swelling of the lower limbs, skin shiny and tense, but seldom pitting and not characterized by undue local heat, on subsidence revealing a deep thickening of the shafts, also liability to fracture near the epiphysis.

(2) Swelling of the gums, varying from definite sponginess down to a vanishing point of minute, transient ecchymosis. These constitute the chief diagnostic differentia between infantile scurvy and rickets properly so-called. But to these must be added, as the most important diagnostic of all—

(3) Definite and rapid amelioration by antiscorbutic regimen.

#### MISSOURI HOMEOPATHY.

FOLLOWING are the provisions of the bill now sought to be passed in the Missouri legislature:

An Act to Establish a Chair of Homeopathy in the State University.

Section 1. The Board of Curators of the State University shall establish and maintain a chair of homeopathy in the State University at Columbia.

Section 2. The instructor, or instructors, in homeopathy shall be adherents of the homeopathic system of practice, and shall be graduates of medical colleges having a membership in the International Collegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Section 3. The fact that there is no instruction being given in homeopathy in the State University creates an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution; and therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Another bill providing for the setting aside of one of the State insane asylums for the homeopaths exclusively is being prepared, and will be introduced soon.

#### FOR OBESITY.

TAKE no water or other fluid at any time, except one cup of any desired hot drink, just before rising from the table, says the *Times and Register*. Use no liquids while eating. Avoid sugar, nuts, and pastry. Eat nothing



between meals. Confine the diet to lean beef, mutton, chicken, turkey, fish, eggs, oysters, with one slice of stale bread well dipped, the bulk of the meal being of tomatoes, celery, spinnach, turnips, cabbage leaf, but not the fleshy mid-rib, and fresh or dried fruits, cooked without sugar, such as apples, peaches, plums, prunes, prunellas. A little cheese is permissible; coffee, tea, skimmed milk or buttermilk after eating as stated. Exercise should be taken, running being most effectual, before breakfast or before going to bed.

#### RECEPTION AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

On Wednesday, November 21, a reception was given in the spacious waiting room of the college dispensary by the two higher to the two lower classes and to the faculty. About 250 were present. The hall was very tastily decorated, and the clinic rooms were also utilized, one of them being particularly noticeable. It was furnished throughout with red and white, the college colors. After an hour of greetings, introductions, and conversation an excellent musical programme, arranged by Mr. Dutie, '95, was rendered. Refreshments and dancing followed, and it was a late hour before the last guests departed.

On Thanksgiving Day the faculty gave a dinner to the students who were in the city. About forty enjoyed the bounteous repast. Dr. J. P. Sutherland presided, and this is sufficient guarantee that all were made merry. Toasts were happily responded to, and the party adjourned to the physiological lecture room, where the afternoon and evening were spent in music, games, and dancing. This was one of the most enjoyable affairs in the history of the school.

#### THE PALMO-PLANTAR SIGN OF TYPHOID FEVER.

DR. FILIPOVITCH of Odessa thinks he has discovered a diagnostic sign of typhoid fever that may prove serviceable in cases where at first the usual pathognomonic symptoms are wanting. It is a peculiar callous look and an orange-yellow or saffron-yellow hue of all the prominent parts of the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet—parts which, as is well

known, are more or less rosy in health and become bluish in cases of cyanosis. The phenomenon is explained by the enfeebled action of the heart, a diminished amount of blood in the capillaries, and the dryness of the skin. He has observed it in every case seen by him during the last two great epidemics of typhoid fever in Odessa, and his observation is confirmed by another Russian physician, Dr. Skibnevsky. The sign disappears as soon as convalescence begins.

Dr. Filipovitch's article appeared in the *Revue médicale* for August 20, and an abstract of it is given in *Lyon médical* for September 10.

#### Globules.

—The Tennessee and Alabama State Homeopathic Medical Societies hold a joint session at Huntsville, Ala., May 14 and 15. The officers of the Tennessee Society are: President, G. E. Harrison, Chattanooga, Tenn.; vice president, Douglas Caulkins, Knoxville, Tenn.; recording secretary, B. H. Enloe, Nashville, Tenn.; corresponding secretary, W. W. French, Chattanooga, Tenn.; treasurer, T. E. Enloe, Nashville, Tenn. The officers of the Alabama Society are: President, A. M. Duffield, Huntsville, Ala.; vice president, Geo. G. Lyon, Mobile, Ala.; recording secretary, A. E. Meadow, Bloclon, Ala.; corresponding secretary, A. N. Ballard, Birmingham, Ala.; treasurer, W. W. Clapp, Birmingham, Ala.

In this connection it may not be amiss to state that the originator of the present-day notification and whoop-'er-up system in State societies—in short, Dr. E. Lippincott of Memphis—has agreed to take hold of the Tennessee Society in his former full-fledged fashion, and promises to make it once more an A1 State society, with lots of interest, enthusiasm, and papers. We know he can do it.

—Lobethal says that baryta carb. is the remedy for the aged. Persons seventy and seventy-five years old frequently complain of ailments which are nothing else than the reminders of another world: in such cases baryta is to the homeopathic physician what opium is to the allopath, and even more.

—Do not forget calendula ointment for

chapped skin or skin roughened by exposure or work. Wash the hands in warm water and soap, wash thoroughly, rub in the ointment, and then go to bed. The skin will be soft and smooth in the morning. There is no cosmetic in the world that equals this plain old-fashioned calendula ointment.

—Dry cough with pain in the chest is benefited by belladonna, but if the pain is like knives cutting the lungs, bryonia is the remedy. Many people after exposure to the cold feel that cutting pain in the lungs; take bryonia at once and thus stave off an attack of pneumonia.

—H. W. Johnston of Bombali Mission, West Africa, writes to the *Homeopathic Envoy*:

"Will you please give place to the following in your paper? I had occasion to move some dried peppers in our storeroom of the small red species. Upset them and spilled them on the floor. Undertook to pick them up, but was soon seized with incessant sneezing, and the water dripped from my nose like water from a sugar maple. I consulted all the books, of which the mission station has several, but found no mention of such provings under capsicum.

"A short time afterward I was seized by a cold that corresponded to the provings of the pepper as above. I went to the table, poured a drop of pepper sauce in a little water and swallowed it. The cure was rapid and complete. I write to ask whether such provings are common to the capsicum of homeopathic materia medica. If not, do you think this pepper possessed of different virtues? I have verified the above experiment several times."

—*Tarantula cubensis* is perhaps the best remedy for true carbuncle.

—When the eight Southern girls who attend the Southwestern Homeopathic Medical College (Louisville) made their appearance in the Louisville Hospital, where only men students had ever before been admitted, they were received with such demonstrations of medical student rowdiness, in the way of cat-calls, derisive cheering, stamping of feet, and boisterous laughing and language, that the eight little women picked up themselves and their belongings and left the hospital. Two days later, however, Dr. Roberts of the regular school sent the ladies a special invitation to attend the hospital, which they

accepted, and were treated with marked courtesy and the deference due their sex.

—Professor H. C. Ahlborn of the Boston University School of Medicine, who has been unable to meet his classes for the last two years, again gives his course in pathology and pathological anatomy.

—One hundred and ninety-five students in attendance upon the Boston University School of Medicine this term.

—The lectures on pharmacy by Professor J. C. Wise in the Kansas City Homeopathic College have been unusually interesting this year. This is a branch that is neglected by many of our colleges. Every lecture contains much that is interesting and instructive.

—In the death of Dr. Denton G. Woodvine on November 23 the Boston University School of Medicine has lost a most valued instructor and hearty worker. For many years he held the chair of diseases of the nose and throat, and had charge of that department in the dispensary.

—"In the treatment of chorea put the patient on arsenic; and continue until the eyelids show distention, then stop the arsenic and administer Angier's petroleum emulsion until this symptom disappears." So says Professor Dr. L. E. Lemen of the Gross Medical College of Denver.

Dr. Lemen claims that by alternating these two remedies in this way he has never failed to cure the worst cases in from three to five weeks.

—A subscriber writes to an editor: "I have a horse that has suffered lately from periodical fits of dizziness. Please answer through your valuable paper and let me know what I should do with him. I'm afraid he will get worse if something is not done soon." The editor replies: "Our honest advice, based on a very careful perusal of that capital book 'Every Man His Own Horse Doctor,' would be to take him some time when he is not dizzy and sell him to a stranger."—*Ev.*

—The F. A. Davis Co., medical publishers, Philadelphia, announce the early completion of a companion book to Dr. R. von Krafft-Ebing's famous treatise "*Psychopathia Sexualis*," to be called "*Suggestive Therapeutics in Psychopathia Sexualis*," being a translation of the original by Dr. A. Schrenck-Notzing of Munich, collaborator with Krafft-Ebing.

—The McArthur Hypophosphite Company is dispensing a very neat little vest pocket diary at twenty cents each to physicians, and a pretty desk calendar for nothing. The vest-pocket diary is worth every penny of the price, being compact, handy, and its beginning and ending filled with valuable medical facts. The syrup manufactured by this firm is well known for its excellent qualities, and has long since found a prominent place in the medical profession.

—The *Eclectic Medical Journal* with the college and publishing offices of John M. Scudder's Sons have been removed to 301 Plum Street, above Court, Cincinnati.

—The Louisville *Medical Monthly* has a pretty title cover page in light blue and gold ; but the artist, evidently not a medical party, in decorating the scroll-work with skulls, has in each case added what looks like a dude mustache to the upper lip, while the addition of the lower maxillary is a decided innovation. Somebody ought to show him a real-for-sure skull, and so disabuse his artistic mind of the belief that it has whiskers on its upper teeth.

—For diphtheritic paralysis gelsemium is the remedy *par excellence*.

—Dr. Prewitt says never manipulate a hernia for half an hour. If after ten minutes it is not reduced, then give an anæsthetic with the understanding that, if taxis still fail, you are to operate.

—Hiccough is relieved by a tight bandage about the abdomen, or the inhalation of a few drops of chloroform.

—The best treatment for pruritus of all kinds is the warm bath, with a handful of washing soda and a half pound of starch to an ordinary bath-tub full of water.

—Stop the use of ice drinks in a patient having gallstones. Hot water as a beverage will benefit him.

#### Out of His Line.

Physician : What is your profession, sir ?

Patient (pompously) : I'm a gentleman.

Physician : Well, you'll have to try something else ; it doesn't agree with you.—*Tid-Bits*.

—The scheme for the publication of homeopathic literature in a secular newspaper is growing apace with the Missouri Institute Committee. Already some papers have appeared and at-

tracted the attention of the laity. Everybody helps with pen and purse. This will redound to the credit as well as financial increment of every homeopath in the United States, and not alone those who reside in Missouri. Drop every feeling of jealousy and local pride and help push this idea along. Write a good bright paper in ordinary language, along the line of homeopathy, and promptly mail it to the committee at Kansas City, Mo.

—And now the Missouri stalwarts are making continued efforts to secure recognition in the legislature to the extent of appointment to one of the eleemosynary institutions of the State, and also the founding of a homeopathic chair in the State University at Columbia. We wish them most heartily all the success that may be attained by such labor. As we have said before several times, the homeopaths of Missouri are determined not to let things go by the board.

—Table fruits will keep twice as long if kept in separate lots. Contact hastens decay.

—Man named Nusing in Lorain Co., O., settled with Mary Goetz for \$350 on the paternity charge of her unborn child. When she was delivered of twins she caused his arrest, and the jury awarded her an additional \$287.50. Great is the wisdom of the petit jury !

—*Æthusa cynapium*, the garden hemlock or fool's parsley, has symptoms characteristically peculiar to children, especially in the gastric and bowel conditions, where the ejecta form white curds like bits of chalk or candles or "gobs" of smearcase. In adults it produces a delirium in which they are in trouble with cats and dogs. Like the belladonna patient they attempt to jump out of the window.

—Practical anatomy was revived 1315 A. D., by Mondini, a professor in the school at Bologna, who dissected two human bodies before his classes. This was the first attempt to perform human dissections since 320 B. C.

—His real name was Hohenheim, and he was born in a small village near Zurich, in Switzerland, in A. D. 1493, but he assumed the name of Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus Paracelsus. His disciples and followers simplified this to Paracelsus.

—*Alium cepa* has an inflammation of the mucous membranes with increased secretion of



mucus ; sometimes these symptoms appear after getting the feet wet. They are made worse in a warm room and better in the open air.

—Expediency is the ruling vice of the age. It has permeated the minds of all men, intoxicating the brain with its promises of success and preferment. It is a compromise between truth and dishonesty. A man who governs his conduct in accordance with its dictates is a moral coward and not to be trusted.

—Alumina is a great female remedy. It has a profuse and albuminous leucorrhœa which may run down the limbs to the feet. Must strain at stool to urinate. Has a horrible "constipation." To be thought of in bottle-fed children.

—Any subscriber to this journal who failed to receive the December 15, 1894 issue, can be supplied by addressing the publishers.

—"THE HEAVENLY TWINS."—Isaacs of New York reports a case of gonorrhea in an old man 103 years of age. This centenarian, of Irish origin, had had a discharge for several days. His genital organs were well developed, and showed no signs of senility. This is how he told of his mishap : He had contracted this disease from a woman who had lost her husband six months previous, and who had been left without resources and several children. Compassionately the old man offered his few pennies in support of the family, "and this," said he, "is the way I am recompensed in going to the aid of her children."

—When first seen the patient, aged eighty-five, was quite unable to move about on account of her size and on account of the severe pain and vomiting which all movements caused ; all the usual physical signs of a large ovarian cyst were present with severe vomiting. On September 12, 1893, by means of a small incision, I exposed the cyst, tapped it, and removed a large, thin-walled, multilocular ovarian cyst ; there were no adhesions ; the fluid measured nineteen pints. The wound healed rapidly, and, excepting a little bronchitis, which she said she always had in winter, she had no bad symptom. She went home on October 16 cured.—*British Med. Jour.*

—The Health-Culture Company of 30 East Fourteenth Street, New York, has for sale a unique little instrument designed as a vaginal spray apparatus, so arranged that the celluloid

part in form of a continuous screw may be easily inserted into any vagina, thus gently distending it, while a perforated pipe in the body of the celluloid screw permits of the injection into the tissues of any solution that may be desired to apply, through the medium of a bulb or any other kind of household syringe. It is a practical device, very neat in appearance, and not costly.

—"Among true hypnotics," says Dr. Vogt, "trional may be regarded as most efficient, being easily soluble and prompt in its action, which is manifested within from ten to twenty minutes ; excellent in insomnia of neurasthenic patients, in doses of from 15 to 25 grains, on retiring, taken in hot broth or milk. Should hypnosis not be induced within forty-eight hours, it may be temporarily suspended ; in any case it should not be taken more than for five or six consecutive days." Dr. Vogt also recommends the administration of small quantities of bicarbonate of soda during the day to patients who are taking trional regularly at night.

—At this season of the year, when radical and sudden thermal changes are the rule, it becomes of vital interest to the busy practitioner to have in compact, ready form such approved medicaments as meet the analgesic and antithermic requirements of the bulk of his patients. As pertinent we call attention to the following combination tablets : Antikamnia and Codeine, each containing  $4\frac{3}{4}$  grains antikamnia and  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain codeine, Antikamnia and Quinine, each containing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains antikamnia and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains quinine, Antikamnia and Salol, each containing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains antikamnia and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains salol, and Antikamnia, Quinine, and Salol, each containing 2 grains antikamnia, 2 grains quinine, and 1 grain salol. These, together with the well-known Antikamnia Tablets, of varied sizes, and Antikamnia Powdered, constitute indispensable factors in the armamentarium of the physician, and are more than ordinarily indicated in present climatic conditions.

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# The American Homeopathist.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



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## SEVEN MATERIA MEDICA APHORISMS.

By A. L. MONROE, M. D., Louisville.

**F**IRST. Blood is life. Circulation is nutrition, equally essential to digestion and oxidation: hence the study of the effects of a drug on the circulation draws a consecutive picture of the drug's pathogenesis and symptomatology. Its effect upon the nervous system determines

its effects upon the circulation; that, in turn, upon the nutrition, and that again upon the system as a whole, or integrally, primarily or secondarily, acute or chronic.

2d. Remedies that produce thirst are generally indicated after the bodily fluids have been drawn upon by

(a) Hemorrhage, or loss of fluids, as in *china*;

(b) Saline cathartics, as *natrum mur.*;

(c) Rapid loss of liquids by combustion, as in *aconite* and *arsenic*; and

(d) Dryness of mucous membranes, as in *bryonia* and *arsenic*.

3d. Stupor is generally found prominent under remedies which produce passive cerebral congestion, as *gelsemium*, *opium*, *sulphur*, or those which affect the kidneys.

4th. Acid conditions are those of debility, generally associated with an irregular pulse. All the acids in the materia medica have in their symptomatology debility, with irregular pulse.

5th. Where there is rapid tissue combustion there is generally anxiety, as under *aconite* and *arsenic*.

6th. Delirium is generally found in remedies that produce active cerebral congestion, as in *bellad.*, *hyos.*, *stram.*, or those which exert a toxic effect upon the blood, as *lachesis* and *arsenicum*.

7th. Remedies that produce venous stasis have always aggravation from all circumstances tending to retard the venous flow, as the aggravation from heat under *sulphur*, *lycop.*, *calc. c.*, and the aggravation from standing under *sulphur* (piles), and ascending under *sulphur*, *lycop.*, *calc. c.*, and aggravation from 4 to 8 P. M. under *carbo veg.*, these being the hours of minimum electric tension in the atmosphere.

## Materia Medica Miscellany.

**Argent. Nit.** IN GASTRIC ULCER.—Miss E., a young lady of blond complexion, in January, 1893, complained of very marked tenderness of the epigastrium, with acute pains after eating. She was very nervous about herself, and afraid to take food of any description, even a glass of milk. She had been suffering in this way for about six months—five months ago she vomited two basinfuls of blood, and also passed blood from the bowels. Has been more or less on milk diet ever since, and under allopathic treatment. During the last seven days she has been worse than ever, and she has been living on whey and nutrient enemata. She is very anæmic, but fairly stout. The abdomen is much distended, and very sensitive over the epigastric region. She complains much of a trembling throbbing in stomach and of violent eructations of wind.

She received Argent. nit. 6x every three hours; a diet of milk and water with a few drops of Murdoch's Food. Next day, in spite of this liberal (!) diet, she was better and able to enjoy some Benger's Food and maizena. The medicine was continued, and she made an uneventful recovery. In a week's time she was discharged, feeling perfectly well and able to eat fish, poultry, etc. She was very grateful and very much concerned that she had put up with so much pain and expense before trying homeopathic treatment.

**Argent. Nit.** IN GASTRIC IRRITATION AND WEAKNESS OF LEGS.—*Hom. World* (London).—Mrs. P., August, 1894, has been ailing for seven years with symptoms resembling the above. She states that she has always been very bilious, and has at times vomited quarts of bile. Latterly she has been unable to keep down any food, and has even vomited all her medicines (allopathic). She is of a very dark, swarthy color, and says her skin has got much darker the last few years. Great weakness of legs—unable to walk about.

R Argent. Nit. 6x every four hours. She returned in a week's time to report that the medicine had relieved all her acute symptoms. She continued to attend the hospital for a week or two, and then was lost sight of.

**Oleum Gaultheria** IN RHEUMATISM.—Dr. Kraft in *So. Journ. of Homeopathy*.—Some months ago I found in the *Homeopathic Recorder* a little article from the pen of Dr. Benj. F. Lang of Nebraska, citing the value and virtues of oleum gaultheria, or wintergreen oil, in the cure of rheumatism and some other allied complaints. The cases stated attracted my attention, for just at this time I had been having a severe "tussel" with a case of rheumatism that had been sent to me in a rocking chair from a distant State. It was one of that class of cases, which, if cured or sensibly improved, would redound greatly to the credit of the physician, besides swelling his bank account.

So far as I could determine from several visits, and subsequent careful study of the "scriptures," it was a pure, clean-cut case of bryonia; but as I have a mental obliquity in favor of bryonia in almost every case I touch, I refused to use it, resolutely put the temptation behind me, and resumed my studies of the case. I began ultimately with psorinum (which is my forlorn-hope remedy), in order to unearth and bring to the surface any symptom of prominence that might at some time have been in the case, but now possibly suppressed or covered up by the heroic dosing to which this patient had been subjected in his fourteen weeks of allopathic treatment. I tested the urine and corrected his diet and habits. But the longer I studied, the more perfectly bryonia stood out. At last he got bryonia. Then I ran the gamut of potencies in the two weeks that followed; but the patient saw no amendment. Discouragement seized upon both patient and doctor. I restudied the case, again gave psorinum; returned to the patient's side and talked with him by the hour in hope of finding a clew that might lead to something else; eventually I found that rhus and belladonna, given upon their indications, and a little aconite, would help temporarily, but only temporarily. Now at this time I saw the Lang article, and at once bought a bottle of wintergreen oil. I administered it thrice daily, a dram on loaf sugar. In twenty-four hours the patient complained that he was very dull of hearing; that his eyes were failing him; that he was passing great quantities of urine; that his bowels were unusually loose; that he was sweating profusely; but that his

appetite was better, and that he could now sleep six hours at one stretch without waking from the pain. But no change as yet in his rheumatism. One week after, he found one morning that his back did not hurt him so badly, that he could straighten out his legs a little better, and if it hadn't been for former unfortunate experiences in that direction, he would have tried to stand up. This man came to me in the early days of August, propped up in a rocking chair, shipped in a baggage car, unable to stand or move without great agony; and about the middle of September he returned to his home in a distant State walking only with a cane, which, he has since informed me, he has discarded.

**Dropsical Remedies, INDICATIONS FOR.**—Dr. Starbuck in Southern Jour. of Hom.—*Apis*. Absence of thirst—but sometimes there is great thirst—general stupor and prostration, bruised feeling of abdominal walls, pains sudden, stinging, parts sensitive to touch, the stools may be involuntary on every motion, and the urine almost entirely suppressed and loaded with casts.

*Apocynum cannabinum*. Stomach very irritable, thirst great, but drinking causes distress. Its chief use is in dropsy dependent upon disease of the liver.

*Arsenicum album*. General dropsy, weak heart, kidney disease acute or chronic, urine scanty, hot, sometimes thick and fetid, stomach and bowels irritable, great thirst, pains burning in character.

*Cactus grandiflora*. Cardiac dropsy, inability to lie down, feeling as if the normal action of the heart was prevented by an iron band.

*Digitalis*. The pulse is always feeble and irregular, feeling as if the heart stood still, constant desire to take a deep breath, useful in nephritis after scarlatina.

*Squilla*. Cardiac dropsy, pulse slow, weak, cough spasmodic, feeling as if it started from pit of stomach. The skin is dry and harsh.

*Scoparius*. Renal dropsy due to insufficient arterial tension. It should not be given during the progress of inflammation of the heart, but is used with advantage in chronic parenchymatous nephritis.

*Terebinthina*. Renal dropsy, kidneys inflamed, dull burning pain extending to bladder, urine bloody, constant tenesmus.

***Lycopus Virginicus* IN PHTHISIS.**—Dr. Starbuck in Southern Journal of Homeopathy. —CASE I. Male, aged twenty-eight, married, farmer by occupation, had been sick one year; cough from beginning of sickness. When I first saw him he had been confined to bed for four weeks, and I was called because the family thought he was dying (their family physician being out of town), and they wanted some morphine given to relieve the dyspnoea. His feet were so swollen that he only moved them with difficulty. I prescribed *lycopus*, and had the pleasure of seeing him improve in every way for two weeks; after that time he grew weaker, and died with but little suffering.

***Senecio Aureus*; TWO SHORT PROVINGS.**—Dr. Julia Washburn reports in Southern Jour. of Hom.: Mrs. B., twenty-six years. In perfect health; menstrual periods devoid of pain; bowels normally constipated. Began the proving a week before the menstrual period, taking 5 drops of the 2x dilution three times a day.

Menses appeared *two days too soon*, with pain in back and across hypogastrium, which was not very severe and lasting only a day. The flow was more profuse the first two days than usual. Noticed no difference in a leucorrhœa with which she is troubled. Resumed medicine one week preceding return of menses. Had very severe aching in back and pelvis lasting a day and night, with menses three days too soon and increased flow the first two days. Nausea was a constant symptom during the period, lasting one-half hour after rising and meals. Bowels were less constipated.

Mrs. W., thirty-five years. A business woman, had backache with heavy bearing-down feeling during the menses, with headache three or four days after menstruation begins. Menses continue only three or four days. Took five drops of the 2x dilution three times a day for five days. Had taken the drug but two days when she said she felt a "brightness of spirit," "a rested feeling." This brightness of spirit was very noticeable. She usually has a far-away, careworn look, but under influence of the drug her interest seemed to attach to things about her, and she looked bright and happy. She experienced no sense of fatigue while proving. Had backache all the time, and a profuse watery leucorrhœa,



so much as to run down the thighs. Ceased taking drug five days, when backache ceased and less leucorrhœa. Resumed drug when same symptoms returned. Menses on time, with some cramping before flow appeared; ceasing with appearance of flow, which was more than usual and lasted seven days. The pains were relieved by lying down.

**Arsenicum** IN HAY FEVER.—Dr. C. P. Meredith, in Southern Jour. of Hom.—I have found arsenicum useful in the treatment of hay fever; some cases of which, presenting the ordinary symptoms of that malady, together with symptoms that seemed to point to arsenicum as the remedy, were greatly benefited by the *local*, as well as constitutional, use of the drug. I use it locally in the sixth decimal trituration, applying the remedy to the sensitive spots on the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity, with a probe covered with a pledget of cotton wool. Each application is succeeded by violent sneezing for a few moments, followed by a profuse flow of mucus, then relieved for some hours from nearly all of the distressing symptoms pertaining to hay fever.

The use of arsenicum in hay fever is not new by any means, nor is its use in this distressing disease peculiar to any school. I am not aware, however, that it has been used locally, as before indicated, by anyone before this time; and I was induced to use it in this way only because I believe that when there is necessity for some local application, the same remedy should be applied locally (if possible) that is used constitutionally.

**Heladerma Horridus** IN PNEUMONIA.—Dr. Robert Boockock in Hom. Recorder.—Mrs. Ford, eighty-one years of age, has been my patient several times during the past four years. She suffered from erysipelas and dropsy in the legs. In October she caught cold, and had also a bad fall; her symptoms were those of pneumonia: fever, delirium, and cough, pain in chest and hard work to breathe, blueness of lips, tongue, and cheeks, cold extremities, and was very low in appetite, and appeared to be sinking. Pulse fifty; temperature, ninety; and to all human appearance was rapidly dying; all said so, and I fully believed so, but left heladerma horridus, one powder in water, and ordered her tongue to be

moistened with a feather dipped in this every half hour. I did not call the next day until evening. I was waiting to be notified of her death, but no such notice coming, called to see, and to my surprise, found everything changed. I then gave *hela. hor.* every four hours, with placebos. All the bad symptoms gradually disappeared, breathing became natural, heart gained strength, pulse increased to seventy, temperature to ninety-eight, and appetite became better, asking frequently for food. This continued so long as she was taking this medicine. She was so well that I ceased to attend, she having no aches or pains, was eating and sleeping well, bowels moved regularly, and night watching was given up. All who saw the recovery were pleasingly surprised, and so was I, and have frequently asked myself could anything else have done this. Lachesis has changed a slate-colored tongue, and has aroused those who appeared to be dying, for a short time, but to extend the life of one as good as dead for thirty days is a triumph for the *hela. hor.*

**Magnesia Phos.** IN DYSMENORRHEA.—Hom. World.—A young lady, aged twenty-four, had been troubled every month since her puberty with severe pains in the uterus, back, and loins, beginning several hours previous and continuing during the first two days of period, and these so severe sometimes that they seemed almost unbearable. On the second day of flow she had hysteric fits. On the third day, when a membrane was discharged, the patient was free from pain, and she had a flow for six to seven days every month. Her husband, finding no chance of her bearing children, made up his mind to take a second wife. Her mother-in-law came to me and stated the facts. I reassured her, saying that it was the dysmenorrhea which was the obstruction in the way of conception. As soon as it was removed she was sure to conceive. In December last, when she had this pain, I was sent for. I saw the lady almost mad with pain. I gave her *magnes. phos.* 4x every ten minutes, and in an hour the pain ceased and flow began. I gave her five doses of the remedy, to be taken twice a day for three days. Next month I advised her to take medicine three times a day, beginning a day before period, and on the first day of period to take it every three hours. She had but



very slight pain this time. The same process was repeated the third month, when she had no pain at all, the flow was normal and remained till fourth day, and since she has had no return of pains. I am glad to report that she is now pregnant five months. I have relieved three or four cases of dysmenorrhea with *caulophyllum* and borax, but they were not so prompt in action as *magnes. phos.* This is no doubt a grand remedy for all sorts of spasmodic pains.

**Pulsatilla (high) IN HEADACHE.**—Dr. J. M. Selfridge, in *Hom. Phys.*, says : *Pulsatilla*, as you know, is said to act best in “persons of indecisive, slow, phlegmatic temperament ; sandy hair, blue eyes, pale face ; easily moved to laughter or tears ; affectionate, mild, gentle, timid disposition.” As an illustration of the opposite condition, I will report the following case :

Mrs. H., dark, coarse hair, dark-brown eyes, coarse skin with black pores, large frame, strong features, and resolute appearance, came into my office over two months ago, and begged me to give her something to cure a terrible sick headache to which she had been a martyr almost every week from her early girlhood. Without going into details I will state the character of the pain was this : The pain recurs in paroxysms, increases to an intense point of severity, then decreases to a complete cessation. She always enjoys herself best in the open air. As *pulsatilla* seemed to be indicated, and wishing to experiment with high potencies, I gave one powder, on the tongue, of the CM, with blanks to follow. A week after this her husband came in, saying, “That medicine acted like a charm on my wife, as the pain left her before she got out of the building.” He wanted some of the same, as she had a mild return. One dose of the CM potency was given him, with blanks to follow. It relieved the pain promptly and there has been no recurrence of it for two months, although she has been to the theater, which heretofore had *always* provoked an attack of headache.

**Calcarea Carb. IN NOSE-BLEED.**—Dr. Vilers, in his “*Archiv f. Homeopathy*,” reports the following interesting case : A sixteen-year-old girl had been suffering for four years with nose-bleed. At first this would continue for three days consecutively ; then it would become less and less, appearing in small quantities three

or four times daily, so that in the last two or three years no day had passed without a nasal hemorrhage, and usually at least after the chief meal of the day. The girl becomes red in the face, which is followed by the bleeding out of one nostril, continuing for the better part of half an hour. This is succeeded by thirst and headache. She is a flabby patient, with a tired feeling, much given to eructations, considerable palpitation ; arises each morning from a dreamless sleep, tired out, with nausea after each attempt to take a little coffee. The menstrual period is very profuse, returns every fifteenth day, continues for about eight days, flowing day and night.

I gave this girl *calcarea carb.* the 200th, a drop on the first, tenth, and twentieth day of treatment. This began on October 19. When she returned, on November 10, she reported having had no nose-bleed during the intervening period, except the first two days of the treatment, once each day, but nothing more since. Even when she met with an accident to the nose no hemorrhage came beyond the drop or two that might follow from a blow on the nose in any healthy person. The menstrual period did not come on the fifteenth day, but remained out until the twenty-eighth day, continued four days, presenting all the usual conditions of normal menstruation. After this report this girl received each fortnight another drop of *calcarea carb.* the 200th, and has not again to this date, the middle of February, had a return of the epistaxis, nor has the menstruation changed to its former semi-monthly time. As a matter of precaution I had given the mother a supply of china, with directions to give a dose to the girl after each profuse nasal hemorrhage. Of course this medicine was not needed and not used.

#### THE COLLEGE PLATFORM.

By J. W. HAYWARD, M. D., Boston University School of Medicine.

I N wounds of the face where hemorrhage cannot be checked by other means, ligation of the common carotid is indicated ; but in wounds of the neck the bleeding point must be found and tied, and ligation of the larger artery is inadmissible.

To these three things we owe all advance that has been made in the treatment of gunshot wounds of the brain, viz., asepsis, the gravity probe, and drainage.

From the Hering Medical College, Chicago.

Do not tie small vessels with silk; use catgut if you tie them at all; but a little experience with torsion will convince you that it has no equal as a sure and rapid hemostatic.—*Crutcher*.

WHEN making a prognosis, do not talk to please the family for the time being only, but talk that you may hear the reverberations in years to come.—*Boynston*.

PARENTS having secondary syphilis give birth to syphilitic children; while those who have tertiary syphilis bear scrofulous children.—*Hoyne*.

DISSECTING is analytical,  
Surgery is synthetical.—*Crutcher*.

IF your apparently well-indicated remedy fails in post-diphtheritic paralysis, think of diphtherinum; it has been found to work well in many of these cases.—*Allen*.

IF you know a patient has been taking mercurius in the very low potencies or in allopathic doses, do not follow immediately with bryonia; it will certainly salivate the patient.—*Hoyne*.

PUTTING a seton into the peritoneal cavity is a surgical outrage; and yet that is what a man does every time he includes skin and peritoneum in one stitch when closing the abdomen.—*Crutcher*.

AFTER *arn.* has done all it will in case of a severe bruise, and there yet remain coldness, lividity of parts, cold perspiration, or there may be unconsciousness, think of sulph. acid, which follows *arn.* well in such cases.—*H. C. Allen*.

From the New York Homeopathic College.

*Acetic acid* should be the first remedy thought of in conditions accompanied by false membrane, as membranous dysmenorrhea and true croup.

*Causticum* for paralysis of single nerves. Nocturnal enuresis.

*Pulsatilla* in anæmia after misuse of iron; craves fresh air.

*Sepia* should be remembered in chronic bronchitis in women with uterine difficulty.

*Nux vom.* is often indicated in dysentery, and in these cases produces rapid results.

*Gelsemium* is the remedy *par excellence* for diphtheritic paralysis.

*Elaps 6* has been found by Dr. E. V. Moffat to be almost a specific in chronic naso-pharyngeal catarrh, with greenish crusts and subjective disagreeable odor.

*Allium cepa* will give surprising relief in neuralgia caused by the nerve-ends becoming involved in a cicatrix after operation.

#### A FREAK OF NATURE.

AT his clinic, Saturday, November 3, Professor Wm. Tod Helmuth exhibited an hermaphrodite. The subject is a native of Vienna, twenty-four years of age, and is a true hermaphrodite, so far as examinations can determine.

The mammæ are well developed, and at intervals become swollen, sore, and exude a watery fluid.

The features are somewhat feminine, and the voice that of a woman.



The genitalia show distinct types of both sexes; there being a very short penis, having a perfect glans and foreskin. The scrotum is cleft, each side containing an ovoid body resembling the testes. Between the two sides of the scrotum is the meatus urinarius in the normal position for the female, and in the opening for the bladder. Posterior to this opening is a rudimentary vagina covered by a thin membrane. This membrane can be pushed in more than

half the length of one's finger, and pressure upon this velum is the only factor which causes any sexual excitation to the subject. One of the curious features of the case is that about every six weeks there is a flow of blood from the nostrils, and at the same time a few drops of dark blood will collect on the membrane covering the vagina.—D. G. V.

### CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Service of Professor T. C. DUNCAN, Chicago, Ill.

**RECURRENT BRONCHITIS.**—Gentleman, æt. fifty-five, spare, always cold; cause spinal anæmia; has five or six attacks every year. Last spring had one very severe attack, doubtless bronchial pneumonia; last one lasted ten days; appetite poor; wants to sleep late; cough deep, but closes the bronchi; inflammation evidently traveling upward; better from heat to the spine; has duodenal catarrh when bronchial disturbance is removed. To cure this man must revolutionize and fortify whole system. He was put upon nux vom.

**OSTEOMATA.**—Girl, æt. seventeen; weight seventy-two pounds; sanguine, lymphatic temperament; has never menstruated; father and mother both large and fleshy. Two years ago had abscess on left side of neck; suppurated for long time, then healed up and osteomata appeared; has one large and several smaller ones on head, one crowding left eye downward and out of place. Left school when fourteen years old because she could not study. Has nocturnal enuresis; cough; sleep heavy and stupid. Sulph. was suggested by a student. This was prescribed, with directions to return for further treatment.

**GOITER.**—Woman at climacteric: Hot flushes, rheumatic pains, wakes at night with choking sensations. Is improving on lach. 30. Spongia 30 was prescribed for goiter.

Dr. Duncan stated that people living in limestone countries were subject to goiter. He had cured many cases with spongia 30. It takes about a year. Patient must drink boiled water, however. This illustrated value of knowledge of geology and constitutional remedies. The doctor also related a case from his private practice of a young girl with enlarged neck. Patient

had used iodine of potassium solution, which drove goiter away, but developed typhoid fever. When told the goiter experience, the doctor looked for antidote for iodine. Fearing the students would forget it if told, he wrote on blackboard in large letters *Hepar Sulphuris Calcareum*.

Patient made full and rapid recovery.

### INSOMNIA.

*Aconite.*—Sleeplessness of infants from fear; restless and tossing.

*Belladonna.*—Sleepy, but cannot sleep; frightful dreams, twitches and starts in his sleep.

*Coffea.*—Kept awake by mental activity, a rush of ideas and acuteness of senses. Wide awake.

*Coccoloba.*—Sleepless from overwork, mental and nervous exhaustion.

*Gelsemium.*—Drowsy all day and restless at night. Insomnia from mental strain. Lies stupid and drowsy, but does not sleep.

*Hyoscyamus.*—Mind perfectly at rest, but nervous excitement.

*Ignatia.*—Sleepless from grief, anxiety, and depressing emotions.

*Opium.*—Insomnia with acuteness of hearing. Distant and slight noises keep one awake.

### AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

AT the recent opening exercises of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri Dr. W. B. Morgan, professor of surgery, delivered an address to the students, of which the following is a brief résumé. After remarking upon the various causes that incite young men to select the medical profession as their life-work, Dr. Morgan said:

"From your text-books and teachers you will gradually learn the details of our art. A deluge of facts and opinions will be put before you that it will take years for you to digest and fully understand. Accept the facts and treasure the opinions of your teachers, but do not allow your minds to become biased concerning any of the medical theories. Many old-school doctors, who do not know anything about it, are as afraid of homeopathy as a mad dog is of water, and some homeopathic doctors are just as rabid. Now, I



hope you will never allow yourselves to get into such a state of mind that you cannot and will not be able to weigh fairly the evidence on both sides of any question. Such an ability is a requisite to true student life. Without it learning may be a fabric of delusions. The history of medicine in the past has been a succession of fanciful theories. There is no dearth of theories at the present time, nor of bigotry concerning them, but there is a new spirit of judicial investigation growing in the profession. By the microscope, and other searching means of investigation, the theories concerning disease and its treatment are being put to a test that will forever dispel many of the delusions and establish many facts in medicine. Most of us in the homeopathic school have, by our practice and teaching, admitted that Hahnemann, like most enthusiasts, claimed too wide a scope for the homeopathic law. Most of his followers employ many resources not in keeping with the law, but a hundred years' experience has proved this, that all these other resources are empirical, and that there is no law in therapeutics but that of similars. The law is a trademark that we are proud of. Scientific investigation may help to define its province, but cannot overthrow it. Old-school prejudice may keep up partisan feeling for a while longer, but it cannot suppress the truth. Already poisons are recognized old-school remedies for the diseases in which they are produced, an ever-increasing amount of their therapeutics is adopted from our text-books, and there are few allopathic doctors who do not do considerable homeopathic prescribing, though some of them do not know it, and some of them would not own it if they did. The general recognition and acceptance of whatever truth there is in homeopathy, and the giving of due credit to those who have established that truth, is not far distant. The elimination of bigotry from our ranks will do much to hasten that end, and I urge you who are just coming to us to carefully avoid any such tendency."

The doctor concluded his address with a few words of advice of a general nature.

—A goodly number of the students of the National are ladies, and it is asserted that they do not stand at the "foot of the class."

## THE BOSTON HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

ON January 9 Dr. I. T. Talbot, secretary, presented a comprehensive and interesting report of the Homeopathic Medical Dispensary of Boston, this being its thirty-ninth annual meeting. During this great number of years it has treated 275,302 patients and administered 750,979 prescriptions. In the year past its work has been larger than ever before. It has taken care of 18,183 patients, who have received 53,506 prescriptions. There have been 2922 patients visited in their homes, with 12,363 visits. There have been 43 deaths, and 222 confinement cases.

After reading this report in detail the secretary, Dr. Talbot, continued :

Although in the temporary absence of the treasurer we have not the exact report of our finances for the year, yet it is gratifying to know that, in spite of the monetary depression, our income has not been reduced, and has proved sufficient to meet our expenses, but a serious matter presents itself. Already the building which we have occupied but little more than three years is often inconveniently crowded with patients, and greater facilities must be provided for its work. The present building was roofed in to meet the immediate necessities of the dispensary, and only awaits additional funds for its completion in the manner that would make our institution one of the largest of its kind in this country. This will require an additional one hundred thousand dollars, but it would not only largely add to the facilities of this institution, but also give opportunity for the Maternity, which is so greatly needed by our beneficiaries. If a single gift made to some of our older and already well-endowed institutions were conferred upon this younger charity, it would enable us to double the amount of work at present done, and to give a new institution of great and permanent value to the community.

The following named were elected officers for the ensuing year : F. A. Dewson, president ; Lewis G. Lowe and Alden Speare, vice presidents ; J. Wilkinson Clapp, treasurer ; I. Tisdale Talbot, secretary ; Chester Guild, Russell S. Codman, Mrs. F. R. Allen, Miss Alice Ahlborn, Mrs. J. H. Thorndike, Mrs. A. J. Baker Flint, Herbert C. Clapp, Alonzo Boothby, A. L. Ken-



nedy, J. P. Sutherland, S. H. Blodgett, and A. Howard Powers, trustees.

#### THE NEW ENGLAND HAHNEMANN ASSOCIATION.

THIS association was formally opened on January 13 in Boston, Everett W. Burdett being chosen chairman, and Dr. J. Heber Smith, secretary. The chairman explained that the association was formed to support the Boston University School of Medicine and the institutions connected therewith and essential to its work. He spoke, he said, from the standpoint of a citizen and in the interests of every family and of the public generally, who would be benefited by it. He referred to the value to the community of educated physicians, and of the fact that homeopathy had come to stay. After the attention to some few essential details the association proceeded to ballot for its officers, with the following result :

President, Colonel Henry S. Russell, Milton ; vice presidents, Hon. Elisha S. Converse, Malden ; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Boston ; Charles R. Codman, Barnstable ; Everett W. Burdett, Boston ; Charles M. Amsden, Concord ; Roswell Farnham, Bradford, Vt. ; Henry Howard, Providence, R. I. ; W. R. Burnham, Norwich, Conn. ; treasurer, R. H. Stearns ; assistant treasurer, F. M. Stearns ; corresponding secretary, I. T. Talbot, M. D. ; recording secretary, J. Heber Smith ; directors, Samuel P. Mandell, C. C. Coffin, W. O. Kyle, Conrad Wesselhoeft, James M. Bugbee, Mrs. A. J. Baker Flint, M. D.

In assuming his office the new president spoke of the time twenty years ago when there were hardly two bricks side by side in the name of Hahnemann. He spoke of the practical help that was needed, instead of words of praise, and urged renewed efforts in the objects of the organization.

Dr. Talbot gave an interesting account of the Boston University of Medicine, which was established in 1873. Its aim has been in the twenty-two years of work to do all in its power to improve the methods of medical education by entrance examinations, a lengthened term of eight months, a graded course of three years, examinations on the work of each year, a four-years' course—the first in the United States—

and equal advantages and requirements to both men and women. Its teachings have been practical and didactic. It has the following named laboratories : Anatomical, chemical, physiological, and microscopical, histological, pathological, and bacteriological. It has a reading-room and library of 3000 volumes, a loan library of 100 volumes, and a museum with various departments. In part to aid its clinical work it has given valuable assistance in erecting and sustaining the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, which has treated more than a thousand patients during the past year, and the Homeopathic Medical Dispensary which has taken care of upward of 18,000 patients. It has enlarged its original building to double its size, and four years ago, with aid from the trustees of the Boston University, it erected a new fire-proof building nearly as large as the building then existing. It has graduated upward of 600 physicians, men and women, and has in attendance at present 170 students.

The carrying on of this work is very expensive, and the faculty consists of some fifty physicians. The future demands will be still greater than the present, and, as there is no prospect of adequate endowment from individual sources, this association is formed that the many friends of homeopathy and of medical education, by contributing small sums, may aid the work that this school is striving so hard to perform.

Other speakers followed, speaking along the same general line, advising the collection of fees from those who are willing to contribute to so noble a monument, and urging upon the general public to come to the rescue of this very worthy association.

#### AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY BULLETIN NO. 3.

MR. WARREN F. LELAND having secured the management of the Ocean House, Newport, for a second season, dates already announced for the opening of the session and for the promenade concert may be considered as definitely determined. Mr. Leland will conduct the Ocean House on the same first-class plan and with the same liberal policy that have always characterized hotels under his control. The circumstance that this will be his second year at Newport is abundant proof of his intimate ac-

quaintance with the peculiar requirements of visitors to this famous resort, and sufficient evidence that all will be satisfactorily met. An excellent orchestra will give fine concerts thrice daily; that in the forenoon may be utilized for dancing by the children, should a sufficient number attend to render such action desirable. The rates will be four dollars and five dollars per day. Orders for rooms may be sent to the undersigned and will be filled in the order of their receipt. When not otherwise specified, engagements will be considered as commencing at noon on the opening day of the session, and "all rooms engaged will be charged for from the time of engagement," whether the expected guests then appear or not, "provided they do not give ample notice so that the room may be given out to other people." There are fifteen private parlors, ranging in price from seven dollars to ten dollars per day, which, with the adjoining bedroom *for a single person*, will make the charge from twelve dollars to fifteen dollars per day, according to size and location. In order to minimize discomforts and complaints, officers of every grade, past officers, and all others desiring a private parlor at headquarters, should make application at once to the undersigned. They will be assigned strictly in the order of application, provided such course in no case prejudices the interests of the Institute.

Orders for accommodation at the Perry House have already been received. Rooms will not be reserved after 7 P. M. of the opening day unless paid for in advance. This rule will probably be adopted by the proprietor of the Hotel Aquidnick also, who has filled orders for the anniversary.

The excursion on Narragansett Bay and the clambake will take place on Saturday, June 22. The local exigencies require the boat to leave the wharf not later than 12 M. It would be better if it could start at 11.30 A. M. This will necessitate holding the annual election not later than 10 A. M., for the sail must not be devoted to lobbying, but rather its varied panorama and the curious viands of the bake be permitted to serve as balm to the vanquished.

Negotiations have been entered into for an excursion to Block Island, thirty miles out on the broad Atlantic, for Tuesday, June 25. This will afford the only opportunity for the doctors

and their friends to take an ocean sail in a boat sufficiently large to afford any sort of a guarantee against the pangs of seasickness. Unfortunately definite arrangements cannot be made for a month or two yet.

Pleasant sails of two or four hours' duration may be taken any half day to Narragansett Pier, Wickford, Rocky Point, or Providence, and return. For those unwilling to risk the qualms of seasickness, tally-ho or driving parties may be arranged, and thus a delightful ride to Narragansett Pier be enjoyed. This trip consumes the entire day and utilizes two steam ferries.

It is rumored that many delegates from the South and West propose to take the Fall River boat at New York on Wednesday night. That is a very pleasant idea. Such persons will find it no less pleasant, however, to stop over long enough on their return to sail up the Hudson River at least as far as Poughkeepsie. It should be remembered also that the New York and New Haven road offers excellent service by its Colonial Express from Washington (as well as by more local trains) and the Wickford boat for those whose time is limited. Sleepers over the Hoosac Tunnel route and on the Boston and Albany road may be switched on to the Old Colony system at Fitchburg and Framingham respectively, and passengers deposited at Newport without change of cars. These are simple suggestions for those who are interested.

The offer of Rev. I. Newton Phelps, pastor of the First Baptist Church, to omit his regular Sunday evening service, June 23, that the Institute may then hold its memorial service in honor of its deceased members, has been accepted. The regular choir and, perhaps, a special one, will be at the disposal of the special committee thereon.

Correspondence may be directed to the several hotels at which the visitors may stop, or to the First Baptist Parsonage, which stands in the churchyard. A bureau of information will be established at the Ocean House, where a competent adviser will always be found. The undersigned will take permanent quarters at Newport not later than Monday, June 17, and as much earlier as the exigencies of the situation may require, to make sure that all responsibilities intrusted to him have been fully met. He may

then be addressed at the parsonage or at the Ocean House. It will be well for all interested to keep the several bulletins of the Local Committee of Arrangements at hand for ready reference, as announcements will not be repeated.

GEO. B. PECK, M. D.,  
Secretary Local Committee.

### MEDICINAL PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.

THE following table of comparative values of medicinal peroxide of hydrogen, prepared by H. Endemann, Ph. D., chemist, formerly with the New York City Health Department, speaks in terms of eloquent praise of Marchand's hydrozone.

BRANDS.	Volume of Available Oxygen, determined by means of a solution containing 5.665 grams of Potassium per liter of distilled water	Residue obtained from 100 C. C. of Peroxide of Hydrogen dried at 120 degrees C.	Acidity expressed in Cubic centimeters of Normal Volumetric Soda Solution for 100 C. C. of Peroxide.	Baryta found in Soluble Baryta Salts contained in 100 C. C. of Peroxide.
John Bene.	10.50	0.1886	2.10	None
Hydrozone	27.15	0.2180	3.11	None
Larkin & Scheffer.	9.65	0.1206	6.75	None
Mallinckrodt.	9.55	0.1408	1.43	None
Marchand.	16.55	0.5640	1.20	None
McKesson & Robbins.	10.95	0.0540	0.44	None
Merck & Co.	0.50	0.2418	4.57	None
Oakland Chemical Co.	10.50	0.0382	0.34	0.0017
Peuchot.	10.60	0.4974	1.77	0.0018
Powers & Weightman.	8.40	0.0830	2.03	None
Pyrozone, 3 per cent.	11.20	0.0534	0.76	None
Rosengarten & Sons.	3.10	0.1002	0.25	None
Smith, Kline & French Co.	6.15	0.0880	2.6	None
E. R. Squibb	12.40	1.0040	12.04	None

It is easily understood that the sample "hydrozone," is far superior to any other brand which has ever been made, not only on account of its containing a much larger amount of available oxygen, but also owing to the presence of a small quantity of several essential oils, the respective nature of which could not be determined; very likely because they have been submitted to the oxidizing action of peroxide of hydrogen before being used to make "hydrozone."

I attribute to this small quantity of essential oils the great superiority of hydrozone over any other brands of  $H_2O_2$  as a healing agent.

### Book Reviews.

AN ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE, BIOLOGY, AND ALLIED SCIENCE. Including the Pronunciation, Accentuation, Derivation, and Definition of the Terms used in Medicine: Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Pathology, Dermatology, Pediatrics, Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology, Physiology, Neurology, Histology, Toxicology, Dietetics, Legal Medicine, Psychology, Climatology, Etc., Etc. And various sciences closely related to Medicine: Bacteriology, Parasitology, Microscopy, Botany, Zoölogy, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Chemistry, Hygiene, Electricity, Veterinary Medicine, Etc. By GEORGE M. GOULD, A. M., M. D., author of "The Student's Medical Dictionary," "12,000 Medical Words Pronounced and Defined," "The Meaning and the Method of Life," editor of "The Medical News," President, 1893-1894, American Academy of Medicine, One of the ophthalmologists of the Philadelphia Hospital. Based upon recent scientific literature. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street. 1894.

Does every homeopathic critic, when he receives a medical dictionary, at once turn to the word HOMEOPATHY and see what the old-school author has to say about it? That has been somewhat of our test, believing that a medical lexicographer, like a merely literary lexicographer, should be above partisanship; and when, as in Dunglison, we found a palpable falsehood stated as the definition of *Homeopathy*, and a further most contemptible effort made to ridicule its followers, we at once concluded that such an author could not be trusted to tell about anything else, for this same biased judgment would, in other interested cases, cause him to deny or deny what he did not understand. On taking up this beautiful book of Gould's we at once turned to the test word; and somewhat to our amazement found that the redoubtable Gould, editor of the *Medical News*, which has not, and never has had, a kind thought for homeopathy nor any of its thousands of practitioners and greater thousands of patrons, the father of the one hundred dollar prize offer for a pamphlet showing up the absurdities and inconsistencies, that even he, this same bugbear, Gould, could be counted on to give the following fair definition of Homeopathy: "A system of treatment of



disease by the use of agents that, administered in health, 'would produce symptoms similar to those morbid conditions for the relief of which the agent or medicine is given,' the hypothesis expressed by the adage, '*Similia similibus curantur.*'"

What could be more fair from the pen of such an avowed antagonist? Thereupon we address ourselves to make more minute examination of the book upon its other merits, and have also submitted it to other careful medical scholars, and the opinion is unanimous that the Gould Dictionary is the finest medical dictionary upon the market to-day. The book contains very nearly seven-hundred pages in double column, the word to be defined being in large black letters to set it off quickly and sharply from the body of the type, as well also to show it separate from its definition. Wherever the topic permits there are finely done wood engravings, this being especially true of the anatomical sections, obstetrical plates, and, in fact, all other departments of medical science that permitted of visualization. The pronunciation and marking of the words are very clear and fine and bespeak the master lexicographer. The many tables of subjects especially interesting to specialists, and yet by no means unimportant to the general practitioner are numerous in this volume; notable among the latter are the tables of the many kinds of bacteria, with illustrations, the table of nerves, with illustrations, of bones, of muscles, the eponymic table of operations and methods in surgery, the conspectus of pigments, the table of postures and positions with illustrations, the table of reflexes, the table of tests, as well as many others will be welcomed and highly appreciated. His smaller dictionary, the "12,000 Words Pronounced and Defined," of itself a work of great labor, was uniformly admitted to be a thoroughly reliable little pocket dictionary which had rapidly taken the place of others in our own and in the allopathic school, but this present work is simply prodigious in its conception and execution; it would seem almost as if it should take one man a lifetime to accomplish so great a task; and with the perfection of detail evidenced on its every page we feel moved to exclaim that if Editor Gould would go into the book-writing business, and leave off travestying homeopathy and its adher-

ents, he would leave something more undying to his name than will follow his constant hectoring of a system of treatment which has not to this date given evidence of any falling off in its progress, nor taken down any of its advanced posts toward the ultimate conversion of the whole human race. This reminds us to say something further lest our remarks be construed into a personality not so intended. Some of the homeopathic journalists who have received this Dictionary, have not been able to divest themselves of the feeling of animosity which Gould has engendered in their tender breasts by his frequent and savage attacks upon their homeopathic doctrine; so that when this book came into their hands and upon their review tables, they permitted preconceived notions concerning the man and editor, Gould, to determine their criticism of the merits of his book; if the book had been one emanating solely from the brain of Dr. Gould, then, in some slight degree, there might be justification for returning evil for evil; but in this case, as every schoolboy must know, Gould had nothing to do with the making of the book beyond its compilation from all the varied and almost inexhaustible sources in medicine and allied arts and sciences; and as to his definitions, while in some few cases there was opportunity for being unfair, in the overwhelming majority there was no such possibility, and even if there had been, we are sufficient of a reader of human character and traits to believe that Dr. Gould would not have stooped to such depths to belittle an honorable antagonist. Dr. Gould the editor, hurling invectives against a bitterly opposed medical sect, is quite a different character from Dr. Gould the lexicographer; and it occurs to us that a journalist who cannot dissociate a writer from his editorial pen is a very poor journalist at best. This blacklisting of the *dictionary* by a few of the homeopathic exchanges is but part and parcel of that other equally contemptible effort made during, or shortly after, the holding of the World's International Homeopathic Congress at Atlantic City, to boycott the publishing house of Lea Brothers because they persisted in employing Gould as one of their editors! This is very small journalistic business. Of the many books coming to this editor's table the great majority of them are allopathic; but that



in no way deters the editor from giving to each an honest and as impartial review as in him lies the ability, regardless of the very patent fact that they are written by men who have been hounding our system of medicine from the day of its dawn, and who would not hesitate an instant, even to-day, to resort to anything that would utterly exterminate us from the face of the habitable globe. A book reviewer who cannot review a book on its merits ought to resign and let someone take his place who is more competent to render an impartial verdict. It is well to remember, every now and then, that the fighting of the schools of practice is done a great deal more in the journals and colleges than among the profession at large; and that, after all, it is the rank and file that make this profession at large; it is they who read what we write, and send students to our colleges to be educated. Some students never wholly recover from the dogmatism that is instilled into them in the average medical school; so that they go through life with eyes seeing not, having ears yet hear not. Dr. Gould, as editor of the *Medical News*, cannot do otherwise than he has done. That is why he is editor of an allopathic journal. It is the traditional treatment accorded our school from time almost immemorial. We have ourselves criticised Dr. Gould in no gentle phrases, but only as the editor of his journal; his private life did not concern us; his literary pursuits had no bearing upon that opinion of ours. But Dr. Gould as the editor of his dictionary, which is so manifestly fair, must not now be judged by his editorial utterances. The book speaks for itself.

Let us have no pouting and child's play about our homeopathic review tables. Dr. Gould's Dictionary is the finest medical dictionary that has ever been put upon a medical man's desk, it matters not to what school of practice he belongs. We have nothing in Homeopathy to equal it. We like the book. We recommended his smaller dictionary, and we gladly do the same with his present large work. It is worth every dollar of the price asked for it, and we advise every homeopathic practitioner who needs a first-class medical dictionary to get this one and he will never regret it. It is to medicine what the Century Dictionary is to the general English language. Yes, sir; we recommend it.

## Globules.

—Unless better indications are present, begin every case of whooping-cough with *carbo vegetabilis*.

—In obstinate diarrhea beat up the whites of eight or ten eggs and make into an emulsion with a pint of water. The insipid taste can be improved with lemon, anise, or sugar. Take this in divided quantities during the day.

—A Shoshone Indian baby born on Smoke River reservation in September has four perfect ears.

—"What is Disease and How can it be Cured?" is the title of a little essay written by and printed for Alcides Valdiri, medical student of Philadelphia. He does not state of what school, but presumably homeopathic from his very excellent argument concerning the value of the repeated dose and of the high potency. Mr. Valdiri has grasped the situation in very fine order and displays good logic and well-laid homeopathic knowledge. The little leaflet ought to be in the hands of medical students generally.

—PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.—Physician: John, just loosen up those scales a bit; I expect that patient whom I promised an increase in weight of fifty pounds.

John: Yes, sir.

Physician: And, John, after he has gone tighten them up again. That fat man who wants to lose some of his flesh may be in some time during the afternoon.—*Boston Transcript*.

—Some of the homeopathic physicians of Indianapolis are taking a new tangent in the way of advertising which is not wholly novel to that city, but yet a little peculiar, seeing how many lovers of the medical code reside in that town. This consists in the publication of the portraits of two very widely known homeopathic physicians in the daily press with such descriptive matter as would naturally be expected from a well-paid ad. This cannot be considered very wrong, seeing that the practitioners of this practice stand well up the ladder of homeopathy, and have no more need for such cheap notoriety than a cat has for two tails. Queer folks, some of those same Indianapolisites!

—Health is the holiness of the body.

—Oxygen inhalation recommended in morphia poisoning. Is this any better than Moor's permanganate of potash treatment, or Pratt's rectal divulsion?

—Painting prolapsed piles with iodide recommended when operation is refused.

—How many doctors of to-day would be ready by education and experience to treat smallpox if an epidemic were to assail their vicinity?

—Do not forget the intermitting of the urinary flow under conium. It will often alone guide you to the remedy.

—The four F. remedy is calcarea carb.: Fair, fat, flabby, and forty. It is also the three S and three P remedy: Slow, stupid, and sluggish; premature, profuse, and protracted menstruation.

—He who gargles with guaiac will prevent or abort a tonsillitis.

—Dr. W. Essentials Dewey, the chairman of the section of materia medica and therapeutics of the American Institute of Homeopathy for the ensuing year, is hard at work preparing his bureau for the Newport session. He has promises of many fine papers and the active participation of the high priests of this specialty. Lend a hand, every materia medica man of the profession. This means homeopathy.

—“Conium: A Rearrangement of its Pathogenesis, with a Clinical Guide,” by W. Theophilus Ord, M. R. C. S. Eng., L. R. C. P. Lond., Visiting Surgeon to the Bournemouth Homeopathic Dispensary. It is an excellent reprint from the *Monthly Homeopathic Review*. This paper was published as an illustration of the Study and Use of the Materia Medica in Practice, and would have been a most acceptable paper had it been presented to the last American Institute of Homeopathy, wherein the section of materia medica used this as its bureau topic. It is very well arranged and deserving of much praise for its method and practical applicability.

—FOR SALE.—A lucrative general homeopathic practice in one of the most delightful towns in Western New York. Easy terms to the right man. Address for information,

B. S. PARTRIDGE, M. D.,  
East Bloomfield, N. Y.

—Out of every ten thousand Englishmen twelve die of gout.

—Dr. T. Engelbach founder of the Homeopathic Pharmacy, New Orleans, announces that he has transferred his entire business to Mr. August C. Freitag, who will continue it.

—For teniæ, says Professor Eldridge C. Price, I prefer the following: Chloroform, 1 dram; castor oil, 2 ounces; croton oil, 2 drops; and peppermint, 1 ounce. To be taken at one dose on an empty stomach.

—We learn that our honored friend and president, Professor T. C. Duncan, M. D., of the National, has had conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

—VIOLATED PROFESSIONAL ETHICS.—Pills: Dr. Dos'em has been expelled from the medical association for advertising contrary to the code.

Squills: How did he advertise?

Pills: He was called to lead the prayer-meeting the other evening, and he walked up front and gave out the hymn “The Great Physician Now is Here.”

—“Five dollars for amputating the leg,” said the surgeon, “and \$995 for knowing how,” and the victim was thankful accordingly.

—“Doctor,” said Mrs. Weeds, “I can't get it out of my head that possibly my poor, dear husband was buried alive.”

“Nonsense,” snorted Dr. Peduncle; “didn't I attend him myself in his last illness?”

—The light of Professor Bassett, of the chair on “diseases of eye and ear” (National), has *not* been hid under a bushel, as witness the instance of a patient walking into the clinic last week, stating that he had been sent from the Black Hills to Dr. Bassett for treatment.

—A dog is fond of liver. Liver is a luxury, according to his lights.

—There was a young lady in Goshen,  
Whose mind was imbued with the noshen  
That she'd like to get married;  
So a young man she harried  
Till he went off and jumped in the oshen.

—*Clongomorate.*

—A senior-class man of the Southern Homeopathic Medical College claims to be turning his father's gray hair dark again by caulophyllum, which was given him for some complaint.

—If the ear-spoon were abolished, there would be fewer cases of otitis externa diffusa.—*Houghton.*

—The less a baby is handled, the better. It is not necessary to wash it immediately after birth. Wrap it in a warm blanket and lay it in a comfortable position until the mother no longer needs your attention.—*Danforth.*

—There was a young married couple, of whom the bride was taken ill. She had a boil upon her coccyx, and the husband told her that they had better call a doctor. She said: "No, Augustus, I can't." "Well," he says, "we will wait, then." They waited until the boil grew more and more painful, when at last he said, "Mary, you must have the doctor." "No," she said, "I cannot." Finally, the pain became so excruciating that she consented, and the husband rushed out and came to a young doctor's sign in the very next block, and saw the man coming out with a satchel in his hand. "Come," he said, "you are the very man I want. Come right along to my house." The man came in the house and was taken to the bedside of the sick woman. She buried her head in the pillow for very shame while her husband removed her clothing from her back and saying, "Just look at that! What do you think of that?" "Why, I think that is a boil." "What would you do about it?" "Well," he said, "if it were my case, I should call in a physician." "Why, aren't you a physician?" "No," he says, "I am a piano tuner."

—Application of child to breast excites uterine contraction; therefore woman should nurse her own child; if she does not, menses begin and pregnancy may take place before the system is prepared for same. Thus Nature imposes her penalty on those who relegate the babies to wet-nurses.—*Wood.*

—WANTED.—A complete set of Herring's Guiding Symptoms; state condition and price. Address X, care Mr. A. L. Chatterton, 78 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

—Readers of this journal would be pleased with "Wild Flowers of America," and we offer them on very special terms. For fifteen cents we will send Part I, containing sixteen colored plates, each an exact reproduction in tint, size, formation, and detail. In addition, each plate

is accompanied by a short technical description and a well written sketch. For \$2.70, the entire eighteen parts. This magnificent work, on which over \$200,000, it is said, was spent, was issued in parts at one dollar per number; but we are able to present to our readers an opportunity to secure them at fifteen cents each.

—If carefully administered in parturition, chloroform, says the *Medical Summary*, is always safe, and no woman should be allowed to suffer the terrible throes of childbirth when they can be so easily controlled.

[There is one other subject as prolific of diverse views as this chloroform question, and that is the treatment of diphtheria. Possibly ergot ought not to be omitted.]

—In Sweden ten years of study is incumbent on every medical student. They are so particular in that enlightened country to have their medical men thoroughly equipped and "ethically developed" that the practice of homeopathy is forbidden, and every globule of homeopathic medicine introduced into the country has to be smuggled in.

—Cases of sexual debility which are marked by imperfect erections and by premature emissions are usually, if not always, due to hyperæsthesia of some portion of the urethra.

—LOCAL USE OF ICE.—I do not think physicians properly appreciate an ice bag in "sore throat." A bag made of thin rubber 16 inches long and 2½ wide, filled with pounded ice or snow, laid next the skin from ear to ear around under the chin, held in place by a towel pinned on top of the head, is solid comfort in all acute inflammatory diseases of the throat (excepting, perhaps, quinsy, where hot applications appear to be better). In diphtheria it is admirable, pain, swelling, and fever disappearing, and the patient dropping into a quiet sleep in from six to twelve hours. Bits of ice held in the mouth, and when small enough swallowed, are an additional comfort.

The theory of this treatment is correct; cold retards and prevents the development of the—what? germ, microbe, no matter what it is; it certainly retards and frequently entirely removes the swelling and deposits from a diphtheritic sore throat. This is not given as a cure-all, but you will frequently be greatly surprised at the



rapidity with which the inflammatory symptoms abate when the ice pack is applied early.

—A BED-DAY FOR TIRED ONES.—It is told of Phœbe Carey, who was a remarkably sunshiny and loving woman, that whenever she used to feel "out of sorts" she would shut herself up in her room for rest until the serenity of soul was restored. She was wise to discern the physiological side of amiability and govern herself accordingly. A mother of two restless children acts upon the same principle by insisting upon an occasional "bed-day." She has observed that "crossness" with them is invariably the result of too much activity; that nervous force is expended faster than muscular strength is generated, and tries to restore the balance in the manner suggested.

—Ringworm will be promptly cured by painting a few times with fluid extract of gelsemium.

—There is about 1 physician to every 650 inhabitants in the United States.

—Milk should be salted for use in all fevers.

—It is claimed that every epileptiform seizure occurring after forty years of age is of syphilitic origin.—*Talcott*.

—In ingrowing toe nail remove all of the redundant hypertrophied or granular tissues of the skin, and leave the nail alone.

—Aloes applied to an ulcer or a denuded spot will as effectually and promptly prove cathartic as when administered in the usual way in pill.

—A New York woman died on Saturday of peritonitis, brought on by eating peanuts. During the week she ate several quarts and at the *post-mortem* examination a quart of undigested peanuts was found.

—In cases of mania the more cheerful the patient the greater the likelihood of recovery.—*Talcott*.

—Man went to a drugstore and asked for something to cure headache. The druggist nearly floored him with a sniff of ammonia. On recovering from the shock he upbraided the druggist, who laughingly asked: "But didn't it help your headache?" "Help my headache?" gasped the man, "I haven't any headache; it's my wife that has the headache." This is a pleasant change from that other ante-Egyptian newsletter in which an unsophisticated damsel wants to know if you can disguise castor oil so that it can-

not be detected by the taker. She is given a glass of soda while the druggist is apparently bent upon preparing the castor-oil dose at the prescription desk. The dénouement is that the soda contains the castor oil, which the damsel wanted to purchase for a room-mate and not for herself.

—Besides disguising the eating of ice cream, onions can also be made into a convenient mucilage for pasting paper on to tin or zinc or even glass. A good-sized Spanish onion, after being boiled a short time, will yield on pressure a large quantity of adhesive fluid.

—Repeated small rectal injections will relieve the intense thirst following abdominal operations. So also a pledget of cotton saturated with hot calendula tincture, introduced into the rectum, will give surcease to vesical tenesmus, or, in other words, will stop the incessant teasing to urinate. This means the male sex, of course.

—No EXPERIMENTS.—A French lady, staying in America for some time, was wrestling with the English language. She had made very good progress, she thought, and one day accepted an invitation to dine.

As the dinner went on she was offered a dish that was new to her. Not fancying its appearance, she declined it, saying:

"Ah! thanks, no, monsieur! I eat only acquaintances."

—Dr. Riggs of Muscotah has made some interesting experiments with aristol as a local anæsthetic. A hypodermic injection of a solution in glycerine was made on a kitten, with the result of complete local anæsthesia. The animal made no resistance to a cutting operation, and was apparently unaware of being injured.

—Drugs by the rectum or vagina should be given in three times the dose by the mouth. Be cautious about giving atropia to flaxen-haired, light-complexioned, nervous women. And remember that children are especially susceptible to the narcotic action of opium and its alkaloids.

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# The American Homeopathist.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

## THE ANN ARBOR SITUATION.

THE situation at Ann Arbor is bad, very bad ; indeed, so bad that it is almost past mending. For a long series of years homeopathy has been cuffed and kicked about on the campus, first by the one, then the other college, until, at length, one member of the homeopathic faculty, in order to put the cap sheaf on the stack of discomfitures, under what *now* appears to have been the inspiration of another brain, proposed a scheme for uniting the two medical departments under the old-school flag, and thus save not only the double expense of the five chairs, but tend, he hoped, to forever quiet the warfare waged upon the homeopathic department by its foes within and without the medical profession. How this proposition was received and acted upon is current history. It may not be amiss, in the present status of affairs, to review the conditions that have in some degree hastened the ultimatum which has been reached, viz., the destruction of the school upon the campus.

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THERE have been teachers there who have not been unduly borne down by the grave responsibility resting upon them. There have been teachers there who had been pitiful failures in active medical practice, but who, by reason of a little passing notoriety in other, allied, fields, have received the appointment and strutted through their brief hour to the lasting detriment of the cause. There have been teachers there who cared nothing for the homeopathic department save as it produced a uniform and steady revenue, and who, because of that, refused to practice and show their students that they believed what they taught. Per contra, there have been teachers there whose names have

become familiar because of their fidelity to the homeopathic trust reposed in them by the State, and who have acquitted them nobly of their duty. Unfortunately, many of these worthy homeopaths have been incumbents of specialty chairs, where they could not, except incidentally and fragmentarily, teach the tenets or keep up the interest in pure homeopathy, nor could their labors have any appreciable effect upon the dilettanteism—if nothing worse—emanating almost continuously from the materia medica and theory and practice chairs. Had these portfolios been handled as Dunham would have handled them, or as almost any one of the better class of teachers of to-day would have done, it goes almost without saying that the recently proposed amalgamation would never have been thought of, much less proposed, from the homeopathic side of the house. It was because of the lukewarmness and namby-pamby teaching of these principal chairs at times in the past—and not so very far past, by any means—that homeopathy to-day has been laid by the heels upon the grassy Marathon of Ann Arbor.

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HOW many of the incumbents of these all-important chairs, barring three or four glorious names, were men of such practical parts, especially in the subject essayed, as to win and hold the confidence, not alone of the Michigan profession, but of the more remote States of the Union ? What has there been unusually attractive in the teachings of this branch of homeopathic medicine to tempt the intending student to leave his home city and come to Ann Arbor ? Yet this is a common occurrence with the literary, the legal, and the other non-medical departments of this same University. What was there original or interesting or instructive in the prosy,

monotonous, read-off lectures that were doled out by unknown, unpopular, hesitating, non-practicing teachers, to draw students from distant, nay, even from near points to Ann Arbor? Nothing but the promised cheapness of the tuition, and, in very truth, it *was* cheap. This may have been, in a measure, the fault of the Regents in appointing teachers who were not in touch with the profession; it may have been, in part, possibly because some of the chairs have been, at times, occupied as a reward of merit by the political doctor, the demagogue, and the hustler; but it was, doubtlessly, because no man of any special prominence in his profession elsewhere, unless imbued with the missionary spirit, was willing to sacrifice a better paying practice in a large city, with its freedom and independence, and cast his life in a small town, already overrun with doctors of both schools, filled with free dispensaries and free hospital facilities. But be that as it may, the fact remains that the teaching of *materia medica* and of practice has been, with some few exceptions, a very mockery, and deserved to be turned down. The University has graduated good surgeons, good gynecologists, good ophthalmologists, but of *materia medica* men—in other words, good homeopaths—there has been no notoriously large quantity to date. Such crass ignorance in the teaching of the Hahnemannian system of therapeutics has borne its natural fruit.

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TO-DAY homeopathy lies prone upon the campus, not by reason of any open warfare from its natural, or, rather, unnatural enemy, the allopath—although the whole disaster seems to have been maneuvered by these very folks, who now stand up in their journals and declare they had nothing to do with the fight—but because of the strife induced by lack of faith among the homeopaths themselves. How many physicians in active practice to-day can tell, off-hand, nay, even after much thought, who were the professors of homeopathy in this University? Not this because of their great number, but because the earnest man who gave both head and heart to the task was never truly installed and appreciated; or, if installed, was soon pilloried and scourged by his own discordant, ignorant, word-

crucifying brethren, aided and abetted as much as in them lay by the old-school antagonists. Is it, therefore, to be wondered that the faculties in the time past have been at sixes and sevens? Is it to be wondered that the brunt of battle was transferred to the threshold of the Michigan profession, and beyond that even unto the very horns on the altar of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

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THE punishment which has overtaken the cavilers at true homeopathy seems severe, nay is, indeed, severe. The Regents have had little alternative except to purify the Augean stables; but their action was needlessly harsh, because seemingly in the interest of the old school. There has been and yet remains a turbulent upheaval in the allopathic faculty; but this same Board of Regents, instead of decapitating the whole faculty for their quarrels (as was done with the homeopaths), promise to look into the matter and remove the individual or individuals causing the turmoil. It is true, and, being true, is to be sincerely lamented, in the light of the ruin which has been produced, that the Regents have been made the targets for a good deal of unpleasant criticism from certain homeopathic sources; their action has been condemned and their motives impugned by the State Society and Institute, and an attempt made to dictate what they shall do. This has doubtlessly caused them act in this unprecedented and heroic fashion. In the revolution which has taken place the innocent with the guilty have been caused to suffer; friend and foe have been turned down. Men who have been conspicuous for their devotion to the cause of homeopathy have been swept out of office by the same besom that cast out the malcontents.

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THE University will never recover, it is feared, from the loss of Professor James C. Wood, one of the most popular and skillful gynecologists of the country. His name was a tower of strength to the homeopathic department, as it was to the profession of Michigan, as it was in parts tributary to Ann Arbor, and as it is now in Cleveland and the State of Ohio. It was a sad mistake to suffer him to sever his connection with the department. Professor Hunt, who has

succeeded to this portfolio, has given evidence of great excellence, has proven himself to be a fine instructor and operator, and has taken no part in the quarrel. And who that knows Professor D. A. MacLachlan well, and is familiar with his excellent record and labors for the past eleven years, formerly in theory and practice, and latterly in ophthalmology and otology, will say that this thoroughly conscientious gentleman, teacher, and homeopath should be slaughtered because of the fierce conflict that was raging between one member of the faculty, as last constituted, and the outside profession? Professors Hunt and MacLachlan should not have been relieved of their portfolios, but the rather retained to assist in the rebuilding of the homeopathic temple at Ann Arbor. Their withdrawal from the fortunes of the school at this time must needs prove disastrous. Professor MacLachlan, in especial, by reason of longer service, has become one of the leaders of homeopathy in Michigan; he is very popular with his classes, familiar not alone with his own specialty, but with every detail appertaining to the conduct of the homeopathic department. The Regents should reconsider their motion accepting the resignations of these two able teachers and homeopaths.

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THE silence of the former aggressive forces, since the action of the Regents, is vocal. Are they satisfied, now that they have secured that for which they had labored so long and so sedulously with pen and tongue? Have they not produced that very run on the bank which we predicted, until now there are no depositors courageous enough to deposit any portion of their confidence in this institution, but the rather send their students elsewhere? Are they become dumb in the very zenith of their glory? Have they no pæans to sing upon the realization of their victory? Have they nothing to suggest to the Board of Regents how *now* to rehabilitate the University,—how *now* to regain the confidence of the student-producing profession, so that Ann Arbor may once more, in a not far distant future, take its place among the galaxy of prosperous homeopathic colleges? Where are the homeopathic journals? Ah, yes indeed; it is one thing to raze a city, but quite another

to rebuild it. It will take many years before Ann Arbor will regain even the tawdry splendor it enjoyed in the recent past, and it may never again touch that plane of respectability which it occupied during some years of its life.

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THE injury has been done. Is it irreparable? Will the homeopaths attempt the rebuilding of the landmark, or will they sow it in salt and depart elsewhere? Is the play worth the candle? Would it not be cheaper and better far to abandon the homeopathic department, and instead send the students to Cleveland or Chicago, where they can be taught as good homeopathy in shorter time and for nearly the same fees? Can the chairs at Ann Arbor draw men willing to leave an otherwise satisfactory and lucrative practice, cut loose from old associations, from church, lodge, social, and other ties of a larger city, in order to re-establish what some later Board of Regents may as ruthlessly overturn within a year or two? What pledge is given any man who accepts a chair in this school that he will not lose not only the fruit of his many years of toil in a large city, where his success is limited only by his health and endurance, but also, in a few years, all that he sacrificed in coming, at a critical period in the history of the school, to Ann Arbor? Is the money compensation so great that it will tempt any really meritorious teacher to leave a constantly augmenting practice elsewhere, unless the conditions are made such as to insure him a permanency, in the security of which he may distinguish himself as a teacher, and as well bring renown upon the revamped and reorganized school? A cheap man would be dear at any price and at almost any time: but more especially at this crisis.

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ANN ARBOR needs unquestioned homeopaths in every chair; men who cannot be tempted to surrender any part of homeopathy's supremacy. It needs men who will sacrifice much in order to raise high the beauséant of our school over the battlements of the infidels. It needs men who are not only good practitioners, but who have faith in their therapeutics, and are fearless and outspoken when assailed. It needs, especially in the materia medica and theory and



practice chairs, men who are known the country over for their homeopathy and their fearlessness in teaching it. It needs men who will not be tempted to teach or do aught that is in the remotest degree tainted with the old-school heresy. It needs *new* men in materia medica and practice; men who are readers and students, and can give an intelligent answer to questions relating to other parts of medical teaching, as, for instance, the source of the pus found in the urine, etc. It needs men who cannot only interest and instruct the classes appearing before them, but who will as well, by reason of their popularity as teachers and representative homeopaths, be able to draw students from distant parts of the country. It needs men who are courageous in the right and who will be a guarantee to the profession, by their reputation and skill, that homeopathy will be taught with an eye singled to its glory, and its glory alone. It needs men who will have the support of the homeopathic journals and of the several State and national societies. It needs men who are not dogmatic nor filled with vain conceits, but who will teach in an honest way all the remedies known to homeopathy, without prejudice for this or against that remedy. It needs men who will attend to their own knitting, and not purposely interfere with the folks on the other side of the therapeutic dead-line.

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IT needs men who can recognize the value of the latest progress in the science of medicine, whether in their own or in contemporary schools, and judiciously administer such information, so that the graduate may be fully equipped in an all-round way, but yet so carefully tutored in homeopathic knowledge as to find it superior to all extraneous aids. It needs men who will not leave the impression, from an inspection of examination questions, that crude opium is employed by homeopaths. It needs men who are not fanatics or extremists on the questions of potency, dose, and repetition. It needs men who are not only good teachers, but who have practiced what they profess, and, the opportunity given, are willing to practice again. It needs men who have not looked upon their own omphalos so long that the remainder of the anatomy of the world or of homeopathy has

become blurred and lost to their vision. It needs men who are in fellowship with the active, everyday, work-a-day profession of homeopathy everywhere, and who are in sympathy and touch with the best writers and teachers of the school. It needs men who recognize and admit that they are employed by the great State of Michigan to teach HOMEOPATHY in the most approved and progressive fashion. It needs men who really believe what they teach, and who do not regard the Organon merely as a book for the preservation of autumn leaves. It needs a recognized specialist in each chair, and not men who, by reading the text-books, or between the coffee and the cigars, can prepare for any one of the chairs according as it may be desired by the Board of Regents.

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ARE these requirements unusual, burdensome, and impossible of fulfillment? They are not! They are no more onerous than those which govern the filling of the chairs of the literary and law departments of this same University. They are the same which should govern in the filling of chairs in any first-class homeopathic medical college in the United States. It is because of the many Pooh-bah professors appointed in the poorer colleges that so little of true homeopathy has been given the expectant and easily influenced student. Here, now, is the grand opportunity to build an edifice that shall outlive its builders for centuries. This could be made the renaissance of the Ann Arbor school. Will the profession of Michigan and the other erstwhile critics and foes of the Regents unite in restoring it? We have been friendly to the Regents from the beginning, believing that they were administering the trust to the best of their ability, and according to the wishes of the majority of their constituents. Their continued defense of the one inimical member of the faculty against the consociated profession, while not universally regarded in a proper light, was withal praiseworthy, and gives hope to the forthcoming faculty of a similar protection in the possible hour of its need. THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST was the only journal in the homeopathic school which not only did *not* attack the policy of the Regents in the "late unpleasantness," but



stood up for the University, counseling moderation and temperance. It foresaw where all the envenomed shafts sent by the anonymous archers in the several journals must inevitably tend. In view of the result, they were directed with fatal precision; not one arrow went afield. But we do not, and NEVER did agree to any such proposition as is now made by Regent Kiefer in his recent report for the medical committee, namely:

I therefore would recommend to amend No. 19 of public acts of the legislature of 1893 by striking out the words "as at present constituted," also the words "the homeopathic medical college," and inserting the words "with a chair of homeopathic materia medica and therapeutics" after the words "department of surgery and medicine."

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NOT for one single moment! We have defended Obetz on personal grounds, because we believed him assailed by ambushed and intractable enemies and for reasons antedating, by years, the recently alleged causes; but we never recommended nor wrote a line in favor of the amalgamation theory. And never shall. We are sorry to read the able chairman's report, as it falls far short of covering the question at issue. If logic is logic, then the old school should have been abolished contemporaneously with the homeopathic, for they are equally at war with each other and among themselves. Or, further, if the motion to abolish the homeopathic college was actuated by the wish to stop all trouble, why not instead have dismissed the old-school professors, where their duplicate is found in the homeopathic department, and in lieu thereof graft a chair of allopathic materia medica on the homeopathic curriculum and compel the attendance of the old-school student at all the homeopathic lectures. Oh, there wouldn't be any howl made about that, would there? Why make fish of one and fowl of the other?

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THERE seems to be an unwritten chapter in the history of the homeopathic department at Ann Arbor—a chapter well known to those within the University, but never broadcasted lest the otherwise uncomfortable Michigan student might be deterred altogether from coming to

this Athens of the West. No, no, Messrs. the Regents, this is *not* the will of the homeopathic voters of Michigan, as you will discover if the matter is pressed to a finish. Let us be honest with each other. If it be the desire of the Regents to foster homeopathy upon the campus, as has been several times commanded by the Michigan legislature, then remove the mailed hand from the glove of velvet while dealing with the question. A homeopathic department means a homeopathic department, and does not mean the pretended interpolation of one hybrid chair in an inimical faculty. If it be not the intention of the Regents to keep homeopathy in the university, then stop it at once and finally, and do not resort to this slow strangulation. If the Regents do not know it, it is certainly known of all physicians everywhere, that no allopathic faculty will order its students to attend any lecture coming from a homeopath; and it is further known of all Michigan voters that no homeopathic preceptor would send his student to an allopathic college to learn homeopathy. As well attempt to introduce a chair on Catholicism into a Protestant school, and seek to compel the Protestant students to pass examination on the tenets of Catholicism. And if the Regents argue with themselves that a horse being taken to the water can be made to drink, they will learn later on that neither homeopathic nor allopathic preceptor will agree with them. Let us have an honest homeopathic department. The law as it stands so contemplates. The profession so understand it, and will not be satisfied with less. The duty of the Board of Regents, therefore, is clear. We have faith in their honesty of purpose.

—Dr. Bertillon, author of the French system for the identification of criminals, says that, as a matter of fact, it is impossible among one hundred thousand individuals to find two persons with ears exactly alike, except in the case of twin brothers. This is one of the reasons why he was able to start a new era in police science.

—The Emperor of Germany has presented the Emperor of Japan with a horse valued at nine thousand dollars. That's a horse on the Mikado, and rather a good one, too.

## Materia Medica Miscellany.

**Rhus Toxicodendron** FOR SEPTICÆMIA.—Dr. Charles W. Eaton, writing in the Medical Advance, says : I believe rhus toxicodendron to be our greatest remedy for septicæmia. I do not forget arsenicum. Like all dutiful students of homeopathy I early memorized the familiar rubric, "Poisoning from decayed or morbid animal matter, by inoculation, inhalation, or swallowing." And there is no doubt that arsenicum has influence in this direction. But when you have administered the arsenicum without satisfactory results (and this will happen not infrequently), just substitute rhus, and proceed to enjoy the success it will bring. Study the pathogenesis of rhus, with this use of the drug in mind, and you will see your way clear to prescribing it. Prescribe it, and you will learn to place great reliance upon it. That this use of rhus is so generally overlooked is inexplicable. On the 18th of last month, being favored with the able assistance of Dr. George Royal as chief helper, I removed an ovarian tumor from a woman of sixty, whom I had not seen until the day of operation. The house was a little, old, dirty farmhouse. Despite explicit instructions, there was a rag carpet on the floor. The tumor was in large part solid, so that the incision was extended almost from the pubis to the sternum. All instruments were taken from a pan of boiling water ; to the water used in sponging a little succus calendulæ was added. The complications were so formidable that it seemed for a while as if the operation must be abandoned. The parietal adhesions were extensive in every direction. A section of the small intestine had to be literally dug out of a sulcus in this exceptionally nodular tumor. The vermiform appendix was merged in the growth and had to be amputated. There were mesenteric adhesions to be severed ; and both ovaries were involved, which gave us two stumps instead of one. The operation was prolonged, and it was impossible to prevent the escape of considerable quantities of blood into the abdomen. The weight of the tumor was about thirty-five pounds. After its removal large clots were taken from the abdomen ; while here and there could be seen adherent bits from the outer coat of the tumor,

marking points where the adhesions were not to be severed. The abdomen was not irrigated, and the dressing was simply a layer of baked gauze, free from iodoform or other abomination, held in place by adhesive straps. So far, so good. But would she recover ? It was a case where the danger of septic peritonitis was imminent ; and she was to be left to the inexperienced care afforded by her family and neighbors. Under these conditions the administration of rhus was begun immediately, from the very hour of the operation. The result was all that could be desired. The incision healed throughout its entire length by immediate union ; and she made a rapid recovery without a single untoward symptom, and with practically no rise of either pulse or temperature.

**Tartar Emetic** IN SEQUELÆ OF SUN-STROKE.—Dr. Olin M. Drake tells in the Homeopathic Physician, from a paper read before the Boenninghausen Club of Boston, of his treatment of a case of sunstroke which had occurred in July, 1876, but which did not come to him until the following October. The patient had until that time been under the care of an allopathic physician. His condition was such that he could not give the family any especial encouragement. According to the totality, lycopodium was the remedy indicated, and was given in Dunham's 200th. For a number of weeks its action was satisfactory. The patient presently was able to go about among his neighbors, but was, however, unfit for physical work. "I studied and studied his symptoms, and yet I could not find a better indicated remedy than lycopodium. I gave it very high, and I gave it very low, but there was no favorable response. . . I had that man come to my office several times, and I would note down his symptoms anew each time, as though it were the first consultation. . . One day while questioning the patient, I noticed that he repeatedly passed his hand downward from the forehead over the nose, as if to brush something off. I asked him why he did this, and he smilingly answered that for a long time he had had a feeling over the bridge of his nose, as though a horse-hair was drawn tightly across it, and every little while he found himself trying to remove it. He also told me that occasionally he had the sensation of having on spectacles with bows pressing unpleas-

antly upon the back of the ears. This feeling he was also unable to brush away. These indications led me to the study of tartar emetic—a remedy ranking very low in summing up the totality of the symptoms; but it had in its pathogenesis the more marked and peculiar symptoms, and several others. I gave it in the 200th (Dunham), and within twenty-one days my patient was perfectly well and able to return to his work again.

**Silicea** IN CHLOROSIS WITH "PINS AND NEEDLES" SYMPTOMS.—In 1871 I was consulted for one of the worst cases of chlorosis that I have ever treated. A girl of sixteen, living in Charlestown, Mass., was for three years under the care of two noted allopathic physicians of that city, but steadily growing worse from day to day. At this stage of her illness her parents removed her to her former home, in Maine, and then the patient came under my care. On account of lack of space, I shall mention only her most marked symptoms, which I considered the key-notes. She had a mania for eating pins and needles; she would spend much of her time in playing with and rolling them in her hands or fingers, forming fantastic figures with them by sticking them into some fabric, etc., and, finally, she took to swallowing them. When I tell you, gentlemen, that this girl swallowed hundreds of pins and needles, I do not exaggerate. She knew well that she ought not to make a diet of such food, but if she saw a pin or needle on the floor, she would stand as rigid as a marble statue with her hands clasped behind her back, and begin exclaiming, "Pin, pin," or "Needle, needle." If some member of the family did not "hustle about pretty lively" and seize that pin or needle, she would swoop down upon it, like a shanghai fowl upon a bug. In looking for medicines having in their pathogenesis symptoms pertaining to pins and needles, I found in the old work of Jahr's and Possart's New Manual, under *Silicea*, "Fixed Ideas about Pins," and in Jahr's Mental Diseases, "Monomaniacal Ideas about Pins, which she sees everywhere and dreads." The similarity between this and my patient's mental condition seemed somewhat vague, but *silicea* appeared well indicated otherwise, and as the mental symptoms were the last to appear, I gave *silicea* 200th (Dunham). The improvement was

not one marked by its rapidity, but was gradual. The fondness for pins and needles was the first symptom to disappear, and the others followed in the inverse order of their appearance. Six months later my patient was well, and is well to-day. She is now the mother of three children.—Dr. Olin M. Drake before the Boenninghausen Club (Boston).—Hom. Physician.

**Lachesis** IN OPHTHALMIA.—Homeopathic Recorder.—A Mahommedan, aged about fifty; all teeth fallen out; color black; seen on the 26th of December, 1893, at 2.30 P. M.; suffering since evening of day before yesterday. Left eye affected; redness of the sclerotic, left upper and lower lids swollen and painful; lachrymation (watering of left eye), with a running from the left nostril; photophobia; burning pain in; sensation of sand and dust in the eye; sensation of heat in the eye; agglutination of the eye at night, but no such thing at daytime; had fever last evening about 5 P. M., with the symptoms as follows: Drank water once, then, chill compelling him to lie down under covering, he slept, and perspired when uncovered. Salivated about thirty years back.

Treatment: *Lach.* 6; one-fourth of a drop a dose, to be taken a dose twice daily. Eight doses given.

Dec. 28, 3.30 P. M. Almost recovered; very slight redness of left ocular conjunctiva; very slight swelling of lids and very slight pain remaining therein; no sensation of sand and dust; no burning sensation; no photophobia; lachrymation very slight remaining; agglutination of lids last night found to-day, morning; the pain he feels, he says, in the upper part in the eyeball; one normal stool yesterday and one normal stool to-day; yesterday fever at about 2 P. M., but of less severity than that of previous paroxysm; slight chill, slight heat, no sweat; thirst during chill which caused vomiting of all taken one or two hours before; this fever continued till 7 P. M. The following day better; slight feverishness after last visit; bowels open daily, once regularly; no agglutination last night; no pain or swelling.

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—One of the perplexities of hotel life is that when you tell a waiter to bring a rare steak it is seldom done.



## OUR PORTRAITS.



L. C. McELWEE, M. D.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and of Drug Pathogenesis, in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.

## SOME CLEAN-CUT NOTES ON MATERIA MEDICA.

Selected from a Lecture by Professor L. C. McELWEE.

WHEN you see a baby  
That is in a hurry to vomit its milk  
That will be curdled,  
That are sometimes large and shaped like a banana,  
That may have a greenish yellow vomit,  
That may have a diarrhea of undigested food,  
That has nervous symptoms,  
That verge on spasms,  
That jumps at every little noise,  
That has the thumbs turned in during spasms,  
That has red face and locked jaws after spasm wears off,  
That has the eyes looking downward during the spasm,  
That is sleepy most of the time,  
That is feeble and thirsty,  
Then you want to prescribe *æthusa cynapium*.

When you have a patient  
That tells you  
That he has constant backache,  
That is made worse by walking or stooping,  
That has a protrusion and fullness,  
That has an aching, dryness, and itching in rectum,  
That feels as if a last year's bird-nest was in rectum,  
That causes such pain he cannot sit or lie down,  
That on examination hemorrhoidal tumors are protruding,  
That are of blue-purple color, with sharp, shooting pains  
That are running up into the rectum ;  
That has first part of stool black and last white,  
Then you want to give *æsculus hippocastanum*.

When you have a patient  
That will set the time she will die,  
That has red face while lying down,  
That has white face on rising up,  
That must be cool,  
That is awfully thirsty,  
That has everything tasting bitter except water,  
That she can't hold,  
That has anxious tossing about and restlessness,  
That has great fear and excitability,  
That has headache, with everything pressing out of forehead ;  
That has symptoms worse from rising, and  
That are worse in a warm room, and  
That are ameliorated in the open air,  
Then you want to give her *aconitum napellus*.

When you have a *chamomilla* case, think of a cat  
That is black, and sitting on the shed at mid-night,  
That has ventral curvature of the spine,  
That has bristles pointing in every direction,  
That is cross as cross can be,  
That is raising Hail Columbia,  
That is cross, with an intensely sensitive disposition ;  
That has four edges to each word, and  
That has each edge hollow ground,  
That is worse from heat,  
That makes papa carry the "brat" all night,  
That has diarrhea mostly in hot weather,  
That is a second summer baby,



That wants different things,  
 That repels them when brought,  
 That has one cheek red and the other white,  
 That puts its feet out of bed because they  
   burn,  
 That has violent thirst,  
 That has sour-smelling sweat on face and neck,  
 That has stools of the odor of rotten eggs,  
 That has hot stools, so hot it chafes him ;  
 That gets so mad sometimes he turns yellow,  
 That sometimes faints from a little pain.  
 That is a chamomilla patient.

When you have a patient  
 That has symptoms that are inconsistent, and  
 That are opposite of what you would expect,  
 That is easily provoked,  
 That is quick in action and very keen,  
 That has a very sensitive skin,  
 That is hurt by light touch, but not a hard one ;  
 That has a sensation of a nail driven into head,  
 That feels as if nail was being pushed out ;  
 That feels better by lying on it,  
 That has a headache if anybody talks,  
 That is better stooping forward,  
 That the mouth or the food tastes sour,  
 That has a profuse flow of saliva,  
 That has a gone feeling at pit of stomach,  
 That is not relieved by eating,  
 That can eat after he has vomited,  
 That has pains from rectum into intestines  
 That is made better by sitting down,  
 That has constriction of throat,  
 That clears the throat by swallowing constriction,  
 That constriction brings on a cough  
 That can be stopped by trying,  
 That the more he coughs the more he wants to ;  
 That has headache, with roaring in ears, better  
   by music ;  
 That the toothache moves all around,  
 That will have any kind of a stool with prolapsus,  
 That the chill comes and goes as it listeth :  
 That is an ignatia patient.

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THERAPEUTIC HINTS.—Have you tried china, high, for the grip symptoms this year ? ipecac for whooping cough ? stannum for prevailing neuralgia ? sanguinaria for the colds ? ledum for rheumatism ? phosphorus for the wintry diarrheas ? If not, look them up.—*Medical Visitor*.

## THE AFTER TREATMENT OF ABORTION.

By SHELDON LEAVITT, M. D.\*

TWO years ago, at our meeting at Washington, I presented a paper upon the management of abortion, in which I advocated the advisability in most instances of thoroughly cleaning out the uterine cavity very soon after the expulsion of the embryo or fetus. I did this believing that if it were done we would have fewer cases wherein women complain with marked ailments of one kind or another during the weeks or months or years that follow. A very large percentage of these marked ailments of women date back to a miscarriage. Now the former method of treating these cases, and which method unfortunately still holds good with many practitioners at the present time, was to delay the expulsion of the embryo, allowing nature too much time in which to expel the retained secundines. I recollect that only a few years ago a case came to me, in my care, where the patient was a relative of an old-school physician, a professor of some distinction. I, at that time, felt it advisable to wait for the expulsion of the secundines after the expulsion of the fetus. I waited an indefinite time, limited, however, by hours, for the expulsion of the afterbirth. I waited in that case from two to thirty-six hours ; the distinguished relative called upon the patient meanwhile, and approved my method of treatment. I have learned that "waiting" is still his practice. With regard to this matter I have somewhat reformed. I believe at the present time that it is advisable to get rid of whatever remains in the uterine cavity soon after the expulsion of the fetus, and as soon as the condition of the woman would justify. For this purpose I believe, first of all, in the use of the fingers. I think that we can pretty thoroughly clean out the uterine cavity by means of the fingers in the vast majority of cases. But I have had my fingers in the uterine cavity for this purpose and found that particles of afterbirth would elude the grasp of the fingers, when I was working with the single finger in the uterine cavity, and in a number of these instances I have been obliged to protect my patient by operative interference later.

\* Argument before Section in Obstetrics. Am. Institute of Homeopathy, 1894.

In some of these cases I have had recurrent hemorrhages and have been driven at last to the use of the curette. The use of the curette will, if properly done, leave the uterine wall as smooth and clear as possible. When this is done you may rest assured there will be no recurrent hemorrhages, and you may rest almost equally assured that no kind of unfavorable sequelæ will follow. It is protective to the woman. I believe it wise to attend to the cervical laceration immediately, if at all. It is not an easy thing, in the first place, to determine at once whether the cervix is really lacerated or not. It is dilated and soft just after the birth; it is spongy and flabby, and as you sweep your finger about its circumference you will find, in cases where there are no lacerations, an irregularity of the uterine edge; but if you find there is a decided depression at one particular point where you have reason to believe from the feel that there is a laceration, then it is advisable in some instances—not in the majority of cases as yet—to get hold of it, with a tenaculum or with a bullet forceps, upon the edges of what appears to be the laceration, draw it downward somewhat carefully—remembering that these tissues will easily tear now—while at the same time the overlapping structures are retracted, and you will bring this part in view and you can determine then whether it is lacerated or not. If it is, it will be wise for you to repair such a laceration at once, and do it by means of catgut continuous sutures, starting at the angle of the laceration above and taking one stitch after another until you come down to the very margin of the os. As to lacerations of the perineum, I think that the failures to sometimes get union, and the bad results which follow, and which are sometimes reported, grow out of an incomplete operation. After examining many perineæ that have been operated upon by others, and examining them shortly after the operation was performed, in many of those cases, if not in nearly all of them, I have found, upon passing my finger within the vagina and feeling along the line of the laceration, points where it was open, and where the lochia would catch and be held, and it is on account of this condition of things I believe that we get our evil results. Do it well, if it is well to do it at all. And if we are going to do it well, we

will have to take some pains. You will have to seize upon the very angle of the margin of the laceration, at the posterior commissure of the vulva, with the bullet forceps, then as you make some traction upon these forceps you will find that the form or line of these lacerations upon the vaginal surface comes down and clear to view. Have you ever examined the perineum upon the vaginal floor right away after the laceration? If so you have perhaps discovered that it is sometimes difficult to determine just where the line of fresh tissue begins. But if you take hold of these little margins of the skin at the posterior commissure of the vulva, and make this traction that I speak of, you will find that the line of the rent will come clearly into view, and you can start your sutures at the upper angle of the wound above and carry it along by continuous sutures, and keep on to the right within the free margin of the perineum. Those continuous sutures should be buried deep—although that will depend upon the depth of the laceration itself. Then I make traction in the opposite direction and, beginning at the small extremity, I put in a number of these deep sutures until I come up to the margin of the vulva at the posterior commissure right where the forceps are now holding the parts in pretty fair contact. If the edge is very irregular you will have to trim it up a little. Many times there will be patches of tissue that will have to be snipped off. In regard to the advisability of immediate repair there seems to be a good deal of question still in my mind. We can't very well, in all cases, repair the perineum at once. I had an example that created an exception not very long ago. I was called to a woman in confinement. Upon reaching the house and removing my overcoat, as I went upstairs I heard the baby cry; it had just been born, the placenta not delivered. The woman was all exhausted. She was of a nervous temperament. I found her there in a great state of agitation. I removed the afterbirth, made an examination of the perineum, and found some laceration. Now, instead of subjecting that woman in her state of exhaustion to an anæsthetic, and sewing up that wound, or instead of attempting the repair of that laceration with an anæsthetic, I found, or rather thought, it wise to first build her up and then attend to the laceration

later, if I then deemed it necessary. I believe that we will have to be guided by the circumstances of each case. I cannot agree with Dr. Comstock that it is wise to wait until the lacerated surfaces have been closed over with new tissue—until the parts have retracted and atrophied to a certain extent—before we undertake to make a perfect repair. Certainly if we ever expect to bring the parts into perfect coaptation it will be when they are fresh—when we do not have to put much strain upon the sutures; and therefore, I say, perform the operation at once and effect the repair in a careful and systematic and thorough manner; then I believe the results will be good.

#### A NEW IDEA CONCERNING THE CIRCULATION.

By Professor J. L. DRYDEN, M. D., Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis.

IN the study of the anatomy of the circulatory system and the function of its different parts, we find a peculiar arrangement for the circulation of the blood through the heart tissue. The *tunica media* of the great arteries is composed largely of yellow elastic tissue, which, under the pressure of the blood from the contraction of the heart, expands, increasing the caliber and capacity of these vessels; as soon as the heart relaxes, this elastic tissue reacts on the column of blood, thus forcing it on through the arterioles in a continuous stream. At the same time it forces the blood back toward the heart, where it flows into the sinuses of Valsalva, effectually closing the semi-lunar valves.

We find that the coronary arteries which supply the heart tissue have their origin from the aorta just above the free border of the semi-lunar valves, and that this part of the aorta is less elastic than any other part on account of its being attached below to the inelastic fibrous ring around the aortic orifice, and the blood passes from the heart through the orifice with such force that it passes the coronary arteries without filling them further than that portion not surrounded by muscular fibers of the heart, because the heart is in a state of contraction, and its fibers compress the supply vessels from the coronary artery and practically prevent the entrance of blood into the heart muscle. When the heart contracts it not only

forces the blood from its cavities, but forces the venous blood from its substance and prevents the entrance of arterial blood into it. During the systole of the heart, it is forcing the blood into every vesicular tissue of the body except its own. During the diastole the blood can very readily enter its nutrient vessels, and it does so, by the reaction of the elastic tissue on the column of blood which takes place immediately after contraction. Thus we see that the reaction of this elastic tissue of the great arteries is the immediate force that propels the blood through the substance of the heart.

#### MATERIA MEDICA ACROSTICALLY CONSIDERED.

PROFESSOR A. LEIGHT MONROE, of the Southwestern Homeopathic Medical College of Louisville, has a very attractive way of teaching materia medica. He has the poetic faculty, and adds to that acrostics in epigrammatic forms that appeal to the eye, the ear, and the memory. The following relates to *belladonna atropa*:

Acute	Brain congested, with bright eyes, and Excitement, attended with
T	Lethargy and intolerance of
R	Light (photophobia). Patient
O	Awakes frightened, with
P	Dilated pupils and throbbing carotids, delirium generally present.
A	Os uteri is spasmodically closed;
	Nipples form center of a "cart-wheel" mastitis;
	No pus formations, as a rule.
	Afternoon aggravations of most symptoms.
Brain	
E	Acuteness of the congestion, and other characteristic symptoms, with
L	Twitching of single muscles (cham.) and
L	throbbing carotid symptoms, worse on
A	Right side. Red surface and red eruptions (apis. bry.).
	Ophthalmia, ocular muscles excited.
Diseases.	Patient is plethoric,
	And dangerous when delirious.

#### FISHER'S DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

IT requires no great effort, nor any attempt at truth-straining, to say a kind word in advance of the publication of Fisher's new homeopathic handbook on the diseases of children. For years



Dr. Fisher, in consonance with the remainder of the homeopathic profession, has felt the need of a reliable and advanced text-book on diseases of children. While serving as physician to the Protestant Orphan's Home at San Antonio, Dr. Fisher conceived the idea of preparing such a work, and at once began with his characteristic push and thoroughness to prepare the necessary manuscript. During the past few months, however, the author has been diligently at work upon this book with a revised manuscript, which brings the subject matter entirely up to date. One chief beauty of this book will consist in that it is not a re-hash of other text-books in our own or from the older school; it will be "brand-new, all-wool, and a yard wide." This of itself should commend it to our profession, for there is such an unconscionable amount of re-hashing of old books with new titles and new bindings, that a really new book upon a subject as old as this will be not only interesting but decidedly refreshing. Dr. Fisher's reading and practice and long experience, as well as his travels abroad, have peculiarly fitted him as a close observer, which, united to his ready fluency and happy diction, will make this one of the standard books of our school. Orders may be made direct to the *Medical Century Company*, publishers, Chicago, or through any homeopathic pharmacy. This is an especially good time to send in your subscription. It is expected that the volume will be ready by March 1, and will cost from five dollars to seven dollars, according to binding.

#### THE SOCIETY OF HAHNEMANNIANS.

THE superperfect society of the Hahnemannii, which withdrew from the I. H. A. and burrowed itself in a hole and then drew the hole in after it, is being scored by several of the indignant I. H. A.-ites. Dr. Fincke, whose name was given as a member of the chaste and ineffable crowd, appears in the *Homeopathic Physician* in a vigorous denial of membership with any such party. He was willing, he intimates, to be member of any society that wages war upon homeopathic uncleanness, but he has no wish to lend his name to any preamble which accuses the great majority of his friends [and users of his wares] with being unjust and knowingly criminal.

Dr. Clarence Willard Butler of Montclair, as well as the board of censors of the I. H. A., take their several and respective pens in hand and write these few lines to inform the homeopathic public that the Hahnemannii are a set of malcontents who have taken a good long while to get their mad up, and who, instead of taking a constitutional means of bringing the I. H. A. back to the pretended injury and causing it to correct the error, if any error there was, have willfully separated themselves, like a parcel of pouting school children, and played upon the sympathies of the profession for support.

The I. H. A., in another letter from some of its official heads, makes a plea to the profession, and especially to its own members, to bestir themselves and bring in new members, thus adding to the efficiency of the organization in converting those who are still lingering in the outer darkness. This is in marked contrast, and a very desirable one, in truth, to that narrow-minded policy of the Hahnemannii who have restricted their number to just so many applicants each year,—five we believe it is,—for fear that some other doctor besides the five superfatted and superelect might learn the wonderful secret of how to cure people according to the later doctrines of Hahnemann as IMAGINED and projected by these select few. And yet these delectable parties swear by Hahnemann and pretend to follow out his instructions. Oh, shade of Hahnemann! how many are the absurdities committed in thy name?

#### THE KNEE—ABDOMINAL POSITION IN OBSTETRICS.

DR. J. K. MULHOLLAND of Newark tells (in the *Medical Advance*) how he was called to the confinement, many years ago, of a delicate little woman who was the mother of two healthy children. There seemed to be no "stage" to this confinement, for just as the head passed the superior strait a long and violent contraction took place that expelled fetus and secundines in one gush, being followed by a most frightful hemorrhage. It flowed like water gurgling out of a bottle. He remembered something concerning pressure on the abdominal aorta, and tried to locate it. Tried pressure by conjoint manipula-



tion, one hand holding the lower segment of the womb and the other on the fundus. While doing this he noticed that the flow apparently stopped. But the patient was dead. In his next case of post-partum hemorrhage, therefore, he did not forget this lesson. This case had been attended by old-school doctors with forty-nine hours of drugging with ergot. She had been vomiting much during the night. Prepared some camphor and gave it as an antidote to the ergot, drew off the water, and found the conventional quarter of a dollar dilatation. Thus it remained for two hours. After that pulsatilla in the 30th was given every half hour. In another two hours a strong, well-developed boy was born. After waiting another hour the afterbirth was taken away by traction and pressure. It came away whole and complete, followed by a frightful hemorrhage. It seemed as if all the blood in the body was trying to leave at once. He lost no time in getting on the bed and placing his knee and full weight of the body in the hypogastric region nearly filling the whole pelvic basin. In this position he remained nearly an hour. Meantime a regular doctor who was present prepared a dose of ipecac. 30th, which was given every ten minutes. When the doctor eventually removed from his awkward position the hemorrhage had ceased and patient made a good recovery. In concluding his report, Dr. Mulholland says: "Now what part the ipecac. played in this I will leave you, gentlemen, to consider. But I do know the knee pressure, while it is neither delicate nor dignified, served me a good turn at the small expense of a good pair of trousers. The doctor always carries it with him. It fits the place and will hold the fort until something else takes its place; it also leaves the doctor's hands free, which are sometimes useful in such emergency."

#### MORE NEWSPAPER MEDICINE.

THE politician who would not allow such a little thing as the Constitution to "stand between friends" was a stickler in comparison with the author of a dispatch from Paterson, N. J., published in the *Sun* one day last week, concerning a woman who, having been badly frightened by a stroke of lightning, called her daughter's attention to her trembling hands.

"As she held them up to look at them herself," the dispatch goes on to say, "one of her eyes fell out into her lap. The other eye fell back into its socket and appeared to be lost in her head." It is added that the doctor in the case "says she has been afflicted with tumor of the nose, and that the fright snapped the muscles of the eyes and the balls became dislodged. The eyeball that fell back into her head is coming back in its place, and to-day it can be partly seen through the small opening of the eyelids." The final fate of the eye that dropped into her lap is not stated.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Homeopathic Physicians of the United States:*

The Committee on Life Insurance Examiners of the United States having been in correspondence with the various old line life insurance companies of the country during the past few years, and having received from nearly all of them positive assurances that no discrimination is made in the appointment of medical examiners on account of school of practice, but that such appointments are based exclusively upon individual merit, are now desirous of verifying these statements through the testimony of the profession. The committee therefore request all homeopathic physicians throughout the United States who are holding appointments as medical examiners of *old line* life insurance companies to at once notify the chairman of the committee of such fact, giving the date of appointment. Also the committee would be glad to hear direct from all homeopathic physicians who have, *within the last three years*, been refused such appointment, or who have had their examinations rejected solely on the ground of their being a practitioner of homeopathy or a graduate of a homeopathic college.

This does not refer to assessment companies, but only to regular old line companies which are so recognized.

A. C. COWPERTHWAIT, Chairman,  
Committee of Life Ins. Examiners, A. I. H.,  
745 MARSHALL FIELD BUILDING,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## Book Reviews.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By WM. C. GOODNO, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Physician to the Hahnemann Hospital, etc. With sections on Diseases of the Nervous System, by Clarence Bartlett, M. D., Lecturer on Nervous and Mental Diseases in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia; Senior Neurologist to the Hahnemann Hospital, etc. Volume I. Specific Infectious Diseases and Diseases of the Nervous System. Philadelphia: Hahnemann Press, 1894.

This large and apparently initial volume of a series has been upon our review table since October last. A volume of this magnitude—over nine hundred pages—dealing with such a variety of important matters as the specific medication of the almost numberless diseases of the human family, cannot be quickly disposed of, even by those who may be experts; but when it comes to reviewing a homeopathic practice, greater care than ever should be exercised, in order to make no mistake in recommending a text-book which may prove deceptive or downright wrong, and thus do the practitioner more harm than good. We have read in one or more journals, possibly in only one (our memory is not very clear on that score) of the mongrel or rather non-homeopathic character of this book; we have, therefore, taken our time to examine it as critically as our limited knowledge of the general subject would permit, but most carefully scrutinized its therapeutics, which, after all, is all that homeopathy can consistently exact from any bookmaker in its own school; for disguise it as we may, deny it if we dare, the fact remains patent that practice is practically the same in all schools. Professor Goodno very candidly states in his preface, beautiful for its brevity, that he did not engage to write a work upon therapeutics; that he really had made no such attempt, but had added such therapeutics as best fitted the diseases upon which he was at work. This may have led to the erroneous impression that homeopathy was not very seriously considered in the construction of the book. But this, again, is not true. The book is homeopathic from

cover to cover, wherever homeopathy is in any sense of the term concerned in the matter. That Professor Goodno gives other treatments should cause no one any special uneasiness or add any great degree of grief, since there is no law which compels a man to do that which his conscience or his education teaches him is against his best interests. If a doctor consulting Goodno does not care to make application either of hydropathic or electric measures, or the use of local remedies, but elects to confine himself exclusively to his single remedy and that high, that is perfectly proper and no one will dispute his right, though but few would concede his good judgment in the matter. Professor Goodno takes up a disease and traces it through its various stages, beginning with its history and ending with its cure. He slights no means, forgets no drug or medicine, omits no factor whatsoever that may tend to restore his patient, or, at least, prolong his life in fair and reasonable comfort. When he gives the homeopathic therapeutics he does so with a master hand; not the accepted and much abused "key-notes" that the student learns to thumb and repeat by rote as soon as he matriculates; but the solid, well-proved symptoms, upon which the practitioner may rely.

Take up the next section, presided over by that master of good English and thoroughness of method, Dr. Clarence Bartlett, the Diseases of the Nervous System, occupying about one-half of this first volume, and a better homeopathic *résumé* of this system we question if it could be found. Dr. Bartlett has made this branch a specialty, and his long familiarity with it renders him peculiarly competent to present this most interesting division of modern medicine. In his therapeutics of *General Nervous Diseases* he gives fourteen pages of well-tryed homeopathic remedies, and some of these indications are put in a form that makes their reading and memorization most easy. It goes almost without saying that a personal friend and student, as well as literary executor, of the late Farrington, could not well fail of being proficient in homeopathic therapeutics, and also that he would not be party to an unhomeopathic book. He has also been credited with the whole of the division on *Syphilis*.

To return to the merits of the book as a whole, we wish to say that we see no reason why this most excellent work and its successor volumes should not find a place at the elbow of the busy doctor, and we believe it will aid him in many a complicated case where our present text-books simply suggest, but never assist. There has been room for a book on this topic ever since the beginning of homeopathy. The earlier authors who essayed to present the subject in homeopathic dress invariably made the bad blunder of copying the text from the old school, and then adding a dozen, more or less, of trite homeopathic indications. Others, again, looked upon the long list of homeopathic indications affixed to a short descriptive matter as all that was required of them. Both notoriously failed, for the student of medicine after he left his alma mater, at least so many of them as had a true enthusiasm for the noble art, finding their own text-books thus sterile, applied themselves to the study of the other school's literature, so that little by little the neglect of the earlier writers, or the fanatical *materia medica* ideas of the later writers, has introduced into our homeopathic practice what every good and conscientious homeopath has always hoped would be kept out, namely mongrel practice. Had the former writers entered upon this field with the thoroughness of the present authors, Goodno and Bartlett, there would have been no going astray. Therefore we welcome the first thoroughly good homeopathic text-book on the Practice of Medicine, and hope that it may be received with favor by the whole profession, and be the means of showing some of the critics of the other schools that homeopathy has no need to make copies of old-school text-books in order to keep its students out of old-school colleges. As a bit of printers' work it is superb. It is well bound and presents a very respectable appearance alongside of some of the old-school text-books upon this same topic. Professor Goodno has no need to fear any just criticism from whatever source it may come. We wish the book well.

—M. Roux, a French physician, says the inhalation of eau de cologne is a cure for colds. This is a simple remedy—a little one for a scent.

## Globules.

—VITAL STATISTICS.—The recording for permanent use every birth, death, and marriage, is the highest evidence of civilization.

—In constipation of long standing and especially in those cases which have been aggravated by cathartics, *hydrastis* is very useful. In old ulcers when everything else has failed, the topical application of the powder will often stimulate granulation and soon heal the sore. In ulceration of the stomach remember *hydrastis*.

—A homeopathic physician offers his practice and his home for sale, on advantageous terms. Very sufficient reasons given for making a change. Full particulars on application to Dr. P. Taylor, Amity, Ore.

Another similar opportunity is offered by Dr. H. E. Potter, Clifton, Kans.

—As champagne is recommended so extensively by the medical profession, some information about it will no doubt be acceptable. In examining the list of importations, taken from custom house statistics, we find that although most brands have suffered on account of general depression in trade, one brand pre-eminently makes an exception. The imports of this in 1894 aggregate about one-third of the entire quantity, or, speaking more definitely, 80,778 cases, or 44,764 cases more than of any other brand. This wine, G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry, according to the chemical analysis by a prominent authority contains in a marked degree less alcohol than other champagnes, and its 1889 vintage, now coming into this market, is attracting great attention for its excellent quality, natural dryness and purity, and is very favorably esteemed by eminent practitioners throughout the country.

—HEROIC TREATMENT.—Mrs. Youngwife wants you to send up five gallons of mustard, right away.

Storekeeper: What is she going to use so much mustard for?

Servant: The baby is sick and the doctor ordered a mustard bath for it.—*Puck*.

—Love Would Find a Way.—A St. Louis physician says that "if he had his way" he would never allow two blonds to marry, but



would always require a blond to get a brunette for a partner. If he had his way thousands of brunettes would bleach their hair light yellow, and blonds would dye.

—NO CHANGE.—Briggs: You say your doctor sends you a bill twice a year.

Griggs: Yes.

Briggs: What does he do that for?

Griggs: It's the same bill.—*Judge.*

—The Czar is much interested in the work of women physicians in Russia, of which there are now seven hundred. A new school of medicine for women has been established to which the government contributes fifteen thousand rubles a year.

—We note with pleasure the appearance of a little monthly journal, *The International Brief*, to be printed in English and Spanish, in Philadelphia and Mexico City, by Drs. Edward Fornias of Philadelphia, and Joaquin Gonzalez of Mexico. This little journal seems fitted especially for carrying the good news to those parts of the earth which have not thus far been much enlightened on the question of homeopathy. It is said to circulate in North, Central, and South America, and also in Spain. This will be a great advance in the missionary work of our friends. The first number contains an analytic study of belladonna, acute cerebral meningitis, with hints, notes, comments, etc. The prospectus of *The International Brief* is to the effect that it will give the best of homeopathic information, based upon the purer methods of its administration. We welcome the little work and wish it abundant success.

—One of our patients informed us the other day that when she was a little girl she was cured of a very bad lung disorder by the free and continued use of "idolized" cod liver oil.

—One of the prettiest little desk calendars, a leaf for each day, with some white space left on the leaf for a few necessary memoranda, is that given away by the Victor Bicycle Co., under the firm name of the Overman Wheel Co., with offices in Chicago. But don't forget to enclose ten cents in stamps to defray necessary expense. Other pad calendars are so filled up with advertising matter that a physician is really a little ashamed to hang one of them up in his office, or have it appear on his desk.

## Oh=don't=ology.

DON'T let there be any more mutinies among college classes; because first it implies that there is rowdiness among the class, and second, that there is no government in that college. There is no good and valid reason why a medical student shouldn't be a gentleman,

DON'T have such poor makeshifts for teachers in a medical college that even the first year's students fail of entertaining respect for such lecture-mouthing "professor," and, consequently, pith-ball and otherwise ridicule him.

DON'T throw any more stones at the Board of Regents at Ann Arbor. Their action while heroic was meant for the best. New brooms sweep clean. But Professors MacLachlan and Hunt should be reappointed.

DON'T neglect your duty to the Hahnemann Monument Fund. Every little helps, you know, in these prosperous (?) times.

DON'T let a last year's graduate prescribe for your hospital patient merely because he happens to be the house-physician.

DON'T try this year to palm off any second-hand and many-times-read papers on the State societies or upon the American Institute. If you do you deserve to be pilloried and scourged for your meanness.

DON'T let the Governor of Massachusetts nor of any other State ride over the profession with an unauthorized statement unjustly condemning a public institution presided over by homeopaths.

DON'T fail to respect the wishes of hospital patients who object to having a clinical thermometer put into their mouths, after it was last used in the rectum of the patient in the next bed.

DON'T forget that the American Institute of Homeopathy meets this year at Newport and that a splendid time is promised to all who will come. Better arrange for your board and lodging and washing pretty early.

DON'T send any paper to a society, State or otherwise, which uses your name to catch a big attendance, and then unceremoniously dumps your paper in the waste-basket, marked "read by title."



# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MARCH 15, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE more we hear and read concerning the incorporation of new medical colleges, or the divisions and disunions in existent colleges, the more we feel that some body, political or medical, should be invested with the necessary power to prohibit the establishment of new colleges, except in unoccupied territory, and to whom should also be given the right to settle disputes arising in schools now in existence.

\* \*

NEITHER the American Institute of Homeopathy, nor yet the American Medical Association, seem authorized to take any action in regard to either form of debate or dispute.

\* \*

THE American Institute may refuse to recognize an applicant for membership hailing from some such fly-by-night or sundown school; but what would that amount to practically?

\* \*

THESE schools graduate men and women for a money purpose, and any student who is content to enter such school, or who continues in it after learning its unworthy or unethical character when he is graduated, does not care the snap of his finger for affiliation with the American Institute, or with any other society that does not directly contribute to his own sustenance and support.

\* \*

JUST at this time the college cloud hangs low over Washington; the District Society has gone into the courts to prevent the opening of a pseudo-homeopathic college—an alleged Hahnemann University.

\* \*

THE daily press has taken a hand in the exposé of the methods of this proposed university, and made the scheme so ridiculous

through the pen of a lady reporter, that it is hoped the effort to fasten another college on the country will die a-borning. This reporter, by dint of perseverance and a five dollar bill, succeeded in having herself matriculated; also in extracting a promise that she would be graduated after one winter's off-and-on attendance at lectures. The pity of it, Iago!

\* \*

THE local Society of the District deserves especial credit for its attack and, we sincerely hope, ultimate destruction of this nefarious doctor-making shop. If there were the same unanimity in other cities or States, the same determination to root out all unworthy schools and frustrate the building of new ones where none are needed, homeopathy would have a better standing, not alone among its enemies, but as well among its adherents. The action and loyalty of the Society of the District of Columbia cannot be too highly commended and emulated. Not more colleges, but better ones.

\* \*

THE action of the Institute in recommending the adoption of the four years' term at colleges to begin next fall has, it seems, filled the present year's classes with those who would not have gone at all, or not so soon, except for the additional year that will be required after 1895. So that the large classes to be found in many, if not all our homeopathic classes, may in some measure be due, not at all to the democratic hard times, but to the fear of the extra year's study, time, and expense.

—Time is an essential factor in all surgical work. Other things being equal, the quickest operation is the best operation.—*Crutcher*.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



ELDRIDGE C. PRICE, M. D.,  
Baltimore, Md.

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Southern  
Homeopathic Medical College.

## GRAPHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

Collated by Dr. B. C. CATLIN. Southern Homeo. Medical  
College.

PROF. ELDRIDGE C. PRICE in several lectures has said that the *bryonia sputum* is tough mucus, white, but may be greenish. In respiratory trouble the breathing is accelerated, oppressed, and the breath is drawn in until stopped by a valve-like feeling in chest. It can go so far and no farther. The thirst is markedly increased.

That the thirst of *aconite* is greater than that of *bryonia*.

That *sabul serrulata* is a good remedy in pelvic congestion. "I use it in doses of ten drops every two hours of the tincture in peritonitis and have had successful results even where complicated with cellulitis."

That *china 2x* stopped a flooding post-partum hemorrhage for him when *ergot* failed entirely.

It was given every two or three minutes. It will cure a persistent nose bleed that lasts from day to day. *China* also follows the *ippecac* hemorrhage when there is great weakness from the loss of blood.

That in mercurial pytalism nitric acid may be indicated.

That for acute facial neuralgia, bind moistened *chamomilla* flowers to the aching parts.

It is homeopathic and effective.

That *calcareo ostrearum* is a chronic *bella-donna*.

That when *colocynth* fails to bring a response, give patient a cup of coffee.

That *belladonna* is sthenic lymphatic; *gelsemium*, nervous, relaxed, tremulous patients.

That in insomnia when *coffea* seems indicated and fails to work, *capsicum* might be studied.

That the *sepia leucorrhœa* is excoriating, yellow, milky; *pulsatilla*'s thick, yellow, may be green, and not excoriating. *Hydrastis* has uterine ulceration.

That Lloyd's *hydrastis* with glycerine, in five to ten drop doses, clears up congested liver, white stools, flabby tongue, general malaise, anorexia—very like mercury condition.

That in sunstroke you should use *glonoine* first and follow with *belladonna*. Also *gelsemium* good, where deep, dark flush and tremulousness.

That there are no better remedies in hysteria than *gelsemium* and *pulsatilla*.

That in the female sphere both *belladonna* and *lilium tigrinum* effect right ovary. The *belladonna* pains come and go quickly; *lilium* pains are more continuous. The mind symptoms of the latter are noticeably depressed—"the heavens brass, the earth ivory."

That he has seen a case of atrophy of the liver, green colored, loose discharge, cured by *chelidonium*. The patient looks twenty years younger than eighteen months ago.

That *gelsemium* may be used like *jaborandi* to produce a sweat. Use in drop doses. It is quicker in acting than the latter. As usual in giving such drugs, watch the pulse, and stimulate in case of too much depression.

That belladonna acts like a bridge between hyoscyamus and stramonium. And, again, hyoscyamus acts as a connecting link between belladonna and stram.; stram. typifying the extreme nervous action, and belladonna the extreme inflammatory action of the solanaceæ. And, further, stram. may be regarded as standing between belladonna and hyoscyamus; belladonna representing great congestion, stram. less, and hyoscyamus least.

### THE COLLEGE PLATFORM.

#### New York Homeo. Med. College.

—The fact that you fail to cure your patient should be an incentive to closer study. The successful physician must be a student.—*Allen*.

—The use of the chlorate of potash as a gargle is a dangerous practice, owing to its profound action on the kidneys.—*Allen*.

—Never allow the baby to nurse between the hours of 11 P. M. and 5 A. M. Insist upon that rule being carried out and you will have a much more healthy child.—*Deschere*.

—Pain, if persistent, is a very significant symptom and should never be disregarded.—*Helmuth*.

—I have found cocaine in trituration to be very valuable for sustaining the heart's action in pneumonia.—*St. Clair Smith*.

—The more carefully and persistently we apply homeopathy the more successful will be our results. Of course diseases may vary from year to year, and as a consequence our results may fluctuate.—*Talcott*.

—In making digital examinations always use the bi-manual method and be very thorough, reaching the broad ligaments if possible.—*Macy*.

#### Kansas City Homeo. Med. College.

By DR. MARY B. HANCOCK.

—A sympathetic heart cough indicates endocarditis mitral lesion. An excellent remedy for mitral lesion is naja. Bloating of the feet indicates a general heart lesion.—*Dr. Harriet Jackson*.

—Ninety-four per cent. of boys who have hip-joint disease have phimosis, hence circumcision is an important preventive measure, and should

be practiced when possible.—*Dr. Wm. D. Foster*.

—All fractures and dislocations of the thigh and leg should be put into a Hodges' splint. "A man is a heathen and a barbarian," who in this day and age of the world *will put a roller bandage upon a leg*. Patients always complain of pain in the knee in case of a dislocation of the hip-joint, and the knee often swells. Be sure of your diagnosis in these cases.—*Dr. Anderson*.

—There is no condition in which digitalis seems indicated that kalmia lat. will not answer the purpose.—*Prof. J. C. Wise*.

#### Chicago Homeo. Med. College.

—Think of the snake poisons in heart diseases.

—Sanguinaria is most excellent in recent "colds" where sneezing is persistent.

—Sepia is highly recommended in uterine displacements, and proves a valuable adjunct to mechanical aids.

—Phos. acid is considered *par excellence* in nostalgia. Medical students require the higher potencies only.

—The fluid extract of common sense often prevents a profuse and perverse diarrhea of words.

—The remedies most often indicated in œdema or dropsy are apis mel., rhus tox., arsen. alb., digitalis, hell. nig.

—The borax patient objects to any downward motion. Indicated more in children's diseases.

—Coffea is indicated when the processes of metabolism are unbalanced and tissue waste exceeds repair.

—Lycopodium is a prophylactic when there is a tendency to the formation of renal calculi. Red, sandy sediment in the urine is the guiding symptom.

### SIX VALUABLE HINTS TOUCHING TUBERCULOSIS.

By PROFESSOR ANDERSON, of the Kansas City Homeopathic Med. College.

THE following excellent points were collated by Dr. Mary B. Hancock, from a lecture on Hygiene and Sanitary Science, by Prof. Anderson :

1st. Tuberculosis is contagious and preventible.

2d. It is transmitted by the bacillus tuberculosis.

3d. Tubercular patients should be isolated the same as small-pox patients.

4th. All houses wherein tubercular patients have lived or died should be thoroughly renovated and disinfected before being again occupied.

5th. All discharge from such patients should be burned and their clothing washed separately, and not with the family wash.

6th. Where such precautions have been taken the death-rate from this disease has been materially decreased.

#### TREATMENT OF ACUTE HEPATITIS.\*

By D. DYCE BROWN, M. D., London.

THE medicines which will be required, according to circumstances, are aconite, baptisia, belladonna, bryonia, mercurius, hepar sulph., and after a time, lycopodium, nux vomica and nitric acid. If abscess occurs, phosphorus, silicea and calcaria, and hepar.

(1) *Aconite*.—This is the medicine, *par excellence*, that we should give at the very commencement of the attack, and it should be persevered with for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, given frequently, either alone every hour, or alternated with one of the other medicines I have named. Besides its infinite value in acute sthenic fever, and in the early stage of acute inflammations of all organs—on which I need not dilate before a homeopathic society—we find in the provings, interesting symptoms referable to the liver which justify our selection of it. Thus: “pressive pain, as from weight, in the hypochondria;” “feeling of violent constriction in the hypochondria;” “sensation of anxiety there;” “stitches in the liver and bowels as with needles;” “continued constriction, especially in the right hypochondrium, hindering a deep breath;” “stitches in the hepatic region, hindering a deep breath;” “pressure in the hepatic region, obstructing respiration, followed by pinching bellyache above the navel;” “violent jerks in the hepatic region, taking away the

breath;” “constrictive pain in the region of the gall-bladder, preventing respiration, on sitting.” I would advise the 1x dilution, one or two drops.

(2) *Baptisia*.—This naturally comes in for notice after aconite. The fever of baptisia is not that of aconite, but more approaches, as you are aware, the typhoid type—altogether less sthenic. Still, it not unfrequently happens in practice that, when aconite has seemed to be indicated, and it fails to produce the expected result, a change to baptisia has a magical effect in bringing down the fever, and checking further mischief. So, if I found aconite after twenty-four or forty-eight hours, at the outside, fail, I should give baptisia for twenty-four hours alone, or rather in alternation with another remedy more local in action. But it is interesting to notice in the provings, as with aconite, certain marked local symptoms referable to the liver. Thus: “pains in liver;” “dull pain in right hypochondrium;” “the pain extends from the right lateral ligament to the gall-bladder; it is almost impossible to walk, it makes the pain so severe in the region of the gall-bladder;” “suffered constantly and severely all day with pain in the liver and stomach;” “dull pain in liver;” “soreness in the region of the liver;” “constant dull pain in the region of the gall-bladder, very severe on walking.” I generally use the 1x dilution in doses of three drops.

Having selected first what I may call our anti-febrile medicine, the question next comes to us, shall we select (3) bryonia or (4) mercurius, as these are the two medicines that stand in the fore-front, and the choice lies between them. It would be quite out of place to go over, in this society, the liver provings of bryonia; its action on the liver and its investing membrane is a household word in homeopathy. All I need do, in aiding our choice of it, is to keep in view the characteristic sharp cutting pain in the region of the liver, going through to the back, which it produces, along with the tenderness on pressure, and the general uneasiness felt in the liver; also if there were present the troublesome dry cough which often accompanies hepatitis, so much the more would it be indicated. It would therefore be chosen in preference to mercurius, if such pains were prominently present, from the

\*Read before the British Society.



existence of peri-hepatitis. After the first few hours, then of aconite, alone, I should, in such a case, give bryonia 1x two or three drops, in alternation with aconite. Then for mercurius, the other leading medicine, the choice would be determined by the comparative absence of acute cutting pain, while instead, there was present a heavy dull aching uneasiness, a decided fullness, found on palpation, with tenderness on pressure, indicating involvement of the whole liver substance, thickly coated yellow tongue, bad taste, offensive breath, and vomiting of food or bile, with diarrhea. That mercurius has a specific action on the liver is one of the few points on which there is universal agreement in both schools of medicine, and it has for generations and up till to-day firmly held its place as a remedy of superlative value in inflammation of the liver, as well as in the milder congestions and chronic diseases of this organ. Some years ago a committee of investigation was conducted by Dr. Hughes Bennett of Edinburgh, and subsequently by Dr. Rutherford, also of Edinburgh, on the action of mercurius on the liver. These experiments were said to show that the old beliefs as to the cholagogue action of mercurius were erroneous, as the bile was found to be diminished, instead of increased. This, however, showed an action of some definite kind on the liver. But on analyzing these experiments carefully, one sees that *at the first*, with one or two, or small doses, the bile was increased, while it was only after large purgative doses were given that the bile was diminished in quantity. Along with this diminution the liver was found engorged and the duodenum inflamed. This only shows how correct is the law of similars, that small doses cause the stimulation of the organ, while large and repeated doses set up congestion and inflammation, and so diminish to marked degree the excretion or secretion of the bile. Again, in cases of poisoning by mercurius, the liver has been found inflamed and engorged. There can be no doubt, then, that mercurius is thoroughly homeopathic to congestion and inflammation of the liver. It accordingly ranks with bryonia as our chief medicine in acute hepatitis. Having selected it then, in preference to bryonia, I would give tangible doses, as 4-5 grains of the third decimal trituration of mer-

curius sol. or dulc. or even one or two grains of the 2x trituration.

After the time for aconite or baptisia is over, and if the case is not yielding to them, it is, I think, a good practice, though not perhaps theoretically correct, to give bryonia and mercurius in alternation, more especially if the general symptoms leave one a little in doubt as to which of the two is most indicated.

(5) I mention belladonna among our remedies. The indications for it are not that belladonna has a specific action on the liver, but from our knowledge of its value in *all* acute inflammations, when there is fullness of pulse, flushed face, dry skin, and marked restlessness at night, or even by day. It is of great value as an intercurrent or alternative remedy when these symptoms are present. I would prescribe it in the first decimal dilution. Next in importance is (6) hepar sulph., and this I consider a remedy of first-class position, after mercurius and bryonia have done their work, and when the patient is over the acute stage, or again, when the mercurius and bryonia have failed to check the progress of the inflammation.

Hepar is not so much thought of as a liver remedy as it should be, while those who know it as such look on it as more useful in chronic affections of the organ. In the provings we find marked uneasiness, sense of pressure, and sharp stitching pains in the liver, as indicating its action on that organ. But besides this, we have to remember the remarkable power which homeopaths have always known it to have of checking inflammation that seems to be going on to suppuration; while, on the other hand, if suppuration has once set in, of promoting the maturation of the abscess. This peculiar double power, which Hahnemann discovered and enunciated, is now acknowledged by the allopaths, since Ringer's book was published. And here seems to be its value in acute hepatitis. When the case goes on unfavorably, and we are afraid of abscess, hepar comes in, and sometimes acts magically in stopping further inflammatory action and bringing about a resolution. One of my cases beautifully illustrates this power. It would be still further indicated if the bowels were very costive, tendency to piles showing

itself, and abdominal distention. I give it in the 3x trituration, 3 or 4 grains.

(7) The last remedy I mentioned, lycopodium, I perhaps should have omitted, since I am speaking only of acute hepatitis, as it comes in after the worst is over, when acute action has all subsided, and we wish restore the liver to its normal size and functions. The special indications for it are so well known that I need not do more than simply name them: enlargement of the liver, abdominal distention, sluggish, pale stools, the urine loaded with lithates, a white-coated tongue, and no appetite.

Nux vomica and nitric acid I only name as being, like lycopodium, remedies that come in after all acute action has subsided, and the aim is to restore the weakened, engorged organ to health. They are of great value here, but I need not waste your time by giving their indications. If, again, abscess declares itself, the remedies to be used are those that are so well known to have power over the suppurative process, viz., hepar, phosphorus, silicea, and calcaria.

The diet should, I need hardly say, in the acute stage be of the lightest; milk being *par excellence* the food. As to external applications, there is no doubt of their great assistance. Poultices and hot fomentations in the acute stage, and afterward tepid compresses till recovery results. If the recovery is slow, and the liver diminishes in size slowly, a compress of nitric or acetic acid is often beneficial.

Should the case go on to abscess, the pus may evacuate itself externally, or into the bowel, or into the lung, all of which modes are considered, on the whole, favorable to recovery; while, if it evacuates into the peritoneal cavity, the result is fatal. As to operative proceedings, the consensus of opinion is that opening the abscess is not desirable, if it can be avoided; the mortality after it being great. If it has to be done, it is best done with the aspirator.

—We have a number of remedies which will relieve the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, yet none of them have ever been known to produce pregnancy. The clinical symptoms of a remedy are often of great value.—*Fowler (Hering)*.

## BACTERIOLOGY.\*

It is difficult to name the time when the step was taken which gave rise to bacteriology, which was destined to modify so much that had been accepted as pathology. It is said to have originated as a hypothesis in the year 1650, during a visitation of the plague, with Athenasius Kircher, a learned monk, since whose days it has at intervals risen to the surface for discussion. It is certain that the bacterial hosts which have dealt our plague, pestilence, famine, and death, since man came forth from Eden, had an uninterrupted career till toward the close of the first half of the present century. Man though an appalled, had hitherto been their passive, victim.

In the microscope, however, he found a keen detective, and with it began about 1830 to invade the realm of these marauders. From this to 1840 much preparatory work was done.

In 1850 anthrax was the first disease to yield its secret bacterial abettors to the microscope in the hand of Rayer and Davaine—the latter calling them *bacteridia*. Seybert and Gaspard had obtained toxic effects by experimenting upon animals with putrid matter. Magendie, Lauret, Dupuis and others added their labors without other results.

Schroeder and Van Dusch were germ-theorists. Filtering air through cotton-wool they showed not only that decomposition could be prevented, but that the mode of sterilization need be neither thermal nor chemical. This experiment, it may be observed in passing, was fatal to the theory of spontaneous generation which had obtained noticeable judicial standing.

The struggling theories and conflicting experiments of a century were now approaching solution. Observe at this point the ætiological tendency inaugurated in pathology by broadening comparative study. The science, though still tenacious of old hypotheses, was in the throes of a new birth. It began to be intensely aggressive with the prospect of measureless results.

Eras are renewed by the heroic sweeping away of obstructive fallacies. This occurred in 1858, upon the appearance of Virchow's work on

\* Being one of the divisions of President McCelland's Jubilee Anniversary Address before the American Institute of Homeopathy at Denver

cellular pathology, which [was instrumental, directly and indirectly, in giving positive trend to subsequent investigation. He built on the foundation of Schlieden and Schwann, but gave firm footing to biogenesis. The doctrine of *omnia cellula e cellula* has since prevailed. The progress of toxicological research now led to the revision of the chemical theory of bacterial poison. Virchow classed it among the ferments. Pasteur was also contemporaneously correlating his labors. Though in 1857 he had supported the chemical theory experimentation with micro-organisms in lactic and butyric fermentations, yet he had announced, however contradictorily, that no fermentative process could be initiated save by the agency of living units.

Accurate thought was focalizing, as was further seen in Panum, that Danish luminary, who shared with Pasteur the chemical idea, but suggested, as if in conscious error, the possibility of bacterial agency in decomposition.

One unexplained and unique phenomenon had been observed, viz.: that a dilution of septic poisons, instead of enfeebling, rather increased their toxic powers. This was opposed to *post-mortem* observations of bodies which had been destroyed by chemical poison, where that poison had been found much attenuated. Now would the full-armored Minerva of the new science of bacteriology have appeared, had the meaning of these experiments been understood!

Shortly afterward an incidental experiment of Tyndall, the great physicist, contributed invaluable to the research of this stirring period. He passed a beam of light through a vacuum of tubular glass and found it invisible, though it at once became visible again upon the admission of air.

These and similar experiments now led to the crowning discovery of antiseptics. I need only say that when Cohn (who in 1872 laid the foundation of present classification), Weigert, Ehrlich, Koch, and others correlated their forces, the product of this evolution was the bacteriology of today. Research has become orderly, and has been brought to its present status by the increasing triumphs of art and invention.

The microscope has seen the first phenomena of life. Spencer, Beal, Bastian, Huxley, besides Tyndall, Lister, Koch, Pasteur and others already

mentioned, have electrified the world. Germany has stood in the van of this progressive science, although vigor, attended with varying success, has characterized the work in France, Denmark, England, and America.

Elaborate laboratories have sprung up on both continents. In our own country colleges and the national government offer generous facilities in the interests of high bacteriological and histological scholarship with pathological animus.

We now know that not all of these bacterial hosts swarming in the air are pathogenic. Many are not only innocuous, but sanitary—invisible scavengers making the earth habitable for plants, animals, and men. Others find favorable conditions of development in human and animal bodies, spreading abroad disease and death. Under the strengthening vision of the microscope many of these have been discovered. The cattle disease of 1868 and the epizootic 1873 exhibited the presence of peculiar species in the blood, bile, and renal secretion.

In 1884 Löffler discovered the bacillus of diphtheria and Nicolaier that of tetanus. Cholera vibrios were discovered by Koch. Haegler exposed Petri boxes in a ward recently occupied by erysipelatus patients, and obtained 112 colonies of bacteria and 38 molds. All were pyogenic organisms. (*Public Health*, 1893, vol. v., p. 211.) The bacteria of 36 diseases are known and classified.

We must not be dismayed, however, that so many diseases are of germ origin, or imagine that all diseases are solely bacterial. I maintain now, as in the International Congress of 1891, that "the relation of medicine to bacteriology is simply this: It is the function of medicine, when vitality is at a low ebb, to arouse the tissues to their normal point of resistance, and at this point they are largely able to cope with germ life. Man's body in health has the power to resist these lower orders of life, and the homeopathic remedy, acting upon diseased conditions, restores normal resistance. This is the vital rather than the mere chemical theory—a field for medicine rather than germicides." (*Trans.*, p. 395.)

And now, since progress must be measured by utility, let me ask and reply to the question, What is the use of all this knowledge?

In the first place, all actual knowledge is of



value *in ipso*. The mental horizon cannot be too widely extended, nor can our relations to the material universe be too clearly perceived. But when we see that long-neglected science, hygiene, with its exact sanitary methods, exalted to its present rank, it is just to concede the claim of practical utility. But, further, it is of clinical value. Pathological science is in a state of continual flux, and must be rewritten every decade; hence the modern physician and surgeon follows no dogged routine, nor falls into foggyism, but is kept true to facts and observation. He must know of germs, their history, morphological characteristics, and trace their varied actions throughout the progress of disease. In clinical work such knowledge will modify personal habit and draw sharp lines of discrimination in diagnosis, as in the differentiation of scrofulous diseases as allied with tuberculosis.

Further still, it is of therapeutical value. The old school is seeking a strengthened position within the intrenchments of bacteriology, and have changed much of their practice for the better; but the stars in their courses are holding these revelations to the law of *similia*; for throughout all attempts at bacterial immunization the diseases against which protection is sought are *similar to those produced by the virus used*. Thus, the universal application of kinexop to render immune against smallpox, Koch's efforts against tuberculosis and diphtheria, Pasteur's against rabies and other diseases, the therapeutic use of virus of scarlet fever, erysipelas, etc., all come under this same law of *like against like*.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of London, about a year ago, it was said that, "In pathology the idea of life formed the ultimate problem for all future research." (*Lancet*, 1893, vol. ii, p. 1620.) Certain it is that the definitions, processes, and causes of disease have been radically revised by increased knowledge of specific poisons, and nature and action of ferments, and decomposition of products in the living body.

A comparison of these years graphically shows that the aims of pathology have undergone a vast change. It no longer confines its discourse or discovery to morbid changes in the tissues, but lays under tribute the entire circuit of ætiology.

Bacteriology, while it has revealed a reasonable cause for many diseases, yet by no means

explains all of pathology, and must not be so understood.

The response of physics in yielding up the microscope, the thermometer (which is more industriously used in medicine than in the meteorological service of the government), and electricity, which has been put to such extended pathological and therapeutical use, illustrates the interest of the allied sciences in man's mortal condition, and their efforts to alleviate his sufferings or save him from the destruction that no longer walks in darkness.

### GONORRHEA—INJECTIONS OF KALI PERMANGANATE AGAIN.

By F. W. SOUTHWORTH, M. D., Tacoma, Wash.

IT is some years since I first noted the use of permanganate of potassium 1-1000 in the form of irrigation in gonorrhea. It was over the signature of Dr. A. Réverdin, in *Rev. Médic. Suisse Romande*. And since that time I have made five attempts to verify his experience, with worse than failure; in every case the disease was prolonged, and in one case it caused, after two irrigations, an alarming aggravation—the penis swelling to twice its usual size, which subsided in thirty-six hours after discontinuing the injection.

I am very sorry to say that virtue is a cheap commodity on the Pacific Coast, and consequently we have more than an ordinary number of cases to care for of this disease, and I regret to say I have had little success from internal remedies alone—or in any catarrhal disease where local measures can be used.

I cannot agree with Dr. Levenson in his statement that local applications is "bad practice," even if it is in "opposition to the great law of homeopathy."

I have never yet had a case of stricture, orchitis, or phimosis where the case has been under my care from the beginning, and ten days to four weeks has been the limits of time in the cure. I give the indicated remedies at first—usually cannab. sat. 2x., cantharis 2x., with copious injections of hot water, and bathing the parts externally frequently during the day, and the patient directed to wear a suspensary bandage.



When the second stage sets in, usually in two, three, or four days, I begin with Lloyd's hydrastis 1-4, following it up with the same, with zinc sulph. 5 grains added, which may be increased to 8 or 10 grains if so decided in the judgment of the prescriber. If a gleety discharge follows, an injection of ergotin, grs. 40 to 50 in 8  $\bar{3}$  rose water, and 5 gtt. kava kava three times per day internally usually ends the case speedily. I usually give the injection four times daily, diminishing as improvement continues. Bubos are readily controlled by tr. iodine and tr. verat. v., aa, frequently applied, with mer. iod. 2x, internally. I am not a believer in "gonococoides" or germicides. I've generally given them each a trial as they appeared, and found them useless. The indicated remedies from the standpoint of a diseased vital force has been the foundation for my successes.

#### EVERY PHYSICIAN SHOULD BE A SPECIALIST.

By W. IRVING THAYER, M. D., D. D. S., Williamsburgh, Mass.

"I SUPPOSE."

"Suppositions are of no value in this court," said the honest probate judge some thirty-five years ago. Still, suppositions have their place.

It is a well-known fact that many acute so-called diseases cannot be defined on the instant, until certain well-marked conditions present themselves. There are many pathological predicaments that can be roughly conceived of as "disease" with great propriety, indeed, convenience, provided the physician will prescribe for the tale-telling symptoms, and not the disease. Then, even strict Hahnemannians cannot take exceptions.

With propriety exceptions can be taken against many M. D.'s who do certain things, and are negligent in certain directions. A well man requires no physician. A perfect man will provoke no criticism. A well-rounded physician should be a good dentist.

A large number of medical doctors, instead of being conservators of their patients' dental organs, are simply nothing more than DESTRUCTORS. Hundreds of such men—especially in country districts—have no form of remorse or poignant sorrow for the sin of extracting a six or

twelve-year molar than they would have after drowning a rat. The twenty-five or fifty cents gained by such an operation is "blood money," pure and simple.

Facts are not always pleasant things to rub up against, for sometimes they pierce the gluteal region when one sits down to think, even if a seared gravitation prevents a higher elevation of punishment by reflections on the wrong done. Exit conscience.

There are distinctive workers for the eye, ear, throat, and in gynecology. How many 'cologists for the male gender? Every physician ought to be a very perfect and intelligent dental operator, above the standard the profession now seem willing to act upon. If not well informed on such matters, he should select the *best dentist* anywhere within fifty miles of his office and then *strenuously advise* his patients to attend to and save their natural teeth. The reasons are obvious.

How many physicians have practical information on dental subjects, so that they can correctly direct their patients, as they have on the special regions cited above? Is there any reason why they should not?

Fine prescribers do cure many symptoms in the above so-called diseases, but the large majority of them do not pay any special attention to the condition of their patients' teeth. Patients do not know the complications arising from neglect of the teeth, while the medical adviser does understand much of such confusions. Certainly, the teeth were placed in the mouth for some higher purpose than to decay and then to be "yanked out"!

Every physician ought to have practical experience in arresting dental caries by plugging and other topical manipulations. Yet the best way to stop decay is to commence while the fetus is forming and during the child's life up to the fourteenth year, *by filling the soft solids of the molding teeth* with carbonate and phosphate of lime, fluorid of calcium, phosphate of magnesia, and traces of a few other less important salts.

Feed a matured dog on nothing but fine bolted wheat flour and water, and one will starve the animal to death in less than thirty days. Add molasses to this "fine feed," and the ca-

nine's life will be prolonged many days. If, however, *unbolted* wheat and water is given the beast, *he will live and thrive a reasonable lifetime.*

If the price of starvation is the death of a mammalia, how will the equation stand if the soft-solids of *forming teeth* are denied calcareous pabulum to deposit in and around the canalaculi of dental structure?

Let one look at his patients from seven, yes, six and one-half to fourteen years of age, and then publish to a thoughtless world how many six and twelve-year molars he will find that are not fearfully decayed? Still even then a skillful operator can save most of these devitalized teeth. Not in the ordinary bungling way, however.

There is almost no other reason for such early destruction except the ignorant refusal of giving these growing teeth their *needed pabulum.*

THEY HAVE BEEN STARVED.

It is the *outside* of all our cereals that a wise, good, and far-thinking God has given to us poor mortals in such abundance, that by ingestion, digestion, and appropriation, we can avail ourselves of the immensely rich calcareous deposits that are so much needed to supply almost every tissue in the body, especially in the dental and osseous ones. Is there any lesson to be digested and appropriated by him who really wishes to do the most good he can to those who are under his care?

#### AS TO HOSPITALS.

IS it the proper thing for a hospital to permit a last year's graduate to interpolate medicines between the visits of the regular attending physician of the patient and the operating surgeon—the last year's graduate being house-physician? Isn't this considerable of a travesty upon the careful selection of the two physicians who are employed by and competent to attend upon the patient, and have, therefore, out of the abundance of their experience, painstakingly prescribed a given remedy for the patient, when the strippling house-physician undoes, as he may easily do by one improper prescription, the whole work of the regular physician and the surgeon? If this is the custom of any hospital it is one that should be abrogated and very speedily at that. No close

prescriber and studious homeopathic physician will take his patient to a hospital where his prescription will be overridden by a beardless boy of last year's class, and so undo in five minutes what the family physician may have been months establishing.

Have the patients in a hospital—pay and charity—any rights which other people must or should respect? It would seem that "quietude" ought to be insisted on by the managers of any hospital where patients afflicted with painful diseases are necessarily quartered. Yet we know of one such hospital, in which a number of surgical patients were being treated, sick and famished for want of sleep and rest, where they were kept in nervous tremors by a ball given in a building adjoining. Fancy yourself suffering with agonizing pains, the result of some precarious operation, hour after hour wooing a surcease of memory and pain in sweet sleep and oblivion, while with your own thoughts and the moans and groans of other patients in the ward there is mingled the strains of dance music and unseemly hilarity next door, extending beyond midnight's dreary hour! There is unquestionably poor management in such hospital; and an utter disregard for the comfort of others on the part of the dance-givers and dancers. But nobody is to blame. On with the dance, let the sick and dying sweat until they get through with it! Let the joy be unconfined—or if she must be confined, let her wait until we have had our dance!

A bit of interesting correspondence has been passing between the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society, by its president, Dr. Herbert C. Clapp, and the Governor of Massachusetts, with a decided victory for the aforesaid society. It seems that in his annual address the governor said:

"The institutions of the Commonwealth are generally in a satisfactory condition. The Hospital for the Insane at Westborough and the Hospital for Dipsomaniacs at Foxborough are perhaps exceptions. But improvement is already apparent at Westborough."

To so much of the address as referred to the Westborough Insane Asylum the society takes

serious exceptions and calls the governor to a reckoning demanding his authority for so stating. The governor hedges in the most approved of style and puts the blame upon the executive council, as well as upon certain members of the official staff. The Boston society follows the matter up sharply and addresses a letter to Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott, who had been named as one of informants of the governor; but Mr. Wolcott declines to father the responsibility and says among other things: "I had received absolutely no intimation that any mention would be made of the Westborough Hospital"; and then, in turn, refers the society to other parties who may know something of the case. The Boston society declines to hunt up any further possible informants of the governor for so grave a blunder and turns to the governor again direct. He informs them then as follows: "I have been obliged to reply upon the reports furnished me by the committee of the Executive Council. Unfortunately, these were mostly, if not uniformly, oral, and I have therefore referred you to members of the council who had been most interested in this institution and its condition."

All honor to the Boston homeopaths for putting the great and glorious Governor of Massachusetts in a hole. It is no special credit to him to rely upon oral information for committing so palpable an injustice to the great body of homeopathic patrons. There was neither sense nor justice for going out of his way, in the way he did in his annual message, to black-eye the Westborough hospital because it happened to be under the care of the homeopathic fraternity. If he had been, as he should have been, an impartial critic of the State's prosperity or adversity, especially as it related to its eleemosynary institutions as well as its political organizations, he should have been properly informed of that which he essayed to condemn; if he had been, he would not have been party to so small a piece of spite-work on the part of some allopathic adviser. The Westborough Asylum in the eight years of its work has annually shown a larger proportion of recoveries in cases classified by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity as curable, than any other insane hospital in the State. By its last report it

appears that sixty-eight per cent of such cases have been cured, while the highest rate in any other hospital was but thirty-six per cent., as shown by the published official reports. This most important fact in the history of the hospital was not reported to the governor by his medical adviser. The Governor of Massachusetts should not depend upon vague impressions for the foundation of his annual address.

—The *Chicago Tribune* of January 23 contains an item of news in which President Dr. C. E. Fisher appears as an interested party. It has reference to the introduction into the Illinois legislature of a bill by Senator Kilcourse of Chicago, providing for the erection of a hospital for the insane of western Illinois. Dr. Fisher's letter to Senator Crawford is as follows:

CHICAGO, January 21.—Senator Crawford: I beg to call your attention to the bill recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Kilcourse proposing the creation of the Western Insane Asylum, and to plead for your support with the proviso that it be placed in charge of the homeopathic system of medicine. We have no insane hospital in this State for our patients. We number between seven hundred and one thousand physicians and many hundreds of thousands of patrons. It is estimated and claimed we pay one-third of the taxes in Cook County. The old school have all the medical institutions of Illinois, whereas in New York, Massachusetts, Minnesota, California, Michigan, and elsewhere we are represented. In all these institutions the results show that the homeopathic system of practice is the best for the insane. The per cent. of recoveries is larger and the per cent. of deaths smaller. The only medical office we have in Illinois is a single place on the State Board of Health.

Yours very truly,

C. E. FISHER, M. D.,  
Editor *Medical Century*.

#### A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

IT is paid to the memory of Dr. Nathaniel Schneider by the medical and surgical staff of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital, of which he was a member.

At a meeting of the medical and surgical staff



of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital, Wednesday, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, as offered by a committee consisting of Drs. D. H. Beckwith and G. J. Jones :

"Members of the staff, we have assembled here to-day to pay tribute to one of the noblest and brightest men of our profession. He has been one of our number since the organization of the staff in 1874, and, we can truly say, one of its most active members. Not only duty and principle made him faithful to his trust, but a still stronger reason was his love for hospital work. To alleviate human suffering in every form was the highest aim of his life. In every ward he brought cheer and sunshine to his patients. He sacrificed his own life for the good and happiness of others. He put in operation the old hospital, which formerly occupied the place of the present building, and gave it year by year untiring work. He was a man every way fitted for his profession : true to his principles, honest in his judgment, and loyal to his trust. He was one of the most successful surgeons in the city, and by his brilliant operations he won a State and national reputation. We place upon record our sincere appreciation of the services he has rendered to this hospital, and our heartfelt sorrow that we have lost so great and so wise a counselor.

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Nathaniel Schneider the staff has lost one of its honored and valuable members ; that we extend our sincere sympathy to his beloved wife and relatives ; that a copy of the preamble and resolution be engrossed and sent to the wife of deceased and spread upon the records of the staff ; that a copy be sent to the press and medical journals."

C. D. ELLIS, Secretary.

P. A. COLE, President.

#### THE DARKENED ROOM.

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON says that the first words of most physicians when they enter sick rooms in private houses should be Goethe's dying exclamation : "More light ! more light !" It certainly is true that generally before the doctor can get a good look at the patient, he has

to ask that the curtains be raised in order that the rays of a much greater healer than the ablest physician may ever hope to be, may be admitted. If the patient's eyes are so affected that they cannot bear the light, a little ingenuity will suffice to screen them, and at the same time allow the cheerful light to enter. A dark sick room must be an uncheerful one, and now that it is known that light is one of the most potent microbe-killers, let us have it in abundance. Why should people behave as if they were quite sure the patient were about to die? In the matter of abundant light, hospital wards are more salubrious than most private sick rooms, for light not only slays bacteria, but cheers the mind. To account for "the darkened room" that is such an ordinary accompaniment of illness that it may be said to be firmly built into English literature, we must go back hundreds of years, when a patient who was sick, say on a "four-poster" bedstead, was tightly inclosed with red curtains—that color, through some unaccountable superstition, being thought to have an occult potency over disease. Old superstitions die hard, and it will yet require years of education, and the united efforts of doctor and nurse, to let in God's first-created gift to man to the rooms that it will warm and brighten and purify as nothing else can.

#### A FAIR EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY.

SAYS the *Medical Record*: The involuntary confessions of B. L. disclose a peculiar state of affairs. For while America still sends its annual quota of callow youths to the empire of William II. in quest of "higher medical education," the subjects of his Majesty are clamoring for transatlantic notions in the conduct of medical practice. Now the *Record* has always believed in reciprocity. For this reason we will welcome to our shores all those German graduates who, after having been drilled in approved Teutonic methods of pure science, find themselves a trifle deficient in those minor qualifications of professional power which help to cure the patient. At the same time we are willing to send some of our own medical citizens across the water, in order to find out the best sounding Greek names for diseases which they have long



known how to handle, though not, perhaps, to euphoniously designate. A fair exchange on such lines ought to be helpful all around.

#### MEASLES OR DOSE.

NOT long ago a hearty, "well-nourished man" was taken down with measles and died on the sixth day, and the allopathic journals are questioning among themselves whether he died of measles or doctor. The treatment consisted of phenacetin, morphia, Dover's powders, strychnine, and whisky. It looks as though that treatment ought to lay out a well man, so a sick one would have but little show between it and his disease. It is not improbable that the number of people suffering to-day from drug ills is nearly as great as those suffering from the effects of disease. But the average citizen never thinks that his strong drug may be the cause of his troubles. The drugs receive the credit for nature's work, and the disease has to shoulder the deaths.

#### FAT VS. COD-LIVER OIL.

A POINT that we have endeavored to make before is that there is no place in medicine for cod-liver oil. Fat and a little iodine are its most pronounced constituents, and the patient who needs cod-liver oil needs building up, and to do this permanently he needs a good stomach, and he can't keep a good stomach and take cod-liver oil in any shape. If he needs a fat for fuel in the body, by all odds give him plenty of fresh butter, fat meat with catsup or horseradish. Feed him fatty food. A suet pudding is about as good a medicine as cod-liver oil, and much easier to take. Keep the stomach right. Cream, either fresh or frozen, ice cream—fatty. Let him have it.

#### DRINK FREELY OF COLD WATER IN TYPHOID FEVER.

URGE your typhoid fever patients to drink a great deal of cold water. The more I practice this plan the more I am convinced of its beneficial effects. In many cases I have taught my patients to drink five quarts of cold water in the twenty-four hours, and I think to realize the full benefits of this plan it should be carried to

this extent. There are no contra-indications to this treatment. Many observers believe that its beneficial effect on a feeble heart is well marked. In this condition it certainly can't be contra-indicated. The lowering of the fever, disappearance of the dryness of the tongue and mouth, sedative effects on the nervous system, and the eliminative functions of the kidneys are easily observed.

This plan facilitates the oxidation of toxines, and aids nature in removing or eliminating the refuse material which accumulates in the system in continued fevers, a natural result of an impaired organic function. You can observe, as an evidence of the increased activity of the kidneys and skin, the great quantities of urea that is eliminated by the kidneys; its quantity fluctuates with the amount of water taken into the system. This method is very pleasant and acceptable to the patient. Of course it does not influence the course or direction of the disease. —*Exchange.*

#### Book Reviews.

ESSENTIALS OF HOMEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS, being a Quiz Compend upon the Application of Homeopathic Remedies to Diseased States. A Companion to the "Essentials of Homeopathic Materia Medica." Arranged and Compiled Especially for the Use of Students of Medicine by W. A. DEWEY, M. D., late Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, Cal.; associate author of "The Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schussler," author of the "Essentials of Homeopathic Materia Medica," late Editor of the *California Homeopath*, Associate Editor of the *Medical Century*, Member of American Institute of Homeopathy, California State Homeopathic Medical Society, Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, Homeopathic Materia Medica Society of New York, New York Pedological Society-Homeopathic, etc., etc. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. 1895.

This is another fine little book designed for the use of the student. It is cast very much in the same general form as its companion book, the "Essentials of Homeopathic Materia Medica," and will occupy a place very near that book in the hearts of the students and practitioners. It is to be regretted that Dr. Dewey

didn't see his way to adding the potency question to his present labors, the opportunity being so propitious ; but doubtlessly he will soon give us another book upon that burning question. Possibly we have gone a little daft on the potency question, but we feel the need of some authoritative statement on that subject, so as to remove that forever from the mind of the student, so that he can go forth with equal strength to battle with sickness as his aged preceptor, without being required to fill a small graveyard with his experiments before reaching that degree of confidence that will in after-life give him comfort. Potency properly belongs to the chair of therapeutics, and, it seems to us, ought to be included in a text-book on that subject. The present book is better arranged than the "Essentials of Materia Medica" in that the diseased conditions are more easily found, being arranged alphabetically, and not in classes. The symptoms given are uniformly clean-cut and condensed within the smallest compass. The language is attractive and free from all efforts at pedantry. It is a book which every student ought to number among his library of necessary everyday working books ; one that he cannot well get along without. It is the best book to date on homeopathic therapeutics—best in size, best in matter contained, and best so far as the pocketbook is concerned. We are a friend to small books—books that are easily carried in the overcoat pocket, or easily handled while driving through a long and shady wood. We wish it abundant success.

### Globules.

—Various chronic and acute diseases, and pregnancy particularly, seem to give immunity from typhoid fever. Phthisis patients rarely have the disease.—*Mifflin*.

—A four per cent. solution of antipyrine is a good spray for the hemorrhage from mucous surfaces in mouth or throat.—*Tanney*.

—I always press on the larynx of a diphtheria patient to make him cough. If this is a croupy cough, I at once propose and give notice that tracheotomy must be done.—*Mifflin*.

—Boil one of the parts of a garlic pod in a

pint of water and inject into the rectum, for pin worms.—*C. H. Thomas*.

—Sulpho-carbolate of soda 2x trit., administered in a five-grain powder, is a prophylactic for diphtheria. Gargle the throat with peroxide of hydrogen one to five.—*J. Heber Smith, M. D.*

—Never remove an organ to correct its function.—*H. C. Allen*.

—Caries of the mastoid bone in the chronic form is an indication for nitric acid ; if in the acute form, capsicum will probably be the remedy.—*H. C. Allen*.

—Has no will to urinate ; such a condition calls for hyos.—*T. S. Hoynes*.

—Rev. L. P. Mercer of the New Church Temple, delivered a lecture to the students of the Hering Medical College, on the evening of January 31 ; his subject was : "Spiritual Causes in Disease and Cure." It proved an evening of great interest and profit to all who heard the lecture. He is a homeopath of the purest type, and has a reason for the faith which is within him.

—ANTITOXINE. What is this antitoxine treatment ? The diphtheritic poison is mixed with broth and allowed to stand a month, so as to produce a culture of the bacilli, sufficiently rich in toxine to kill a guinea pig in a given time. The culture is now mixed with iodine or carbolic acid to kill the bacilli, and when filtered yields a clear liquid, with which the horse is inoculated. The animal must undergo a series of inoculations for a period of seven or eight weeks before the serum drawn from its blood can be employed on the human subject.

How such a serum can act as a preventive or cure for diphtheria is a question that no one has yet attempted to answer, nor do we see how it can be answered, for such inoculations are contrary to all known chemical and physiological laws. Nor do its advocates agree in regard to its action or exact method of preparation.—*Med. Tribune*.

—PENKNIFE DIET.—A man, aged thirty-two, had on previous occasions swallowed foreign objects, bits of iron, glass, etc., and nothing was known of what became of them. At this time he had swallowed three penknives. For the first few days, no symptoms appeared. Then came pain, loss of appetite, and vomiting of blood. Some-

thing could be felt in the stomach through the abdominal wall and a stomach sound struck against a hard body. The stomach was opened and three knives removed. Six weeks after his discharge, he returned, having swallowed two knives. This time he was treated by the expectant method, food with abundant solid residue being given. In eight days, one penknife was found in the stool, and seven days later the other appeared. He made a good recovery.

—The *New York Medical Journal* of January 12 contains a paper, "Some After-effects of Antitoxine," by Dr. Porteus, that is suggestive—suggesting, go slow on the antitoxine factories.

On the 4th of December he treated a man aged about thirty with antitoxine for sore throat. On the 10th "his whole body was covered with the large, well-known blotches of urticaria," accompanied by excessive itching. The rash then suddenly disappeared, followed by nausea and no appetite; this left him, but was followed by "intense pain in the muscles of his legs, back, and shoulders, with tenderness over left side of abdomen." Also sleeplessness.

On the 13th sleeplessness on account of pain.

On the 14th got out of bed but his legs gave way, would not support his weight.

On the 15th sleepless.

On the 16th bad pains in arms and legs.

On the 17th better, but very weak.

On the 18th bad pain in shoulder.

On the 19th no pain and no sleep. From this on he slowly recovered from the effects of the antitoxine until at close of report he was "able to take a drive."

Antitoxine undoubtedly will be the cause of much chronic illness in the future, but to say anything against it now is like whistling against the wind; bitter experience only will abate the craze. When it has abated men will wonder how it was that they could ever have regarded the watery part of the blood of a broken-down and diseased old horse as a "remedy."—*Homeopathic Envoy*.

—I am unable to see why any man should prefer a dull scalpel. When you use the knife be sure that it is sharp. A dull blade always increases the danger of an operation.—*Crutcher*.

—It is singular that surgeons should complain so bitterly of complications; for, without them,

our occupation would be gone, since nobody who is well needs our services.

Complications are the basis of our income.—*Crutcher*.

—Cantharis is of use where the nausea is excessive, with reflex of strangury, and vomiting of membranous flakes, very acute pain in the epigastrium referable to the bladder; slight pressure produces agony and even convulsions. (Compare bismuth; and if with metritis, creosote.)—*J. Heber Smith, M. D.*

—At the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association held in Asheville, N. C., in September last, Mr. Stearn, president of the firm of Frederick Stearn & Co., pharmacutists, presented the Ann Arbor School of Pharmacy with a fellowship, and an art collection consisting of hundreds of beautiful water colors, reproductions of Japanese fishes, has also been given to the university by the same gentleman.

—I find clinically sticta pulmonalis a good remedy for synovitis.—*C. D. Thomas*.

—For all gonorrheal disturbances, after gelsmium, my favorite remedy is natrum sulph. 3 x, t. i. d., with thuja twice a week at night.—*J. Heber Smith, M. D.*

—Never amputate an enlarged cervix where there is a syphilitic chancre or mucous patch.—*Barnard*.

—Calendula is the only solution I have ever found to cure fistulous tracts.—*Barnard*.

—In lengthwise incisions on the inside of the uterus for abscess give your lance a twist at the bottom of the cut, so as to sever some of the longitudinal fibers. This will cause the opening to remain open and thus afford complete drainage.—*Barnard*.

—The *Homeopathic World* (London) says it is not too much to say that about 70 per cent. of the cases of toothache that come under our notice may be successfully treated by plantago, while a goodly number of the remaining 30 may be greatly relieved and benefited. Recommends the 2x tincture made from the whole plant, administered in from one drop to three drop doses every half hour for one or two hours; increasing interval as pain decreases.

HOMEOPATHIC ANTIDOTES.—Hering tells us that if our patient has been drugged by the old school, we must direct our antidotes principally



against the last-given drugs. For instance, against abuse of alcohol or aromatics, nux vomica; against tea, pulsatilla or thuja; against iodine and iodide of potassium, hepar; against blistering, camphor; against cauterizing with nitrate of silver, natrum mur.; against bleeding, purging, or losses of blood, china; against mechanical injuries by stretching, rhus; by bruising, arnica.—*O. M. Drake M. D., in Homeopathic Physician.*

—SMALLPOX MANAGEMENT.—In an interesting communication to the *Detroit Journal* Dr. John P. Corcoran of that city states, in reference to the management of smallpox, that in an experience of twenty years in the supervision and treatment of that loathsome disease he has never lost a case.

He says, "I recently attended a case lasting four weeks where there were seven persons in the house during all that time, and none of them was stricken with the disease. Why? Well, I saw to it that all were vaccinated immediately, and I used Platt's Chlorides freely (and here let me say that no disinfectant that I am aware of at all equals Platt's Chlorides).

"This I kept all over the house, diluted three-fourths with water, and cloths wrung out of this were hung up in the sick room and elsewhere, thereby also preventing the noxious odor which always accompanies this disease. Next I saw to it that God's fresh air was freely admitted, night and day, to the sick room.

"The disease being one that rapidly wastes the patient, supporting measures are of the utmost consequence, and those with good ventilation are prerequisite; while disinfectants are of great value, particularly the one I have indicated."

—Persons protected by vaccination are said to lose this protective power after an attack of typhoid fever.

—I don't use ergot in any case whatever. I know it is frequently given to remove the products of conception, as after abortion. I say that ergot should never be used in the uterus under any circumstances, and that is my teaching to the class; then they will be absolutely safe from the ill effects of the actions of the drug. There is more harm done to mothers by the use of ergot than by almost all the other drug agencies with which I am familiar. It seems to me that

teachers ought to emphasize that fact and not allow their students to administer ergot in obstetric practice, and not even to have it in their offices.—*Pearce.*

—It has been stated that chimney-sweepers have immunity from cancer. That is contrary to my understanding, because we have what is called chimney-sweep's cancer and epithelioma. My impression is that the avocation seems to invite cancer. I have but little faith in the curative effect of arsenicum in the treatment of disease such as has been discussed. If it has ever been successful the facts and results have not been thoroughly ventilated; the results have been nil. My own belief is that you might just as well physic the dead as cure insanity with arsenicum or any other internal medicine.—*McDonald.*

—Dr. Kohn of Vienna has proposed that the children of the public schools be made to inhale permanganate of potassium, in the form of a spray, as a means of preventing the propagation of diphtheria.

—Sir William Gull used to say that the correct translation of the Greek proverb "Know thyself," was "Test your urine."

—A Russian physician paints prolapsed and inflamed piles with the tincture of iodine.

—Fleming's Labia Retractors, made of a continuous piece of steel wire handsomely plated, seems to be the right thing in the right place. No screw or mechanism of any kind is needed; the natural spring of the wire holds the parts asunder and leaves the operator room to work in. J. Dwibin of Denver is the manufacturer, to whom send for descriptive matter.

—EXPEDITING THE CURRENT IN MEXICAN SEWERS.—A new project for the sanitation of the sewers in the City of Mexico, at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars, calls for the building of some twenty-five windmills in different parts of the city to rotate paddle-wheels in the sewers and quicken the current to one meter per second.—*El Universal.*

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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## THE IDES OF MARCH.

ABOUT this time (as the patent medicine almanacs says), look out for reports of

The college graduation exercises with their Living Pictures of the to-be immolated graduates, on the one hand, and the blank-visaged or embarrassed professor on the other.

The semicircle of professors on the stage, dressed in mortar boards and gowns; each intelligent face set in a mingled expression of refined melancholy and subdued wisdom.

The Oxford gowns and mortar boards introduced because of their covering of so many ancient customs, as well as costumes.

The floral tributes to the impecunious student who has not had enough of the currency of the realm to wear aught but celluloid collars and cuffs for months ago.

The graduating of homeopathic students who know nothing of homeopathy except that it is allopathy with a little water added.

The fulsome laudations of the *Organon*, when half of the class never heard a word of it, except as they may have learned it outside of the college.

The dominance for aye and forever of *similia similibus curantur* when not ten per cent. of the row of graduates could translate the line, or give its origin.

The unusual excellence of the class before the audience, its equal not having before appeared in the knowledge of the professor, spinning his yarn from a manuscript several graduations old.

The long and toilsome record read by some one of the professors to prove the amazing fact that water still runs down hill, and "yaller-legged" chickens roost high.

The public and long-winded reading by the

dean, of the many marvelous cures made at our dispensary, a new number being given to the same patient every time he returned.

The many some brilliant operations done in our operating theater by our special surgeons and teachers.

The painful absence of therapeutic cases attended to, save as the victims came to the college dispensary, to be prescribed for by undergraduates.

The prayerful solicitation of the presenter of diplomas, that each and every thereof of the graduates prove true to the high moral standard inculcated, both by precept and example, by the several and collective professors.

The admonitions to observe the code of ethics but with the intimation on the sly to "do" your brother physician out of every case possible.

The recommendation to stick up for a scale of prices, only to find later that some of the professors are the first and most eager, apparently, to underbid and underwork the graduate.

The pleasant beatitudes about the poor you have with you always; but this means only for the recent graduate; the professors fight religiously shy of them.

The thorough rubbing-in of the doctrine that the graduate owes his life's allegiance to his alma mater, who kept him a blue sweat throughout, and must employ its professors in counsel, or for brilliant operations.

The pointless and pithless remarks of the several clergymen, who are always called in on funereal occasions, whether at the bed side, or in times of public wailing and gnashing of teeth.

The munificent donations to be received at an early date from an incognito who, for the present refuses to permit the use of his name,

lest his right hand know of it, and blush to find it fame, or the morning papers publish it. The harmony which has marked every department of the college work, saying nothing of the jealousies and quarrels and thumb-bitings of the several lay figures ycleped professors. The new additions necessary to be made to *our* already cramped college buildings, hospitals and maternities by *our* rapidly increasing classes and patients. The class prophecy of which the prophet will in ten years be unspeakably ashamed. The heart-stirring valedictory, eulogizing the college and faculty, prepared by another brain, and drilled into the spokesman by long and assiduous training. The long and gawky graduate stumbling in his gown and mortar board, as he appears upon the stage, to receive his decorated sheepskin, which may be withdrawn from him because not yet paid for. The banquet which follows or precedes the graduation obsequies, and for which the half-starved student is "hit" for \$1.50 a plate. The razor-shoed mandolin artists who, having entered upon their programme, cannot be stopped, when once unwound, no matter how late the hour. The suggestion that our city is too full of doctors, and that the graduates had better begin elsewhere. The postprandial toasts fearfully and wonderfully cute and funny, shot at the poor graduates, who have been in abject terror of these very professors for months and months past. The post-graduate month or two while the victim looketh about him for a location where he will not get into one of his professor's way. The weary, weary months, if in the crankiness of fate it be not years, before the graduate is able to make a decent living for himself. The painful awakening of this years' crop of graduates to the fact, that neither the professors' lectures nor the diploma made doctors of them, but only gave them the legal right to do that little business for themselves. The dreary monotony of having to unlearn and unload much of the coveted tuition so laborious acquired, from the papyrus-read notes of mushroom professors.

#### NATHANIEL SCHNEIDER, M. D.

ON February 4, 1895, in the fullness of his activity, in the very acme of his reputation, and long before the time for senile decline, Nathaniel Schneider was translated to scenes other than those viewed by mortal eyes, and to a rest which the faithful physician does not enter upon this side of the awful mystery of life and death. For several years Dr. Schneider has been borne down by physical affliction in some form or other, arising from a previously received nervous shock, and which, the latter, threatened for a time to destroy his life. Careful nursing, abstention from business, a journey to other lands, and a winter or two in warmer climes, seemed at length to restore his former health. Unfortunately, this belief was unfounded in fact. And in later years it had become very much the custom to hear, in answer to such query, that "Dr. Schneider has had a bad spell a few days, or a few weeks ago, but is now better." These "bad spells" continued, however, to increase, the intervals between them to diminish, until the final passing came. And he is now at rest.

Dr. Schneider's life was in many respects a peculiar one—and yet of the true and manly American type. Coming to this country a poor lad, at an age when most boys are wont to seek the intoxication which early independence and freedom from home restraints seems to give, or to let themselves glide aimlessly with the current of ready-made dissipation, he, true to the nobler instincts of manhood, just springing into life, chose the better way, and laid the foundation of that reputation which followed him without let or break, untarnished and resplendent, to his grave. This poor lad, coming to Cleveland, became associated in a menial capacity with the then Drs. Beckwith—fathers of most of the homeopathic physicians of Cleveland of that early date—where by diligence and study, and the practice of that sturdy honesty for which he was always admired and respected, he slowly rose from one position of trust to another of responsibility, until his name became indissolubly associated with homeopathy in Ohio, and as that of a man of the highest worth and honor. When it is considered for a moment, in passing, that this lad, at a tender and impressionable age, without collegiate honors, without the classi-

cal education so common at this later time of our country, with but the scantiest of home-school life ; that his tongue was burdened with another language ; that he was as poor as other famous boys of that early time in our national history have been, and yet rose to the eminence ; that being thus handicapped and hobbled he, notwithstanding, rose to proud distinction in his chosen profession ; then the wonder at his moral and physical stamina stands out paramount and challenging of all after-comers. Many a poverty-blessed medical student has since then followed, and others are yet following, in this same laborious path, ultimately to reach the pinnacle of greatness, if not of monetary success ; but the way has been "blazed" for them through the primeval forest of allopathic difficulties, and the path is passably free of hindrances ; but Dr. Schneider's espousal of homeopathy, in that pioneer day of homeopathic physicians, meant present obloquy, social ostracism, ridicule from friends and dear ones, and persecution from enemies. The greater, therefore, the meed of praise to this conscientious and daring boy for the struggle he made and for the record he left to all other after-coming students of homeopathy.

Of his work as a physician and surgeon little need be added to these lines of tribute. It is broadcast over the great State of Ohio as well as in distant parts of the land. His students idolized him. His friends stood by him shoulder to shoulder when "the times that try men's souls" were upon him. He rarely lost the friendship of any man or woman to whom he had once extended the right hand of fellowship. He was never an obtrusive man. He did not make ostentatious parade of himself in the various societies of which he continued a faithful and contributing member to his closing. Still, in these meetings he never sat alone or stood aloof. He was ever the center of attraction around which was found clustered the better element of any society. His counsel was sought and appreciated. No student ever was known to say that Dr. Schneider was unapproachable or that he was indifferent to the complaints of the young medical man. When he did a kindness—and his life is one continuous song of them—there was no unseemly filling of the public eye

and ear, no political or demagogic methods. Nothing cold or overbearing in this man's make-up. He possessed that thoroughness and plainness, that unaffectedness and sincerity so characteristic of the German nation from which he sprung. There was never a time in the history of his latter day involvements that he would not gladly have bridged the chasm of college dissension if it could have been done with fidelity to the cause at issue, to his co-laborers, and to himself. He was never a vindictive man. His aid to deserving students was characteristic of him. He never lost sight of his own early fight with poverty and adversity. He was magnetic. His speech was not stilted nor filled with rhetorical figures, nor was he ever charged with posing for effect, or of arrogating to himself knowledge not truly possessed. He was frank to the verge of embarrassment in admitting his ignorance. A notice that upon such a day Dr. Schneider would lecture or operate was sure to fill every seat in the operating theater. He strove honestly to teach his pupils. He was a born teacher, not a manuscript moulder. As an operator his technique was unique and always in line with the latest advances. Deprived of the blessings of children of his own, his paternal instincts were given to his students, no one whereof, wherever located, failed to breathe a heartfelt wish to heaven that Dr. Schneider's other life might be freed of the toil and turmoil, the drudgery which he yet so willingly bore, which darkened the closing hours of his earthly life.

Into the trouble which ultimately precipitated the college quarrel it is not needful to enter, except to say that there are many who believed, and who still believe, that the breaking of his health was brought about, and hurried to an untimely finish, by the rupture of former happy relations with school-fellows, companions, friends, and students. His grief was not of a demonstrative kind, but, nevertheless, deep and carking. His founding of the new college was a mighty responsibility, and undertaken with a full knowledge of the hazard involved in his then physical health. Still he did not shirk. He never had. And it was now too late to change his lifelong habit of doing well his duty. It is a matter of firm belief that no other name

but Schneider's could have rallied the routed forces in Ohio and adjacent States into a nucleus for a new medical college. It meant something to the friends to abjure allegiance to the alma mater and engage upon a new college venture. But Schneider, nothing loth, and despite his infirmities, believing in the uprightness and honesty of his cause, and having faith in the support of his friends, proceeded to reorganize the scattered columns. The result of this, his last and greatest work, is before the profession. From an insignificant and most inauspicious beginning the Cleveland Medical College rose to be to-day one of the recognized and accredited homeopathic colleges of the land. It was said at one time, in the history of the college trouble, that if Dr. Schneider succumbed to his malady his college would close its doors forever. It is matter of history that these speculations have proven untrue. Neither the mutations of time nor the resignation of this nor the death of that professor or teacher has any appreciable effect upon the fortunes of the college. His loss is deeply deplored by all. His chair is vacant, but the cause in which he served, and for the promulgation of which he builded the new college, goes bravely on and on.

Into his more detailed labors and professional life it is not the purpose of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST at this time to enter. The journals of the school are filled with his ideas and his experiences. A vast number of practicing physicians of to-day are custodians of the good that was taught them by Dr. Schneider, of the grand and noble example he at all times set them, and of the grandeur of the cause of homeopathy. He occupied many exalted stations in public and private life. His home life was of the sweetest and purest. His church ties were deep and affectionate. His funeral was the signal for the burying of much of the old college animosity. Tributes were paid to his memory by those who had been inimical to him in life—inimical, mainly, in the college relation. It is to be questioned whether Nathaniel Schneider had any real enemy. His ways were the ways of pleasantness and peace; so mild and modest and unobtrusive, yet so thoroughly sincere, that animosity could scarce be engendered as against him. This journal has not always viewed the

college severance from its present standpoint. Throughout the quarrel it fought the secession, and sought to have the former unity restored and dominant; but throughout it all it believed in Dr. Schneider's honesty of purpose. This editor knew him well and loved him as a friend and brother. The past is past. Let it continue past. Nathaniel Schneider fought hard for the supremacy of homeopathy and his college. He lived to see both triumphant. Good-night, and farewell!

### Materia Medica Miscellany.

**Cimicifuga.**—A FEW NOTES FROM A LECTURE  
BY PROF. J. HEBER SMITH, M. D.

The pains of cimicifuga in myalgia are burning, cramping and stitching.

No drug is more certain to give a headache than cimicif. if given in excess. I would hardly except glonoine.

For the treatment of acute lumbago, give cimicif. and map the lumbar spine with cold compresses.

Cimicifuga is indicated in the beginning of puerperal mania when the patient complains of intense goneness in the epigastrium and cannot settle to one employment, with distrust of friends.

Cimicifuga is indicated *before menses*, when there is nervous or rheumatic headache, severe pain in the forehead to temple and vertex with fullness, heat, and throbbing, on going upstairs, a sensation as if head would fly off; *during menses*, when there is aching in the back and down the hips and thighs, with heavy labor-like pains, nervous weeping, hysterical spasm, cramps, flow scanty, blood coagulated; *between menses*, when there is debility, nervous erethism, neuralgic pains and tendency to prolapsus uteri.

**Nux Vomica** IN ALLEGED CANCER OF THE STOMACH.—Dr. Drake reports the following interesting case before the Boston Boenninghausen Club, published in the Homeopathic Physician to show the value of the homeopathic antidote. I was requested, he says, some time in 1871 to visit a man of about forty-five, who had been ill for some fifteen months. Three physicians, two allopathic and one eclectic, had



stated that he was suffering from cancer of the stomach. Of course he had been given up as incurable. I can see him at this moment, seated on the side of his bed, supported by his wife on one side and his daughter on the other ; between his feet a wooden bucket, into which he had vomited some two quarts of a very brownish or almost black fluid, with slime, and particles of food taken the night before. His skin was extremely dry and rough, of a marked yellowish hue ; his bowels had been in a torpid state for months, and his urine very scanty. As to his physical appearance, he was what I called skeletonized. I never saw anything like it before or since. If you placed him upon his back in bed his spinal column formed a ridge up the abdomen ; in fact, he was so thin that for the life of him he could not tell whether his pain was in his back or his belly. This emaciation was general, save his feet and ankles, which were œdematous. In the epigastrium was a tumor the size of an egg, which could be easily taken between the fingers, having a hard, nodular feel, and seemed to be situated about the middle of the great curvature of the stomach. He had been in good health all his life previously, with the exception of salt rheum. This had been a source of much suffering to him until about two years before, when it was removed by an ointment. Shortly afterward he became ill, and then began a most severe course of drug-ging. Without giving his symptoms special study, I left him *nux vomica* 200th (Dunham), which he took for forty-eight hours, at intervals of two hours. On the occasion of my next visit I found him so much better that I discontinued the remedy. Two days later I found him still improving, no vomiting, sleep better, no distress at the stomach, and the bowels had moved without aid for the first time for months. He was now, however, complaining of a tremendous itching all over him, without any eruption—a pruritus. I continued the *sac. lac.* In a few days he was a sight to behold. He reminded me of a case of confluent smallpox, though there were no pustules ; he was literally covered with a moist, eczematous eruption, and the itching and burning were dreadful. The man actually wept when I would not let him use any external application. To make a long story short, the

patient began to improve soon after. The *nux* was allowed to act for six or seven weeks longer, when I repeated it in the 50m (Fincke), one dose. Some time later my patient had an attack of piles for which I prescribed sulphur 200th (Dunham), and this was the last medicine he required. His recovery was complete. I saw him thirteen months ago. He told me he had never been ill since, and was then weighing two hundred pounds.

IN INTERSTITIAL KERATITIS, J. H. PAYNE, M. D. (Boston H. S. of Med.), says : In the treatment of interstitial keratitis homeopathic remedies are of the greatest value.

**Apis.**—Dense infiltration, moderate redness, photophobia, hereditary syphilis with exostosis, swelling of joints, high fever and no thirst, drowsy.

**Arsenicum.**—Cornea hazy, photophobia and acrid lachrymation, burning pain about the eyes, none after midnight.

**Aurum metallicum.**—Pain around eyes, seems deep in the bones.

EXTRACTS FROM LECTURES OF J. HEBER SMITH, M. D.

**Cantharis ix** topically is a specific in ring-worm of the scalp and face.

For the throat it is a disappointing remedy compared to its promising pathogenesis.

**Stomach.**—Projectile vomiting with threatened collapse as after severe burns.

When vomiting becomes persistent always look to the pelvic viscera for the possible cause.

**Cannabis sativa.**—Dense infiltration of the cornea which is very vascular. Also helps pannus.

**Hepar sulph.**—Deep ciliary injection, severe pain relieved by heat, sensitive to touch or cold.

**Merc. sol.**—Active inflammation, pain, worse at night.

**Sepia.**—With uterine complications.

In keratitis punctata, two remedies are indicated : *kali-bi* and *aur. met.* Both produce spots on back of the cornea.

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—*Eupatorium* has severe bone pains with little or no sweat, intense headache with soreness in forehead and occiput often accompanied by a bilious condition.

## THE COLLEGE PLATFORM.

— — —  
Hering Medical College.

—Hahnemann's rule for the preparation, administration, and repetition of the dose is as sound in its scientific aspect as it is universal in its application.—*Smiley*.

—Those forms of eczema which are aggravated by scratching, or in cold weather, are apt to be followed by cancer.—*Sawyer*.

—Hydrocyanic acid will be found the remedy in tetanus where there is livid blue countenance and violent constrictions of the respiratory muscles.—*Tornhagen*.

—*Nux mos.* may be the remedy when the patient rarely if ever sweats.—*Allen*.

—Bad effects from eating prunes, rheum.; from beans, podoph.; from cabbage, petrol. gamb.; from potatoes, alum.; from musk melon, zing. colch.—*Allen*.

—Colicky, cramping pains, with a desire to bend double, which does not relieve, and neuralgic and spasmodic dysmenorrhea or membranous dysmenorrhea are the leading indications for *viburnum opulus*.—*Allen*.

—Pupils dilated, bell., verat. vi.; sunstroke with fullness of heat, bell., verat. vi.; full and throbbing carotids, bell., verat. vi.; face hot and flushed, bell.; face pale and cold, verat.-vi.; sensitive to sound, verat. vi.; sensitive to jar, bell.—*Allen*.

—If you are visited by an acute cold in which hepar., bry. and merc. seem to be about equally well indicated, before you prescribe, see if gels. does not cover the case. I have had several such cases in which gels. did me excellent work.—*Pease*.

—Ravenous hunger, frequently sick on account of the hunger, with speedy satiety after stool. This peculiar condition is found under the action of petroleum.—*Allen*.

## New York College.

—Modern materia medica is coming to two points: first, to get the outline so well fixed in the mind of the student that he can never forget it; second, teach him the characteristic symptoms.—*Allen*.

—Boenninghausen went back and got the genius of the symptom. He would get the locality and the kind and succession of the condition, the amelioration, and aggravation; after he got those three elements he would prescribe.—*Allen*.

—In order to prescribe by intuition, as it is sometimes called, you must know the genius of your drug as well as the genius of your symptom; then you can throw pathology to the winds.—*Allen*.

—Woman complained of a feeling as if her head were elongated, as if it ran into a peak like a fool's-cap. No other remedy has that but hypericum, and hypericum cured it promptly, and also the epilepsy with which she had been afflicted.—*Allen*.

## Kansas City College.

—For the tobacco habit, give three or four drops of tincture of *plantago major*, three times daily.

Sick headache, better sitting up: *belladonna*.

Sick headache better lying down: *sanguinaria*.

The sick headache of bell. is of cerebral origin, that of sang. is of gastric origin.

Headache over left eye: *sepia*.

Headache beginning in occiput and going up over head; *silicea gels.* and sang.—*Dr. Mark Edgerton*.

## Baltimore College.

THE RANUNCULACEÆ.—A comparative study of the sphere of action of the members of the Ranunculaceæ, as given by Professor Eldridge C. Price:

Collated by B. C. Catlin.

	Mind.	Mucous Membranes.	Muscles.	Circulation.	Serous Mem.	Glands.	Skin.	Veins.	Female Sex Organs.	Kidney.	Cellular Tissue.	Prostate.
<i>Aconite</i> .....	2	3	3	2	2		2	2				
<i>Actea Rac.</i> .....	2	3	3	1			2	2				
<i>Puls.</i> .....	2	3	3	2	1		1	2	1	2		
<i>Clem. erecta</i> .....							3	3				
<i>Helleb.</i> .....	3	3	3	1	3						3	
<i>Hydrastis</i> .....		3	3					2				
<i>Staph.</i> .....	2	2	2					2				
<i>Ranun. bulb.</i> .....		1	3		2			3				3
" <i>secl.</i> .....								3				
<i>Act. spic.</i> .....			2		3							
<i>Peonia off.</i> .....							1					

1 denotes a minor action; 2 a little stronger, and 3, the height of action. The figures only denote each day's action, and do not relate to the height of the action of a drug on a part, as compared to any other of the class.

## Chicago College.

—Baryta carb. is indicated in the presenility of children. It is also useful in chronic tonsillar induration.

—Cuprum and cimicifuga suggest themselves in chorea complicated with menstrual troubles.

—In paralysis of extensor sets of muscles the physician should consult the efficacy of plumbum met.

—The great anxiety of aconite arises from cardiac disturbances.

—In ailments of the digestive and intestinal tracts nux vomica is indicated more by the paralysis of muscular fiber than from the lack of secretions.

—Natrium mur. neuralgia occurs periodically at 9 A. M., especially after abuse of cinchona.

### SOME HOMEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS OF URINARY INCONTINENCE.

By FRANK KRAFT, M. D., Cleveland.

[In presenting this paper, it is proper to premise that this subject was given me to elaborate by the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, and a paper embodying some of the remedies now herein described was read. The whole subject, however, has been recast and rewritten.]

THIS subject is one which opens wide the door of criticism. To the honest homeopath, he who seeks the *similimum* regardless of the pathology—I mean now in the *cure*, not the diagnosis and prognosis of his case—there can be no such convenient division of our materia medica. It is true that all diseases have a fashion of grouping themselves, or of clustering about certain remedies, so that a hurried or very busy doctor may, after a while, “hit” a case pretty often, if he once memorizes the “range” of remedies usually called for in the pathological condition under survey, and selecting one or more for his case. Yet it not infrequently happens, and especially with the pathological topic under review, that routine prescribing goeth all awry, and we are driven to our dust-gathering materia medica, as we used to do before we knew as much as we do now, and before, also, we believed the old materia medica fellows, Hahnemann, Teste, Hempel, Dunham, Hering, Bönninghausen, and others, were insufferable bores, fanatical, and riding a “three-

legged stool” to death. It is never without danger to wake up a hobbyist, lest he ride his little Charley boss rough-shod over the tender sensibilities of his hearers who have no hobbies. Unluckily for this society, I have a hobby, but in the interest of peace, I will stiffen his bit a little, and essay to direct his gambols elsewhere than in some of your special and private preserves.

My hobby is materia medica—in short, homeopathy; and under this peculiar sign of the medical zodiac I find myself many times severely cramped and hampered by the traditions which have grown up and hedged about our school of practice. One of these seems to be the prescribing in great part for a part of the human system, to the manifest disregard, first, of the mathematical axiom, that the whole is greater than any part; and, second, of the plain direction—nay, explicit adjuration—of Hahnemann, that we prescribe for patients, and not for diseases. A twelvemonth ago I would hardly have risked such a statement, but the world does move, the misdirected efforts of Galileo’s persecutors to the contrary notwithstanding. Hahnemann may have been a pottering, fanatical, narrow-minded, fossilized crank, measured by the scientific yardstick of to-day, and not up on bacilli and microbes, and gonococusses; but, like the especial brand of whisky said to have been used by Grant, which Lincoln wished to send to each of his other generals, Hahnemann had most abundant success. In “The Healing of the Sick” he was so great, even to the last hour of his life, that it marked his worth for all time to come. I did not intend, and shall certainly carry out such non-intention, to enter upon a lecture on Hahnemann, nor to discuss the value of physical and medical diagnosis, but only to premise how difficult it is for a homeopath to prescribe for a part without knowing the condition of the whole, seeing that urinary incontinence may be found under almost every remedy of our materia medica. How, then, shall we determine what remedy to exhibit in such a case? If the student consults his Johnson’s “Therapeutic Key,” or the practitioner thumbs his Lilienthal, or Raue, or Gatchell, he will find himself in a labyrinth, from whose mazes he will seek in vain to gain exit, if based on



pathology only; and the probabilities are that he will throw down his authorities in perplexity, if not disgust, and resort to measures allopathic and eclectic, which may temporarily cure or totally suppress his symptoms; as the clamping of any vital blood-vessel will hold the life current in abeyance, and may also thoroughly occlude the lumen, form a clot, and thus render ligation superfluous; yet the experienced surgeon would deem such procedure decidedly primitive, and if fatal issue ensued, would not hesitate to declare the slipshod surgeon guilty of malpractice. In so far the case is parallel; if the homeopath knows no better, he will be surprised to learn some day that ignorance is no valid defense; and it were better, therefore, to dispel that misty understanding in time. How may he do this? How does the surgeon adapt himself to the latest case? By constant application to his work, by careful study of the latest advances in his domain, and by the purchase and use of the most modern instruments and appliances. In short, eternal vigilance is the price of success. This is true of *materia medica* as well. I told you at the beginning, that I am a hobbyist, and have verified it already. Seriously, however, and in conclusion of my curtain lecture, that which I am endeavoring to show is that you cannot pinch a dog's tail without hurting the dog, nor tread on a man's pet corn without hurting the man; so, also, you cannot prescribe homeopathically for a pathological condition, conveniently fenced off as urinary incontinence, unless you have before you the totality of symptoms—the *WHOLE*—of which urinary incontinency may be but an insignificant part. Not to seem ungracious, after accepting the subject, I will append the *materia medica* of a few of the more leading remedies, and notably of such as I have used with success.

Cina has been to me a most precious remedy, not alone in the infant and immature youth, but in two cases well along beyond the 'teens. In children you expect, and rarely fail of finding, worm symptoms; the picking of lips and boring of nose, the pallid face, the blueish areola about the eyes, the whitish-green line around the mouth; the intensely irritable and peevish disposition; restless sleep at night; lying on the abdomen; ravenous hunger, and much sugar

and candies wanted; involuntary spurting of urine, day or night, and if permitted to remain in a vessel, it will be like chalky water, and after settling, will form a white, sticky sediment. This urine has the same smell that you have noted on the breath of a wormy patient; it is impossible to describe it. About three years ago, I quickly stopped choreic movements in a young woman of nineteen with a few doses of cina, on the urinary symptom of chalky water, chalky deposit, and a chalky-looking diarrhetic stool. In another case, a country lad of twenty had intermittent fever, which would not give way either to heroic (his former) or homeopathic treatment, until the milky urine and involuntary micturition, and an early history of much vermifuge ingestion, directed my attention to cina.

Chamomilla is my No. 2. It is usually referred to as the dentition remedy, but it has served me in most excellent stead during parturition and in nocturnal enuresis. Speaking generally, I look most carefully to the mental condition; if a usually good-natured baby takes the other tangent, becomes cross and irritable, must be carried all the time, slaps and scratches and bites his mother or nurse, with the scrambled-egg stool, frightfully foul of smell, napkin continually wet and hot—urine so hot that it will wake the patient as it passes, with a yellowish sediment, I look for chamomilla to help me out. If my patient is an adult, I expect to find the same mental symptoms—in fact, you all know chamomilla is the blackguard of the *materia medica*, whether the patient be male or female. She will insult the doctor; in obstetric cases will spit in his face, or slap him, or bite him, or "rassel" with him, when his two hands are both occupied in another part of her economy, and with all this there will be that boiling hot urine, which spurts out, wetting her dress and bed-clothes. If up and about the house, some trifling occurrence may precipitate an angry scene; then on comes the hot urine and paralysis vesica. Sometimes there is a yellow, flaky sediment; but I take my clew chiefly from the mental condition. In such persons, I usually interdict the use of coffee.

Belladonna is an old stand-by in enuresis nocturna; but thus far I have had but little use for it. It is indicated in little girls with pro-



jecting foreheads, who wet the bed every time they get a cold; this alone would afford but little indication. Of course we must consider the patient, with her bloated face, either of a bright red or great pallor, glistening eyes and dilated pupils, throbbing carotids, its uneasiness, restlessness, and crying out sharply. I fancy that belladonna is more likely to be demanded at the beginning of some grave affection, rather than what may be called an idiopathic affection. This also has burning in the urethra like chamomilla; but a fairly well instructed student cannot get the two remedies confused. Some of the provers described a sensation as of a large worm twisting and wriggling about in the bladder. It is of record that idiots are not susceptible to the action of belladonna.

Borax I mention, because it is so easily confounded with belladonna, in many of its conditions, but if you will recall and bear in mind that borax is characteristically worse from downward motion, rocking in a chair, swinging, going downstairs, or the mother trying to lay the sleeping child patient out of her arms into its crib or on the bed, this will distinguish it. The smell of cat's urine accompanies the borax urine. Under this remedy the infant urinates every ten or twelve minutes, and frequently screams before the act, but too late to control it.

*Æthusa cynapium* (fool's parsley) is the last of the baby remedies of which I shall speak. This, we know, is the great cholera infantum remedy, when the child can no longer retain food, and the milk comes back from its stomach, curdled like smear-kase, or in the shape of white lead pencils, pieces of chalk, candles, so large as to almost strangle the child. And there is a somewhat similar appearance in the stool. Here there is a paralysis of the sphincter vesica. This is a spasm remedy, and the peculiarity is that its spasms come in bunches, five at a time, then a rest, or seven at a time, then a rest, then seven more, etc., while the glands around the neck will swell like a string of beads.

Causticum I have used with marked success in shop-girls and school-girls, or school teachers, who, from the nature of their occupation, could not, at the call of nature, leave their task and empty the bladder. In a very little while paralysis

came on and made matters very embarrassing and uncomfortable, not to say dangerous. I have two peculiar cases which I beg to recite as instances of this trouble, and perhaps the story will tend to associate itself in your memory in such form that you cannot dissociate causticum from it. One was a young man of tender age, who, on New Year's forenoon, some many years ago, as is the custom in St. Louis, visited his lady friends who kept open house, and being a white ribbon adherent, he took coffee in his, at each place. At half-past two o'clock he attended a theatrical matinee of the Lydia Thompson Blondes, and after being seated for three-quarters of an hour, the house now packed, not even standing room left, and, of course, with exit practically impossible, his bladder became obstreperous in its demands for "seeing a man" down the alley between the acts. He resisted the calls as best he could by giving his mind a little more closely to the shapely ballet, hoping soon to get out, and when he finally got to the urinary basin, he was unable to void, and there was danger of rupture; he fainted with his agony, was picked up, carried to an adjacent drug store, and when he recovered consciousness under the application of restoratives he lay in a pool of water, dress suit lazily lapping it up, with bladder still leaking. For many months thereafter that youth suffered because of his intemperance, and was only restored by a few doses of causticum given him by a physician who subsequently had much to do in shaping his medical career. Perhaps some of you have already guessed who this guileless, coffee-drinking, ballet-inspecting, white-ribboned youth was. It seems a needless addition to say that years of experience have reformed him completely.

The second case was that of a bashful young lady, who was taking a railway journey from a distant point in the East to St. Louis. Living some miles from the railway station from which she would start at an early hour, there was very little appetite for breakfast, and a cup of hot coffee sufficed. Arrived at the depot, she was taken charge of by two young men who were going on the same journey, and to the same city. Mindful of the long and wearisome journey before the trio, and memory thereto pricked by the infernal dining room gong, the young men

gallantly proposed refreshments ; and the bashful damsel again feasted riotously on a cup of scorching hot coffee and a few nibbles at a cracker. From that moment until St. Louis was reached after tea time, no prisoner under life sentence was more carefully watched and tended than that little maiden with sundry cups of coffee stowed away under her corset, one or the other of the gallant but foolish young men sitting with her, bringing more water to drink, peanuts to munch, lunch to eat, gum to chew, papers and periodicals to read, attempting little innocent flirtations, but never for one solitary instant giving the suffering miss an opportunity to look at the galloping landscape through the lower sash of the ladies' saloon ! Needless to say that the flattery fell flat, and the smile on her lips was more indicative of the excess of cruelty than of joy ; that while one or the other of these protecting young men were congratulating himself upon his address, because the girl seemed to become so sober, she was suffering intensely from a distended bladder, until nature kindly took matters in hand and paralysis came and the urine oozed out upon her garments and the floor ; then she suffered still more for very shame. Causticum ultimately removed the difficulty of retaining the water, but it took many weeks of treatment. The two innocent young men are doubtless married—we could wish one of them no worse fate than to have married this girl—and are respected parents ere this, and when they travel as an escort to a lady nowadays, they know enough to occasionally go into the smoker to watch a game of five-cent ante, or listen to a lot of irreverent ribalds telling a few of the latest Munchhausen stories.

*Lycopodium* is a valuable remedy where there is a kidney affection, and you find the characteristic relief of pain in the back after urination, and the deposit of the red sand in the vessel, or on the bed-clothes. It has mental characteristics which make it invaluable. I always think of it in people who have the good-boy head, pear-shaped, wide at the top and peaked at the chin ; in those who are stronger intellectually than physically ; those who make many and unusual drafts on the nerve reserve force. So, by an easy transition, we come to head workers, authors, students, teachers, reporters, and the

brain working brigade, male or female, and in these, as you all well know, we usually find kidney lesion ; then we look for renal colic, right-sided by preference, urinary troubles of all kinds, with the red sand deposit. Going back again to our starting point, we find these patients prone to having good memories, as the result of overdrafts on the Bank of Nervous Deposit. There is a sinister side to this shield ; it may be an overdraft from vicious impulse or habit, drink habit, sexual excesses, onanism, masturbation, and the like. I have had the best results in lady school-teachers with enuresis nocturna with *lycopodium*. Students who overstudy—that does not, of course, usually apply to medical students—have *lycodyodium* symptoms, and may get to bed-wetting. The harder they study the less they seem to remember. With this we have a stool difficult of expulsion, as if a little rubber band was tied across the rectum between the anal and the internal sphincter. If I should ever become so rushed with paying business as to lapse into a routine prescribing practice, I would most likely single out *lycopodium* for enuresis nocturna. In babies, require the mother to save for your inspection a few of the napkins ; and you will readily find the pinkish stain.

*Sepia* is recommended in all the books for enuresis in the first sleep, especially in girls and women. I have had some success in adults with portal stasis, liver trouble, dark yellow, almost saffron, skin, the conventional saddle over the bridge of the nose, the moth spots, the prolapsus uteri, requiring crossing of the legs, and the constipated bowel. It has its own very distinctive urine, as if clay had been burnt on the bottom of the vessel, very hard to remove, and an atrociously offensive smell.

*Staphisagria* is not usually quoted as a urinary remedy, but it has one aggravation which you all know—ailments worse from dwelling too much on sexual subjects. This recalls the case of a very greatly mortified young woman, who had gotten into the bad habit of losing her water in an instant, without notice of any kind. I studied a number of spare hours on the case, carefully collated the symptoms, “tried” them with a repertory, and the more I studied the more addled my brain seemed to become. At one of the visits I

learned incidentally that the lady was engaged to be married soon. Unpleasant as may be the reflections which this thought suggests, the clew was right, for on questioning her closely, purposely but craftily leading her along the staphisagria aggravation, I was overjoyed to find a perfect image for the remedy. I gave it and soon dissipated the urinary trouble. If you will permit me to dwell for an instant longer on this salacious topic, I will add that staphisagria is a golden specific for the newly made wife with bladder trouble.

Sulphur you all know; we couldn't keep house without it. It is highly recommended in bed-wetters of the male sex of all ages. One of its leading indications is that they cannot bear the touch of cold water to the genitalia. The urinary discharge is usually fetid and causes chafing; hot water may be borne, but never cold. Psorinum is similar in many respects to sulphur. Both remedies have urinary incontinence, and should be carefully studied. Calcarea carb. and silicea are good remedies for the sluggish, cold-blooded, flabby patient, whether a baby or an adult. Rhus tox. is the wet weather trouble, rheumatism with much losing of water. Bryonia and pulsatilla, and a few other remedies, lose the urine on coughing or sneezing, or a sudden jar or effort. Ignatia and gelsemium belong almost exclusively to the gentler sex when there is rapid alternation of tears and sunshine—water and drouth.

I have but poorly acquitted me of my task, not having named the other two or three hundred remedies; but that is the inherent trouble of prescribing homeopathically—that is to say, you must prescribe for your patient, and not for his urinary incontinence.

### BELLADONNA IN APPENDICITIS.

*Editor of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:*

In the issue of your paper dated February 1, 1895, the report of a case treated by me, and published in the December number of *The Homeopathic Physician*, was republished (p. 44), with criticisms. To these it is just that you permit a reply.

It is rare that we meet with a case of sickness where the separate symptoms may not be met by several remedies.

Although symptom No. 1 belongs to berberis, and No. 2 to lachesis, neither of them should be given, because neither of them covers the totality of the symptoms. Belladonna does cover them, which renders the case "belladonnitic."

A true homeopathist does not prescribe for volvulus, typhilitis, appendicitis, or any other disease.

The numbers prefixed to symptoms were inserted by the critic. No. 5 was not regarded as a symptom for prescription; its use was to indicate the severity of the pain. No. 4 was too general to be of value in selecting a remedy. No. 3 was not sufficiently marked to deserve consideration. That left Nos. 1 and 2 for the basis of the prescription.

The remedy was selected by a comparison of the following symptoms (included in Nos. 1 and 2), considered in the order given:

1. Aggravation from slight touch.
2. Cutting internally.
3. Sticking transversely.
4. Lower abdomen.
5. Right side.

These, worked out in detail, with Allen's Boenninghausen, give this result:

	Ars.	Bell.	Chin.	Colch.	Ign.	Lach.	Magn. m.	Merc.	Mez.	Nux v.	Pho.	Pho. ac.	Stan.	Berb.
< by slight touch . . . . .	2	4	4	3	3	2	1	4	3	4	3	2	3	3
Cutting internally . . . . .	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	4	1	4	3	2	3	3
Sticking transversely . . . . .			4	1				2	2		1			
Lower abdomen . . . . .	3	4	3	2	3		2	3	2	3	3	2	3	
Right side . . . . .	3	4	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	4	2	2	1	
	10	20	12	10	11	5	8	16	9	15	12	8	10	3

If there is a more successful method of selecting the remedy than that of Boenninghausen, based upon condition, sensation and location, please teach it.

The cm. potency was administered because experience has taught me that acute symptoms succumb more quickly and surely to the higher than the lower potencies.

The case was studied from a therapist's point of view, a successful prescription made, and the result published as a clinical verification of belladonna.

"In Appendicitis" was added to the title by my critic. Yet the symptoms indicated that disease as clearly as in two others which occurred within my immediate knowledge with like



"cyclonic" onset, and were subjected to the knife within twenty-four hours by a man who deserves the name appendivermiformophobist.

Brer Crutcher would probably cure such cases by means of homeopathic remedies. This man stupefies them with morphine, thus allowing an inflammation to develop, which gives a plausible excuse for an operation.

ERASTUS E. CASE, M. D.

Hartford, Conn.

[Having cured this patient with belladonna, it seems unkind to insist on having the cure further attested. But does any good, practicing homeopath believe that the running down of five modalities, ending in a numerical greatness for belladonna, is all there is to belladonna? Are we to understand that these five modalities are all this prescriber cares to find in his examination? If this be true, then of what earthly need to spend so many hours in acquiring the characteristics and redstrings, and the many hundred, more or less of leading, symptoms of belladonna? It was the boast of Dr. Harlyn Hitchcock that he did not know a single symptom of any remedy; that he depended entirely on his repertory for the remedy. It would be interesting reading to the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST's subscribers to learn from Dr. Case of what value he considers the study of materia medica at the present day. His present exemplification of a belladonna cure tends to prove that no knowledge of belladonna is necessary, for, even as revised by Dr. Case, there is not one belladonna symptom in the lot, pure and simple. This is a new and easy way of prescribing, and with a precision that is admirable.—EDITOR.]

#### OLD SCHOOL COURTESY.

DR. C. E. FISHER has run up against a snag. He attempted to get plates of anatomical parts, such as appear in the old school books on surgery, but was met with a bland refusal. He asked W. D. Saunders, medical publisher, of Philadelphia, for certain plates to be used in his (Fisher's) forthcoming homeopathic text book of surgery, and that publisher replied as follows:

"You must recognize the fact that all the old school physicians are much opposed to anything

in the line of homeopathy, and that there is great ill feeling existing against your school among such men as Dr. Keen, Dr. White, and Dr. Starr. You may also understand that it is impossible for me to grant permission to use any plates out of any of my publications without first obtaining the permission of the authors. In the case of surgery, I had an interview with both Dr. Keen and Dr. White, and they are both very emphatic about not allowing any of the illustrations to be used in your work; the same applies to Dr. Starr."

This is decidedly ungenerous. The homeopaths have been such good friends of old school publishers that a little kindness on their part to a chief representative of homeopathy would have been taken with good grace. Dr. Fisher was willing to defray all the expense of the sending, and return the plates, at the end of their using, in as good condition as when received. And, of course, there would have been due credit given to the several authors and publishers. The conduct of the Philadelphia publishing house in thus refusing to accede to a courteous request—one that would not have cost them a penny in the granting, but would have served to strengthen the bonds of commercial brotherhood between publishers of the different schools—is decidedly to be deplored. Our sympathies are wholly with Dr. Fisher. It looks very much like a plan to defeat the publishing of a rival book on surgery. If that was one of the motives for the refusal, it was a mistake, for Fisher isn't baffled quite so easily as that.

#### AS TO FINGER NAILS.

WHEN examining a patient observe the hand. You may learn much of importance by a careful study of that member; for instance: White specks in the nails indicate glandular troubles, while pale, cloudy spots in the nails give evidence of serious trouble at the nerve centers.

Longitudinal ridges in the nails show chronic mercurial poisoning.

Very thick or very thin nails are found in the psoric subject, while the curved and ingrowing nail belongs to the psoric tubercular patient.

Many fine lines in the palms indicate a nervous patient.—*Professor Sawyer (Hering).*



## OUR PORTRAITS.



M. E. DOUGLASS, M. D.,  
Danville, Va.



A. T. NOR, M. D.,  
Kirksville, Mo.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

THE Ohio State Homeopathic Society is making preparations to be entertained at Cleveland in the coming May. There is every prospect of a good meeting, unless all signs fail in dry weather, of which Cleveland has seen but very little within the two months last past. The local Committee of Arrangements has been augmented to four personages, instead of, as formerly, the one assistant secretary. Professor Hinsdale, chairman of the Materia Medica Bureau, is after his constituent members with a pointed stick. If anyone can bring success out of this chaotic bureau, as it has become through the masterly inactivity of recent chairmen, it will be Dr. Hinsdale. We wish him success.

THE Missouri Institute of Homeopathy holds its next annual sessions at Kansas City, on April 23, 24, and 25, at the Midland Hotel. The session, as General Secretary Ravold announces, will be of more than ordinary interest, not alone for the excellency of the medical papers and preserved specimens, but because legislative questions will be given the most thorough ventilation and discussion in the history of the society. Dr. W. B. Morgan of St.

Louis is president, which means some active work in that chair.

## THE INTERSTATE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL CONVENTION.

DR. A. M. DUFFIELD, president of the Alabama Homeopathic Medical Society and treasurer of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association, wishes to call attention of all live, wide-awake homeopaths to the rare opportunity offered them to attend the Grand Interstate Homeopathic Medical Convention, to be held at the Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Ala., May 14 and 15, under the auspices of the Alabama and Tennessee State Homeopathic Medical Societies. A large number of distinguished delegates from distant States have already signified their intention of being present with interesting and valuable papers. New features of unique interest are to be introduced and a rousing success is already assured. Dr. Duffield suggests that physicians at distant points take this long sought for opportunity to see the South, to get a rest from routine work, and to fill up with new ideas. The world-famed Big Spring, Monte Sano (the Mecca for sick babies), and the well-merited reputation of Huntsville

(being the healthiest city in the South), are attractions which cannot be overlooked, aside from the fact that the whole Tennessee Valley is one of the most picturesque places in America. We hope Dr. Duffield and his consociates will not be disappointed in the gathering they solicit. It is a beautiful time of the year to see the South, and those who have the time and the means will doubtlessly profit by the jaunt as well as by the entertainment which will greet them at Huntsville, for Dr. Duffield is known of old for a generous host and entertainer.

#### ANNUAL REUNION OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.

THE alumni association requests the pleasure of the company of the alumni of the college, at its annual reunion and banquet, on Thursday, May 2, 1895. The business meeting will convene at 4.30 P. M., in Alumni Hall, and the banquet will be held at 10 P. M., at "The Stratford," corner of Broad and Walnut Streets.

The trustees and faculty of the college extend a cordial invitation to all the members of the alumni and their friends to attend the Forty-seventh Annual Commencement, to be held on the same evening, at eight o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets.

Banquet cards can be secured from any officer of the association, at \$3.50 each. The cards being limited to two hundred, the committee cannot guarantee to furnish any applied for after May 1, 1895. If members wish to be present at the banquet they can secure a place by notifying the secretary.

W. W. VAN BAUN, M. D., Secretary,  
419 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### MINISTERIAL INDORSEMENT OF HUMBUGS.

WE are sorry, says a writer in the *Christian Herald*, to see the names of ministers and persons occupying important positions in the church circulating through the country indorsing barefaced frauds, which are poorly executed, and no better than Indian charms. Whenever a minister of the Gospel allows his name to be attached to anything whose adver-

tisements make statements impossible of fulfillment, or contrary to established principles of science, and especially to be mixed up with all sorts of testimonials written obviously by the most ignorant and uncultivated persons, he loses the respect, and justly, of that class of the community which in the long run fixes the estimate in which he is held.

This, together with similar exhibitions of weakness, often accounts for the failure of young men who otherwise give bright promise of success, and the early retirement of those who, in spite of them, had attained a good standing.

In the interest solely of our readers we advise them to pay no attention to a ministerial testimonial to remedies whose composition is a secret, or which promise positively to cure otherwise incurable or generally fatal diseases. And all the more so if the testimonial contains references to the Almighty and providential direction to buy the medicine. You may be sure then that whatever other effect the remedy has had, it has either weakened or has not improved the condition of the nerve cells, upon which sound judgment depends.

When ministers go further and surrender their photographs to patent medicine venders to be used in advertisements and on bottles, they render themselves liable to one of two suspicions: Either that they have an inordinate desire to appear before the public, in which case such extravagant vanity must weaken their influence, or that they have received a compensation for the privilege. For that quacks of all sorts are ready to pay largely for certificates from physicians, for editorial notices, and for the privilege of publishing letters from and photographs of clergymen cannot be doubted.

Not only do they then render themselves liable to suspicion, but they grieve every truly refined member of their congregations, and every member, in fact, of their denomination who sees their pictures and letters displayed for such purposes. Could many of the ministers know what is said of them, self-interest would lead them to refuse in every case. It should be taken as an insult by every minister of the Gospel of Christ to be asked to furnish his photograph, or to consent to its use, as a

part of a patent medicine or any other advertisement.

In one instance the name of such a person was proposed for the pastor of one of the best churches in Methodism. A brother of high character and respectability, noted for his kindness when speaking of ministers, rose and said: "I hope that this brother will not become our pastor." "Why?" said half a dozen voices. He did not reply, but spread before them a newspaper containing the photograph of the minister, in connection with three or four letters, one from himself interlarded with ascriptions of praise to the Deity for having led him to buy the — pills. His name was not mentioned again.

### Globules.

—When worrying over loss of sleep, with desire for solitude in threatening melancholia, *passiflora incarnata* is more promising than opium or hyoscyamus.—*J. Heber Smith, M. D.*

—Why should a student at a medical college be required to pay any one of the professors for medical services rendered to himself? Is this proper? Is there a time in the life of the medical man when the shekels are more scarce than during his undergraduate period? Yet there are professors who do not scruple to take even that limited hoard of money from their students when they are called to see them in illness. This, to us, seems a decidedly small bit of business and ought to be exploited, and the parties concerned in such sneak-John, Shylock thrift should be shown up.

—Say, Brer Morgan Park Smith, some of your advertisers will "kick like bay steers" if you go for to knock them out in your editorials. In your last issue you have a good ed. on the fallacy of the antitoxine treatment. On another page one of your best advertisers craves customers for "antitoxine (Behring's or Gibier's)," which is "always fresh on hand." Remember that old doggerel about, "His praise I sing whose bread I eat," otherwise there may be no bread.

—Polypharmacy would suggest giving many remedies at once, each being apparently indicated; but that would be like a composite

photograph, blurred and unsatisfactory; not the card by which to identify the wily criminal—disease.—*Ed. Cranch, M. D., Pa. Trans. 1886.*

—"Tanis, the Sang-digger," by Amelie Rives, published by *Town Topics*, is another notable book by this famous literary artist. She takes an uncouth, mountain-bred girl, of one of the Southern States, large, strong, and brawny, for a heroine, and most delicately and masterfully carries out the central line of thought, that of making of her a charming woman, and one in whom a high type of virtue and honor are the leading characteristics. The sang-digger is evidently a corruption of ginseng digger, which, in those parts, forms a main source of revenue to the natives. The story is well written, and keeps up the interest to the last page.

—*Lippincott's* has another of Captain King's famous and always interesting stories, entitled "A Tame Surrender." This deals with a phase of the late Chicago strike—the Debs-Pullman affair—and handles it with rare good taste and judgment. There is a love story running in and out, so that the strike and political economy parts do not pall on the taste. King's stories are always interesting, and this is no exception to the rule. It is a very pleasant thing to have one man in the army who can tell us the truth about the service, and Captain King does this very effectively. Other stories of *Lippincott* are up to their customary high-water mark of excellence. We continue to be a very great admirer of this journal.

—*St. Nicholas* continues to furnish some unusually good reading matter of late. "Chris and his Wonderful Lamp" is a story well constructed and easily read. No small part of this excellence consists in the graphic illustrations accompanying the story.

—At the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, held in Albany, February 12 and 13, it was resolved: "This society is in full accord with the statement that the prevention of disease is preferable to its cure, and believing that the adoption of sanitary methods tends to the prolongation of life and the prevention of disease, desires emphatically to place itself on record as being in perfect sympathy with the movement now becoming widely spread to dispense with

the usual method of distributing the Communion wine, and urges the speedy adoption of the individual cup system, thereby avoiding the possibility of contracting many forms of infectious disease."

JOHN L. MOFFAT, M. D.,  
Secretary.

—*The Century's* Life of Napoleon has caught the popular fancy in a most surprising way, and copies of the magazine have been hard to get unless purchased within a few days of issue. "With each installment," says the *Critic* of March 2, "the value and thoroughness of the work becomes more manifest."

The present revival of interest in Napoleon has been only a lucky coincidence for *The Century*, as Professor Sloane's history was projected, and its publication in 1895 decided upon, long before there was, even in France, any unusual interest in the character of Bonaparte.

—We commend to the attention of our readers the work elsewhere described, "Wild Flowers." Following letter from Dr. J. B. Wheelock, Moline, Ill., is a sample of many similar:

"The 'Wild Flowers of America' reached us this morning in good shape, and we are more than pleased with them. I send you this morning N. Y. draft for \$2.70 for another series to be sent," etc.

—According to *Harper's Bazar*, a babe chewed up a poem of his father and was afflicted with writer's cramp. The parent was without rhyme and the child was without reason.

—Watts—What do you think of this idea that there are medicinal virtues in music?

Potts—I believe it. Lots of these new popular airs make me sick.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

—HYPERBOLICAL.—Peasant (to chemist)—Got any cod liver oil?

Chemist—Certainly.

Peasant—Is it fresh?

Chemist—Come, now, do you suppose we are in the habit of killing a whale every time a country yokel wants to buy two penn'orth of cod liver oil.—*Meggendorfer's Blätter*.

—THE TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.—A famous French doctor and professor of medicine contended that every disease was attributable to a process of inflammation. On dissecting one of

his patients not a trace of inflammation could be found. He explained the circumstances to his pupils as follows:

"Gentlemen, you see that our mode of treatment was thoroughly effective; the patient is dead, but he died cured!"

—Celcerina is one of the most prompt and efficient of remedies for devitalized or broken down constitutions.

—She—Where are you going, Edward?

He—My dear, a wise woman never asks her husband where he is going.

She—And yet a wise man may ask his wife where she is going?

He—You are mistaken, my dear. Wise men never have wives.

—Wanted, a copy of "Polk's Directory of Physicians." State price asked. Address A. B. C., care publisher of AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST.

—Two fellow-students, who had both become doctors, met after several years.

"How are you getting along," inquired the first.

"Very badly; the climate is mild and healthy, so my practice is hardly sufficient to keep me. And what about yourself?"

"Oh, I'm contented! I average ten thousand a year."

"You must have rich patients?"

"Not necessarily. I generally deal with the heirs."—*Truth*.

—Mr. Green—I learn that our former pastor, the Rev. Mr. Lanks, who removed to Texas, was very much disliked by his new parishioners; so much so, in fact, that they petitioned the bishop of the diocese, and the latter promptly cut off the reverend gentleman's sacerdotal functions.

Mrs. Green.—Horrible! And was it fatal?

—There is one safe way of avoiding fatal mistakes in distinguishing between mushrooms and toadstools. Eat parsnips.—*Kansas City Journal*.

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This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., Publishers,  
New York.



# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, APRIL 15, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

DR. S. W. COHEN of Waco, Tex., writes : "The inclosed clipping tells its own story, and you no doubt are more conversant with the details of the story than I could possibly be.

"There's a 'bug under the chip,' and don't you gentlemen of the homeopathic fraternity in Cleveland forget it. Homeopathy is getting too strong in Cleveland to suit 'our friends, the enemy.' It's an old trick to absorb a homeopathic association.

"Will you permit a voice from the Texas frontier to suggest that you introduce a resolution of the next meeting of the Cleveland Homeopathic Society, thanking the gentlemen for their kind invitation to join them, and courteously extending to them a reciprocal invitation to become members of your association.

"Very truly yours,

"S. W. COHEN."

\* \*

THE clipping referred to is one of the Associated Press reports, of which a copy was telegraphed to every member of its syndicate list. It referred to a vote taken by the Cleveland Medical Society (allopathic), at a previous session, admitting homeopaths to its protecting bosom on equal terms. The homeopaths, however, with a few glaring exceptions, were not dazed nor taken by surprise with the overtures made by this society of regulars. A few of the would-be homeopathic leaders (?) being duly interviewed in a morning paper were safely and pleasantly delivered of all the hoary platitudes concerning how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity, and so forth and so on, to the end of the chapter. There were gobs of soft-soap slopped around loose in those interviews. The medical millen-

ium was surely at hand. The swords and spears and Gatling guns would now be beaten into plow-shares and threshing machines. But alack and alas, the very next day the cat came back—that is to say, at the very next session the president of the said aforesaid society permitted a reconsideration of the homeopath admission question, and it was voted down with a dull thud.

\* \*

AND now the interviewed parties are anxiously refraining from further prophesying of the medical millenium and the exploiting of scriptural quotations. So that our distant brother in Texas need give himself no needless alarm about the admission of the homeopaths into the allopathic fold at Cleveland.

\* \*

IT is a matter of congratulation that very few homeopaths would have availed themselves of the proffered privilege had it continued open for them to accept. Cleveland, as it may be well to repeat occasionally, lest it be forgotten, is made up of a great many and peculiar physicians who still from force of habit and imbibition regard themselves as homeopaths. Of these, some few of the more advanced might have deemed it an honor to be in membership with an alien association. To be sure, when listening to their society reports, it would prove extremely difficult to say to which school of therapeutics they belong. Some of this homeopathy is fearfully and wonderfully made. It is safe to say that those who lusted for these forbidden fleshpots were in the main of the far-advanced kind of homeopaths, some of whom met in a little private medical society a few weeks ago, and solemnly assured each other that the anti-

toxin treatment is a wonderful discovery, and would prove ultimately to be the chief, if not the only means of curing all manner of contagious and infectious diseases.

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THERE was only one bright spot to the proposed admission of the alleged homeopathic corpse into the bowels of the allopathic crematory, and that was, since the homeopaths have no local society, this would have been a chance to be delivered of the many wise things they might wish to say or do. As it is, unless the local physicians take part in one or the other of the homeopathic college societies,—the only medical societies in Cleveland at this date,—the homeopath has nowhere to go, to fraternize or brush up or get a little new blood into his routine veins, for there are yet a few homeopathic doctors in and near Cleveland who do not wish to be identified with either of the college guilds—named medical societies—and because thereof, they have nowhere to go to exchange medical *bon mots* and Munchausen anecdotes of high potency cures. But, as remarked above, even this momentary ray of sunshine was snatched from them, before they had indeed begun to appreciate its warmth, and they are become as before, houseless and homeless, while their advance ideas in the mechanical treatment of patients with an incidental therapeutic suggestion must lie fallow until some later-day Moses leads his chosen people into a unified medical society of the homeopathic kind. Chicago, after struggling a good many years with the same adverse fortune, has at last found its way back to a general homeopathic society, and a rare good one it is, too.

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ONE other thing may be said, and to the credit of all classes of homeopaths, namely, that no overtures were made by any of them to this allopathic society for admission. So far as known, no member of the homeopathic profession made any effort to penetrate the sanctum sanctorum of this ineffable allopathic temple. The act of admission was one premeditated and precipitated by the society itself, or, at least, by several of its prominent members. The same

subject was up in a modified form, some many months ago, when it turned upon the permissibility of the allopaths counseling with the homeopaths. The younger element was greatly in favor of so allowing; but the elder dyed-in-the-wool members fought it tooth and toe-nail. It was currently believed after the act that when the last *coup d'état* was perpetrated, the member who fathered the resolution and pushed for its acceptance was doing it for a joke, with no thought that it might be taken seriously. He is known as an arch hater of the homeopaths. When then his little joke took on the proportions of a *bona fide* motion and was carried almost unanimously, no man was more surprised and astounded than the originator of the jokelet. He at once sat down, penciled his own resignation on a prescription blank, and sent it up to be read. He and the society had a narrow escape. The admission of the homeopaths into this society, under this resolution, would have proven again the strategy of the wooden horse of Troy—so all the allopaths believed, and, therefore, at the very next session, they rescinded the homeopathic-admission resolution, and as promptly accepted the resignation of the joker. Thus they have removed from their midst a dangerous element, so that he can no longer hoist either himself, or disturb the cobwebbed serenity and solitude of that ancient lady by courtesy named the Cleveland Medical Society.

### Materia Medica Miscellany.

**Stannum Iodide** IN PULMONARY TROUBLES.—M. D. Youngman, M. D., in Hom. Recorder.—Man, æt. thirty-two, in the second stage of phthisis pulmonalis, "coughing his head off," to use his own expression. Under the care of one of the most careful prescribers in New York. Had all the symptoms of this stage fully developed; was weak, perspiring, oppressed for breath, and unable to sleep during the night, for persistency of cough and expectoration. Physical examination showed consolidation of both lungs in areas, small cavity in right. Was taking stannum met., which he said had benefited him more than any other remedy he had taken. When he got too much oppressed, he resorted to

hydrogen peroxide, diluted, which, acting as an expectorant, gave him great relief, but he thought it affected his stomach. I substituted stannum jod. 6x trit., which gave him relief as far as the cough and oppression was concerned, and so gratified him that he indulged in hopes of ultimate recovery, and this remedy continued his greatest comfort to the time of his death. Although he often abandoned it in an effort to find one that would cure him, he was always glad to return to it.

**Calcarea carb.** IN SCIATICA.—Dr. Barrow, in Hom. Rev.—Miss Q., aged twenty-six, sciatica over twelve months. Had tried various remedies from different old school physicians, without relief. The last she consulted ordered rest in bed for three months, with her leg in splints. Being of an active disposition, she preferred to try homeopathy. The pain came on spasmodically, at any moment, when sitting, standing, or walking, and would rouse her from sleep at night. It extended from hip-joint to left side. Never a day passed without several attacks. Careful search in repertory and materia medica gave calc. carb. as the simillimum. One dose of the 30th dilution was ordered every morning.

In a fortnight patient reported that there had been no pain for several days, and she was able to walk much better. A month after commencing treatment she stated that she had just walked six miles, and had had no pain for nearly three weeks.

**Belladonna** IN MAMMARY TUMOR.—Ibid.—A woman, aged fifty, applied at the Birmingham Homeopathic Hospital for advice. She had a tumor of the right breast, which had been noticed for six months, and was increasing in size. It was hard but movable, situated below the nipple. Glands were not enlarged, but there was much pain down the right arm, and the nipple was unmistakably retracted. A consultation having been held, it was decided that, as the growth was probably cancerous, the breast should be removed, and patient was received into the hospital for operation. Belladonna 1x was ordered internally. In a fortnight's time all symptoms had disappeared, and no trace of the tumor could be found. Nothing in the way of treatment was used except the belladonna.

**Actæa Racemosa** DURING PREGNANCY.—Dr. Wingfield informs us of two cases occurring in his practice in which the use of this drug seemed to have insured living children at birth. In the first case, four children had all been born dead, from no discoverable cause, the mother never having had a living child. In the other patient, there had been two dead births and no living one. After the daily administration of a single dose of actæa racemosa 1x for two months before confinement, both mothers were delivered of healthy children, which are now alive.

**Apis** IN "WHINING."—Dr. James, in his Homeopathic Physician for March, 1895, speaking of Dr. Lippe, relates the following cases: A young man, member of a prominent Philadelphia family, was prostrated with typhoid fever. On the fourteenth day he was so ill he seemed likely to die. The chief symptom was moaning. "Not the deep, heavy moaning of muriatic acid," said the lecturer, "but a kind of whining without cause. This decided me to give apis. He was relieved and made an excellent recovery."

A few years later, this same young gentleman was seized with smallpox. On the third day the eruption ceased to develop, and showed a disposition to disappear. At the same time the urine was suppressed. Not a drop of urine was passed for twenty-four hours. The same mental symptoms cropped out as when he had the typhoid fever—constant whining. Nobody had ever told me to use apis in smallpox. But there was this mental symptom. I gave apis, and the next morning the chamber was full of urine, and the pustules came out as large as grapes. This was followed by an excellent recovery, and without pockmarks. Thus I confirmed this symptom in two widely different diseases. In old school treatment, when suppression of urine sets in, in smallpox, such cases are hopeless. In this case, not two hours had passed, after taking the apis, before urine began to pass in abundance.

**Tuberculinum.**—From notes of Dr. H. C. Allen, reported in Medical Advance.—Tuberculinum can be safely administered, especially where there is a tuberculous diathesis, when carefully selected, and well indicated remedies do not relieve, or remain without any results.

Ringworms of very large size have been cured with tuberculinum. The tuberculinum patient is naturally of sweet and quiet disposition, but all at once becomes cross, irritable, and despondent. Easily frightened. Great fear of dogs. Much headache in a certain part of the head. Distressing sensation, as if patient were sitting in ice water, or, as if there were damp clothes along the spine.

**LOSS OF MEMORY: SOME REMEDIES IN.**—From a paper by Dr. W. Jefferson Guernsey, in Medical Advance.—. . . Anacardium heads the list; and when not contra-indicated, will surely benefit the trouble. The patient is much worried about his forgetfulness, and besides a general hypochondriacal disposition, may be inclined to profanity on the slightest provocation.\*

**Baryta carb.** suits the dwarfish person who is physically as well as mentally weak. Subject to throat troubles. And for a child who cannot be taught because it fails to remember.

**Glonoine** for one who forgets well-known streets and loses his way. Particularly if he has at any time been overcome by the sun. This patient is uncommunicative.

**Hyoscyamus** is also averse to being questioned, yet talks much in a rambling way. Dreads being poisoned or betrayed. Does foolish things, and it is especially of use when the trouble is the result of unrequited love or jealousy.

**Lachesis** is a talkative remedy and changes rapidly in thought from one subject to another. Makes mistakes in writing because of default of memory; useful at climacteric period, or for old whisky drinkers.

**Lycopodium** makes mistakes in writing, as to letters, syllables, words, or even the sense. Is sensitive, irritable, and dyspeptic.

**Medorrhinum** has weakness of memory from suppressed gonorrhea.

**Natrum muriaticum** makes mistakes in talking through forgetfulness, and is rendered awkward by it. Despondent and weeps from

\* What a strange admission! That the memory of profanity lingers when all else has vanished. Might this be termed a relic of Original Sin?—F.D.

consolation. Especially worse after cauterizing with nitrate of silver.

**Nux moschata** is hysterical, of course; and the memory fails in holding the thought while reading, writing, or speaking.

**Phosphorus** has difficulty in arranging his thoughts. Is indifferent. Tall, lean, narrow-chested, and may be of hemorrhagic diathesis.

**Phosphoric acid** has also indifference, but is chiefly to be thought of for cases dependent upon sexual excesses.

**Bellis perennis** IN PSORIASIS. — Hom. Review, London.—A girl, aged twelve years, had general psoriasis. There were large patches scattered all over limbs and trunk. She had been under old-school treatment, in hospitals, and privately for five years without benefit. She had been in the habit of drinking cold water when heated, and it was after this that rash first appeared. *Bellis perennis* 1x was given. The result was almost magical. There was a clearing off of rash perceptible at the end of first week. In a month it had quite disappeared. Medicine was continued altogether for six weeks. Nine months after, there had been no return of rash.

**SOME HEART REMEDIES.**—From a lecture by Professor J. C. Wise, M. D., Kansas City Hom. Med. College.—The group of heart remedies to be thought of in emergency consists of *cactus grand.*, *digitalis*, *glonoine*, *cereus*, *strophanthus*, *strychnia phos.*

**Kalmia** is a drug that will always relieve when digital. is indicated, and is not so dangerous.

**Cactus grand.** should not be used lower than the 3x. It is the opposite of *digitalis* in its action. The old school give 5 to 30 drops of the tincture.

**Glonoine** is useful when immediate heart action is wanted. The strongest sold is 3x. It is an alcoholic tincture.

**Strophanthus** is a heart tonic, but has no curative action. It is also an alcoholic tincture.

**Strychnia phos.** takes the place of *digitalis* in dropsy. The 2x and 3x triturations are recommended.



## OUR PORTRAITS.



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Cleveland, O.

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## BACTERIOLOGY AND HOMEOPATHY.

By BENJ. F. BAILEY, M. D., Lincoln, Neb.

THAT I may not be misunderstood, in the argument which I desire to advance this evening, it may be well to preface that argument by a confession of faith.

I believe that when Samuel Hahnemann first realized the truth of the law Similia, it was because he had been selected by the Creator as the one fitted to give to man, through his masterly mind, one more step in the plan of the evolution of a perfect creation. I further believe he gave to us a law which, though newly discovered, has always existed and will always exist.

We look from Nature up to Nature's God. God is the father of Dame Nature, and Similia is one of her offsprings. God designed, man interpreted, God christened. No one among those present here to-night believes more firmly in our system of medicine, or loves it more

loyally than I. Therefore, whatever I may say to-night, let it be remembered, that I speak as one of you, not apart from you; to build up, not tear down; to add to, not to destroy; to strengthen, not weaken.

Homeopathy, though born at a time when most needed, was born at a most dangerous epoch in the history of medicine. Advance in medicine had for many decades been almost nil; the treatment of the sick was little less than barbaric. The reaction was great; our fathers in homeopathy were, and must needs have been, enthusiasts. Their success was so eminently greater than that of the dominant school that they felt that the acme had been reached, and no greater advancement could possibly follow. Finite, they judged with finite minds. They did not seem to

"Know from the bounteous Heaven all riches flow,  
And what man gives, the gods by man bestow."

No one ever said a truer thing than did Æschylus when he told those of ancient day that "Success was man's God." 'Twas true then, 'tis doubly true in these nineteenth century days. As a school, we have been successful both in our own treatment and in leavening the medical loaf; but let us not have our heads turned; let us, rather, reason together and see what comes to us from the evolution of the past, the facts of the present, and the trend and theory of the future.

When Darwin gave to the world his theories of the *Descent* of Mankind, and sought a "connecting link" between the higher ape and the lower man, though wrong in his conclusions, yet he gave to the subject of evolution such an impetus that scientists have never known rest in their search for truth. It was an unfortunate word that Darwin used—*Descent*. Fiske, in his "Destiny of Man," tells us: "On earth there will never be a higher creature than man." A trite truth, hence an absurdity to say *descent*. It was left for Drummond to catch the right plane and tell us of the *Ascent* of Man. So it has been from the *lowest* form of life to the *highest*; probably not suddenly, but by gradual gradation and development from the day of genesis to the present time.

Again, to quote from Drummond's beautiful

writings: "The single cell, the first definite stage which the human embryo attains, is still the adult form of countless millions, both of animals and plants.

"In form, in size, in composition, there is no apparent difference between this human cell and that of any other mammal. We learn that, as this cell develops, there is a time when it resembles the different embryos of the lower vertebrate series, now the fish, now the amphibian, then the reptile, the last of all, the mammal. Starting from the fundamental law *Omnis cellula e cellula*, until, at certain points, the embryo diverges to develop the characteristics peculiar to the dog, the ape, the man—till at last, we are told, Nature has succeeded in making a man; she can go no further; organic evolution has done its work." "We are confronted with a stupendous crisis in Nature—the Arrest of the Animal."

Again Drummond says: "Run the eye over the field of paleontology, geology, botany, and zoölogy; watch the majestic drama of creation unfolding scene by scene and act by act; watch the curtain drop, and as it moves to rise again, behold the new actor upon the stage. Silently, as all great changes come, mental evolution has succeeded organic." The Creator has evolved man from seeming chaos, and now he asks man to use that mind, which has evolved from dawn to brightest day, to interpret the writings on Nature's wall. He bids us cease to be the subjects of passive evolution, and *ourselves* to become masters of creation.

In the future, man is not to be so much what his environments make him, as his environments are to be what he makes them. "On earth there will never be a higher creature than man," but man will dwell upon a better earth. Having reached his full stature and completeness, it becomes his duty to do that work for which he was made. Has he done it? Is he doing it? As we look back over the last eighteen hundred years of history, we find man's environments gradually, but surely, improving; and, during the last century more rapidly than during all the rest, and this almost wholly, because man has learned and is learning to use properly those things given for his welfare, and to understand and interpret the statutes of nature.

Man may discover; he cannot create. The new things of to-day are simply old things better understood. 'Tis a vast subject, one as broad and deep as Time itself, and, withal, so fascinatingly full of interest, that it is impossible to but touch upon it in this paper, since we must confine ourselves to such newly interpreted facts as properly belong to us as physicians, surgeons, and, perchance, guardians of the public health.

From the first understanding of that fundamental law of biology—*omnis cellula e cellula*—it was possible to trace backward and better understand the development or evolution of man; and it also became possible, as well as natural, to look about us and study the minute structure of our surroundings. At this time, the study of ætiology was filled with mysterious theory, more often than otherwise interpreted as a mysterious dispensation of Providence, and beyond the ken of mortal man. But, as the microscope explains structure after structure, and the wonderful becomes simple, its piercing eye is turned to investigate the domain of disease. The minute study of the healthy is compared with the minute study of the diseased. Organisms are found to exist in the human body in disease which are not found in health.

Laveran found that in malarial fevers, the red blood corpuscles were invaded by an organism of the genus *amœba*, which sporulated and destroyed the cell, and, presto! the erstwhile miasm of the firefly's marsh was a myth—a curious legend of the past. And now we were in a position to study the action of quinine in malarial conditions. The study has been made by Laveran, Romanoffsky, Bacelli, Mannaberg, and others. Their observations and conclusions perfectly agree. Where a given malarial case is controlled by quinine, the malarial parasite is seen to weaken and die under its effects—*i. e.*, quinine acts as a poison to the parasite. But, what of other cases, cases we have all seen, which are *not* controlled by quinine? Observations in these cases show that the parasite is unaffected by the quinine, unless given by intravenous injection, and not always in these. From these experiments we may deduce the following conclusions:

*First*, In treating malarial conditions we

have a parasite to kill, and a generally de-ranked, anæmic system to guide back to its normal condition. In slaying this parasite, we must use something known to be fatal to his highness—usually quinine. This must not only be used until the paroxysms cease, but long enough afterward to insure the destruction of the young amœbæ and spores. It must be followed in most cases by workmen sent to clear away the *débris* after the fire, when we will find that, not only has the fire done damage, but also, in most cases, the water necessary to quench the fire. And yet, because water often causes damage, would we refuse to use it and let the fire burn? Most certainly not. We would use it with care and discretion, and strengthen the work of our firemen by the action of properly indicated homeopathic remedies.

The bacteriological and microscopical work in malarial conditions has done much to explain the action and indication of our remedies in these cases. The presence of this amœba in the red blood corpuscles, and its destructive effect upon these blood corpuscles, renders plain to us the cause of the evident, but peculiar, anæmia of so-called paludal conditions. The remedies indicated and given by us in these cases are represented in three classes :

*First.* Those that antidote, or better tend to repair, the effects of quinine : as arsen., ferrum, ipecac, nat. mur., nux., puls., etc.

*Second.* Those that are generally useful in anæmic conditions : as arseniate of iron, calc., kali phos., etc.

*Third.* Those remedies that stifle the smoldering embers of the recent fire : as gelsemium, belladonna, etc.

As a *second* general deduction, we may infer that there are cases of periodic fevers uncontrolled by quinine. These are especially common in the Missouri Valley, and do not have a complete apyrexia, and often the chill, fever, and sweat stages, are not clearly defined. In the best quinine cases these stages are well defined, and the apyrexia marked ; ergo, it is probable that we will find a form of amœba slightly differing from the one now isolated, which causes this form of fever, and is destroyed by eucalyptus.

As a *third* deduction. It is rendered plain that, in admitting these newcomers who rap at our door, we are not proving recreant to the family already in the house ; similia still occupies the same apartments.

Let us turn from the study of the malarial amœba to diphtheria and its bacillus. As early as 1868, the microscope was called to the work of discovering some cause for this merciless affection. In 1868, Oertel discovered in the diphtheritic pseudo-membrane, and likewise in the blood, lymphatic glands, and kidneys, a micrococcus, which he believed to be the cause of the disease. He continued these investigations until 1872 or 1873, and found, in producing croup in rabbits, by the local application of ammonia, there were few or no micrococci to be found in false membrane so produced, or in the blood of the animal so treated. He inoculated pigeons and rabbits with diphtheritic membrane and found lesions and deposits to ensue at point of inoculation like those in diphtheria, and found at this point, and later, in the blood of these animals many of the micrococci.

Cohn, in 1872 and 1873, classified this organism with schizophytes, of the tribe sphæro-bacteria, and designated it as the micrococcus diphtheriticus. At last it seemed settled ; that "cratur," who caused diphtheria, had been trapped and named ; but, alas, for the fallibility of mankind in general, and doctors in particular, in 1874, Billroth stated he believed the so-called micrococcus diphtheriticus was nothing more than the septic micrococcus, and was the same as is found in putrefying dead tissues. In 1887 Curtis and Satterthwaite were employed by the New York health board to investigate the cause of diphtheria. After treating fully proven diphtheritic membrane with sufficiently powerful germicides, they found it would, when used for inoculation, still induce diphtheria. They also agreed with Billroth that the micrococcus of putrefying tissue, was identical with that of Oertel. They also stated that : "There is no theoretical ground for assuming that preventing the bacteria of a diphtheritic patch from making their way through underlying mucous membrane will, *per se*, prevent general diphtheritic infection of the system."

In 1882, Wood and Formaud coincided with



the last-named investigators. This was practically the deathblow to the Oertel theory, and should have been, I believe—and let me impress this—the beginning, at least, of the end of violent local treatment. In 1883, Klebs, and in 1884, Loeffler, discovered the bacillus which has since come to be known as the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus; and since then it has been watched by many bacteriologists, until 1893, when I fail to find any bacteriological authority that expresses much doubt as to the correctness of Klebs' and Loeffler's conclusions.

This bacillus is a rod, straight or straightly curved, rounded at each end; it is motionless, multiplies by transverse sections, and never appears in long chains at any time. It is found in the pseudo-membrane, but rarely, if ever, in the blood or lymphatic glands. Now this bacillus is found in all undoubted cases of diphtheria: it is never found anywhere else, and those few investigators who have thought they had found it elsewhere, have, upon more thorough investigation, announced the belief that they were mistaken. Loeffler also found what he called a pseudo-diphtheritic bacillus which resembles very closely the diphtheritic bacillus, but has not pathogenic qualities. He is still uncertain whether this should be considered a distinct species, or a new pathogenic variety of the true diphtheritic bacillus, as maintained by the French authors, Ronx and Yersin.

It is also evident that, inasmuch as the bacilli are rarely or never found within the body, they never having been found within the body until very recently; for this reason it is also, let me repeat, evident that, if the diphtheritic bacillus of Klebs and Loeffler causes diphtheria, it doubtless does so by producing a ptomaine, which is absorbed from the seat of infection. This is now the opinion, so far as I can learn, of all investigators on the subject.

Now, assuming that the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus is the true diphtheritic bacillus, wherein is the knowledge of practical use to us? Passing hastily over the technique of the laboratory, I believe we will find an answer that will speak so loudly that even the deaf may hear.

For the laboratory, a thoroughly sterilized jar is filled with blood from a freshly killed calf or sheep, it being allowed to spurt into the jar from

the cut vessel. This jar, carefully covered, is placed upon the ice for twenty-four hours, great care being taken that it be not disturbed until the clot is thoroughly formed, so that a perfect separation of the serum takes place. After twenty-four hours on ice, the serum is siphoned off by a rubber tube and mixed with one-third its quantity of beef broth, to which one per cent. glucose has been added. The broth is prepared by allowing one pound of finely chopped lean beef to soak in one liter of water, in a cool place, for at least twelve hours. The meat and fluid are now put in a towel and the fluid squeezed out. Add to this solution one per cent. of peptone, one per cent. of glucose, and one-half per cent. of common salt. If then the reaction is found to be acid, render it neutral by the addition of a few drops of a solution of caustic soda, or carbonate of soda. Now boil the whole for one-half hour, and filter through absorbent cotton or filter paper. Place in flasks and sterilize.

Now for tests in diagnosis we take tubes two-thirds of an inch in diameter and four inches long, plug with cotton, and sterilize by dry heat, at 150 C., for one hour. Now two cubic centimeters of the blood serum mixture are put in each tube; the tubes are placed at the proper angle, and kept for two hours at a temperature just below the boiling point, this to properly coagulate and sterilize. The test tube is now completed. Then a swab is made of a piece of steel wire or rod, six inches long, upon one end of which is securely wound a little absorbent cotton. Each swab is now placed in a separate glass tube, plugged with cotton, and one of these swab tubes, and one of the culture serum tubes, thoroughly sterilized at 150 C., are placed in a little box with appropriate label for memoranda. These culture outfits may be kept at stations scattered throughout a city, from which place they may be secured by physicians who, in all suspected cases, gently but firmly swab the throat with the cotton swab, and then quickly rub the infected portion of the swab a few times back and forth over the surface of the blood serum in the culture tube. The swab is then immediately returned to the tube, both tubes are recorked with their cotton plugs, returned to the box, and the box to the distributing station from which it came. This is, briefly, the way



the work is done by the Board of Health of New York City.

Upon the receipt by the bacteriologist of these tubes, he keeps them for twelve hours in an incubator, at  $37^{\circ}$  C., and they are then ready for examination. The manipulations by the microscope I must omit. We are seeking, to-night, more conviction by the light of argument than the fine technique of bacteriological work. Now let us see what reliable results have already been reached in the bacteriological diagnosis of diphtheria. The results of Bagnisky in Berlin, Martin in Paris, and Koplik and Park in New York, show, in cases of diphtheria reported, where the bacillus is not to be found, the mortality varies from one to five per cent., and then, usually, death is from broncho-pneumonia; where the bacillus is found, mortality is from twenty to fifty per cent. Further, where the bacillus is not found, transmission of the disease cannot be traced. The above mortality records are under the ordinary form of treatment. This much for diagnosis.

Now, what inferences can be drawn from the study of bacteriology that may be of interest to the practical treatment of disease? Inoculating different animals to induce diphtheria, it was found that a dose of two centimeters, which would kill a rabbit weighing three kilograms in fifty hours, was without effect upon a mouse that weighed only ten grams. It has also been found that, so long as cultures made in bouillon remain acid, they are comparatively inert; but as soon as they become alkaline, they are most virulent. It is further found that the rat is immune to anthrax. This immunity of certain animals rendered it probable to the minds of investigators that there was some substance in the blood serum which gave this immunity.

Again, the self-limited course of certain infectious diseases, and the protection afforded by one attack of certain diseases, suggested the theory that when the individual is infected by the germ of a given disease, somewhere in the human economy there is produced an antidotal substance which renders the system immune to the infectious germs. Were this not so, rapid multiplication of germs and consequent ptomaines would more frequently prove fatal.

These theories, that the antidotal action is in the blood serum, and that it is induced by infec-

tion; this causing an active generative influence on some part, probably on the cells of the blood, caused experiments to be made by infecting animals with disease, and, after their blood had been rendered immune, trying its effect upon other animals. The result has been, in many cases, that the blood of animals inoculated with immune serum is rendered immune to infection, and also, in some cases, immune to previous infection; hence the antitoxine of diphtheria, the tuberculin of tuberculosis, etc.

These investigations, too, have discovered the fact that certain diseases are antidotal to each other; as for instance, erysipelas to sarcoma, successful cases having been reported by Drs. Schrady and Coley of New York. Had I time, I could cite many successful cases, some of which have come under my own observation.

Many tireless students, under the patronage of foreign governments more generous toward medical investigators than is the United States, have for a long time studied these matters; they are just beginning to reap their reward. We are just beginning to see the results. In my own city the studies of tuberculosis have recently made it possible for Dr. Peters of the State University to show that thirty-four out of thirty-six cows in one herd were tuberculous. For the past year these cows have furnished milk to many Lincoln citizens—only one of many examples of the benefits of modern investigation.

Shall we be backward in giving our help to this work? Shall we decry it? Shall we lay ourselves open to the charge of selfish fear that a new truth might belittle our truth? We must remember that "I do not believe" is not an argument; that unwillingness to candidly weigh a possible fact is little less than criminal.

From time immemorial the scroll of nature has gradually unrolled as fast as the eye of man was strong enough to read, the mind to comprehend. We are led beside "still waters," and when our demands are not met it is because we do not look deep enough to read the mysteries of their depths. "Let truth and falsehood grapple," and the new truth will stand beside the old, the one complementary to the other. God has evolved a perfect creature, and that creature—man. Man will evolve a perfect environment, and that environment—truth.

## LECTURE BY PROF. MACLACHLAN.

BY invitation of the Carroll Dunham Society—the student's society of the Cleveland Medical College—Professor D. A. MacLachlan of Ann Arbor University appeared before them on the evening of Friday, February 15, and gave a lecture on "Medicine of the Bible." Professor MacLachlan was presented to the audience by his old friend and fellow-worker in the university, Professor James C. Wood, who is now associated with the faculty of the Cleveland Medical College. In introducing the speaker, Professor Wood said that at one time in the history of the Ann Arbor University four new professors were added to the faculty, two of whom were short and fat and bald, the other two were neither short nor fat nor bald (Arndt and Obez, and Wood and MacLachlan). In this humorous and witty vein the speaker was presented to the appreciative audience. Professor MacLachlan acknowledged the pleasant introduction and the generous reception accorded him, and at once stepped into his subject. He began with the first known or recorded surgery of the Bible, the taking of a rib from Adam and its transplantation, or skin-grafting, or whatever else it might be termed, and so on, he rapidly reviewed the surgery and medicine of the biblical characters in the biblical books, closing with the last book. Throughout the lecture, his tone was of the highest and most respectful, considering the topic handled, and yet the lecture was filled with amusing references that tickled the medical part of the audience and resulted in repeated applause. The delivery was excellent, and no one in the room failed of hearing and understanding every word of the lecture. It was also replete with practical points, yet arranged in such taking ways that the student and the general auditor could not fail to be benefited by the hour's attention.

The students are to be congratulated upon the excellent general programme provided, which included music and recitations.

## EPITHELIOMA OF THE CERVIX UTERI.

D. A. E. NEUMEISTER of Kansas City has had a number of interesting clinics during the term, two cases of epithelioma of the cervix

deserving especial mention. The growth in both cases had covered nearly the whole cervix and the diagnosis was unmistakable. Absorbent cotton was carefully packed around the part, so that the diseased portion only should be touched by the medicine. He then applied a salve made of equal parts of chloride of zinc and sanguinaria powder. This was covered with cotton and left *in situ* three hours, after which it was removed and a douche of warm water given. Ars. 3x was prescribed internally. Both cases were completely cured, and neither received more than two applications. The doctor stated to the class of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College that he has had a number of cases in his private practice, which he has cured by this treatment, and, although six years have elapsed, there has been no return of the disease, and the patients are in good health.

## GRADUATING ADDRESSES.

SHALL we add our mite to the wealth of free advice which has been poured into the ears of the graduating classes of our divers medical colleges? If so, will it be just like what they have received elsewhere? We hardly know—but if we *were* to offer any counsel, just at this time, we should say something like this, perhaps:

Be broadgauge men and women—be liberal, not with that false liberalism that is but another name for namby-pambyism, that means that you do not know what you believe, or that belief, the mainspring of action; belief, which means your hold on truth; belief, on which must often hang the issues of life and death, is unimportant. Not that, not that, but be liberal with that liberality that comes from knowing that your knowledge of truth is only *your* knowledge of truth, tinged by your own individuality, limited, of necessity, by the limitations of your own nature, and, at best, therefore, imperfect. Pay due respect to the wise men that have gone before; be not rash in departing from the teachings of their experience, but, in the language of Holy Writ, "call no man master!"—make of no man a god, of no book a fetish. Remember that it is not only your right but your bounden duty to seek for scientific truth, not only at second hand, in the books of men, but also, and specially at

first hand, in the great book of nature, where it has been written by the hand of the Creator. Do this, and grant to others the same liberty which you demand for yourselves, and, without doubt, your careers will be a credit to yourselves, to your Alma Mater, to homeopathy, and your influence will fall like a benison upon the world.—*Clinical Reporter*.

That's good and sensible advice, Brer Foulon, We were alarmed lest you would say something about the necessity for the graduates to be Christian men and women, with a high sense of religion and honor, putting behind them all temptation to drink a glass of beer occasionally or smoking a cob pipe—in the absence, in the first few years, of good cigars; refusing to steal each other's cases, or backbiting a more successful brother. You might have run in that stereotyped old phrase about resisting evil, shunning bad companions, chewing tobacco, or spitting on the stove, to say nothing of the pernicious habit of wearing patched trousers. The address to the graduating class is a wonderfully prolific opportunity for running in all the old threadbare, moth-eaten beatitudes, especially when a fossil professor or a hired preacher is holding the floor.

#### THE INFLUENCE OF MIND.

GREAT brain and nerve strain, as in insanity, brittles the bones; grief and fright blanch the face and hair; fear paralyzes the heart, depresses temperature, causes excessive and clammy perspiration; anxiety arrests secretion and shrivels the skin; remorse wastes away the body; anger flushes the face and so fills the brain with blood that its vessels burst and the victims falls with apoplexy; shame flushes the cheek, slows the heart and respiration; sorrow shows itself in tears; love and good fortune brighten the countenance and quicken the step and pulse and lift up the form; while adversity and remorse sadden the face, slow the pulse, bend the form, and depress the bodily movements. These things, and many needless to mention, show up the potency of mental influence, through its proper neural channels, on the movements of the organism. We cannot deny them in regard to the stomach. On the contrary, as we see the systole of the heart arrested

by emotion, so we see digestion stayed by disagreeable and depressing thought. Mental force, through psychoneural media, pervades the body, and the stomach is not exempt from its invigorating or depressing influence over its physiologic functions.—*Dr. C. H. Hughes*.

#### AMERICAN INSTITUTE NOTES.

ALL of you gentlemen and ladies who are preparing for a good time this summer, following the adjournment of congress, and the consequent return of business prosperity, should now begin to cast about for leave of absence and a proper locum tenens, in order to attend the Newport convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy. A reading of some of the several bulletins issued by that indefatigable committeeman, Dr. George B. Peck, will show his determination that the Institute shall be handsomely entertained, and go away from Newport at the conclusion of the Institute sessions feeling glad that it came and enjoyed the summer holiday at the seaside. You that have papers to prepare, prepare to prepare them now. And, now we say this especially to the materia medica members, for it is usual in this bureau that the lines fall down. Surgery and jine-cology, and the other more mechanical and gross and material parts of our art, are always well represented and attended. This is true also of our colleges. The surgico-mechanical clinics are never without a good and eager attendance; but when it comes to materia medica and therapeutics, or clinical medicine, it requires an effort for the ordinary student to attend if he can avoid it. Yet the homeopath does not live, who, if he thought for a moment, could recognize the fact that it is the medical part that made us, and in some degree still makes us homeopaths; and that it is upon the plain, prosaical, and humdrum materia medica that the great majority of us poor worms must live and have our being—and furnish cases for the specialists.

It is pleasant to note, of late years, a decided renaissance in materia medica. Great effort is being made to resuscitate it from the dead and dry leaves of the former materia medica teachers—teachers, forsooth! Readers, dry and dusty and musty readers, some of other people's



manuscript—but rarely ever teachers. During those earlier times *materia medica* occupied about the same relative importance that physiology does to-day, in some of the colleges—a chair that any bright student can read up on and deliver a few lectures in, without incommoding himself unduly. But within the last decade a most commendable struggle has been made to bring *materia medica* up out of the house of bondage and make it bright and sparkling, and as attractive as other parts of the medical curriculum. To-day it is an antiquated teacher—or reader—who dares, in a homeopathic college, appear before a class of ladies and gentlemen and read off the dry and toothless facts which he has read, year in and year out, for fifteen or twenty long years; lectures that make no impression upon the class, and which ultimately drive that class to other teachers, possibly private instructors, or to the “boning” of text-books.

Dr. Dewey, who this year leads the bureau of *materia medica* in the Institute, has been for some months in the field, marshaling his hosts, and there is every reason to believe that he will make his bureau both instructive and interesting; holding the attention of the member who drops in for a few moments, so that he will stay through the session, and be found taking notes on the backs of envelopes and on prescription blanks. By all means, ladies and gentlemen, come to the Institute, and being there, do not slight the *materia medica* bureau. We never grow so old or so experienced in our profession that some paper, prepared in an honest way, may not give us a new thought, and send us back to that remedy to find we have treated many a case with a multiplicity of remedies, which might have been cured with one remedy farther down the alphabetical list, and of which we had, indeed, forgotten even the name. Bring a little notebook with you and take note of everything that interests you. Newport is very near all the great centers of homeopathy, and its best and brightest expositors, such as T. F. Allen, I. T. Talbot, J. Heber Smith, Clarence Willard Butler, J. B. Bell, Samuel Kimball, the Wesselhoefts, Clarence Bartlett, Charles Mohr, J. B. Gregg Custis, Walter M. James, Eugene H. Porter, Eldridge C. Price, and many, if not

all, of the Eastern homeopathic authorities will be there, to say nothing of the great West, with its Cowperthwaite, Fisher, Royal, Leonard, McElwee, Schott, Duncan, Evans, Hawkes, Allen, Pierson, Woodward, Crutcher, Hale, Dale, Boericke, Benjamin Bailey, Wilson Smith, and many others, who will be at Newport. Everybody is going to do his best to make this session of the Institute a good one.

Attend at once also to the procuring of rooms for your sojourn there. Write at once to the AQUIDNECK HOTEL and arrange for your suite. Remember this is a watering-place and hotels are not as plentiful as at Chicago or Denver. You *must* arrange for your rooms and board in advance. The Aquidneck is one of the first-class hotels mentioned in Brother Peck's bulletin. It is but five minutes' walk from the First Baptist Church, where the sessions of the Institute will be held. It is the headquarters for army and navy officers, and many distinguished persons from both native and foreign points. It is first class in every particular, and is accessible to the beach, and within easy range of all points of interest. Don't forget to attend to this *at once*.

#### A SULPHUR CASE.

MAN, aged forty-four, consulted me regarding hemorrhoids, from which he had suffered during the last *twelve years*. They were bluish, burning, and intensely sensitive, so that a hard stool was very painful and often caused bleeding. Searching for further symptoms, I found the following: Ophthalmia with muco-purulent bland discharge and agglutination of the lids in the morning; burning of the eyes < reading and > heat; micturition difficult, burning and has to be “forced”; red sediment most of the time (urates); pruritis < night without any eruption. Was inclined to give him *æsculus* for the hemorrhoids, but the “totality” pointed toward sulphur, and he received that drug in the *thirtieth*. Eight days later his report was, total disappearance of urinary and eye symptoms. Hemorrhoids entirely relieved and slightly reduced in size. The pruritis yet remained. Gave him placebo. At the end of ten days, with no further improvement, he received one more dose of sulphur<sup>20</sup>, which relieved the



pruritis at once. That was eight months ago and there has been no return of any of the symptoms.—*E. H. Baldwin, '95, in the Chironian.*

#### AS TO ALTERNATION.

**I** GAVE belladonna and bryonia in alternation, three hours apart. In two weeks a portion of an apparently healthy placenta was expelled. The paleness and hardness of the uterus remained. I gave her a few doses of pulsatilla for three days, then bryonia and arsenicum, three hours apart, for two weeks, when a fleshy tumor was expelled that, when I saw it, three days later, weighed one pound.”—*Credited in Med. Current, of March, 1895, to G. W. Bowen, M. D., Fort Wayne.*

[Is it possible that old Dr. Bowen, a wheel-horse and leader in strict and pure homeopathy, said any such nonsense as this? Could he have been correctly reported as using remedies in alternation? Then die, Cæsar!—ED.]

#### Globules.

—Painful urination every time he catches cold, dulc.—*Allen.*

—“THE SINGLE DOSE.”—A dear old Quaker lady, living in a rural district of Ohio, feeling somewhat “under the weather,” called at the office of the village doctor seeking help. On entering she found the doctor “putting up” some powders for another patient. Reaching over his shoulder, the old lady helped herself to one of the powders, tasted it, and then said: “Doctor, I think thee can give me some of this same medicine thee is fixing for thy other patient. It seems to just touch the spot.” She received it, and was content. “You pays your money;” why not “take your choice?”—*Boyer.*

—Mrs. Bloomer is with the saints, but her works, though divided, go marching along.

—A river may have a swift current without being plum full.

—Tumefied breast which will neither heal nor suppurate may be relieved by phytolacca.—*Allen.*

—Dr. W. D. Foster of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, in speaking before the classes on anæsthetics, said that ether

affects first the lungs, then the cerebro-spinal system, and must be constantly inhaled to get an effect. It is extremely irritating to the bronchial tubes, and an acute attack of bronchitis often follows its use. Chloroform is not so dangerous as formerly, because a better and purer article is to be had. In administering chloroform use an Esmarch mask with no cotton inside, give slowly and admit an abundance of air. Watch the respiration, face, and pulse. Wait till resistance is gone before beginning to operate. Means of resuscitation in case the heart stops are to lift patient by the heels, use artificial respiration, dilate the rectum. Inject either strychnia or digitalis, galvanic current, positive pole over the medulla, the negative over the abdomen.

[Question. Suppose the chloroformed patient is being operated upon for rectal disease, where the rectum is dilated to its fullest extent, and the heart then stops, how will you resuscitate the patient?]

—Two new stories are soon to be added to the Kansas City Homeopathic College building during the coming summer.

—Dr. H. G. Bayless, ex-president of Tennessee Homeopathic State Society, is superintendent of the Circle Park Sanitarium, Knoxville, Tenn., where special attention is paid to the treatment of diseases of women, embracing all forms of nervous disorders, gastric and intestinal troubles, catarrhal and chronic diseases, rheumatism, throat, and lung diseases.

—“Beautiful Forms and Faces,” is the title of a superb little book published by Carl Nemethy & Co. of 170 Madison Street, Chicago. It is filled with handsome lithographic plates and woodcuts, showing some of the excellent work done by this enterprising lithographic firm. Each plate is printed in a different color, thus enhancing and setting off the subject matter. The Nemethy Company are expert workmen.

—The Boericke Homeopathic Pharmacy of New York has made some changes in its membership by associating with it Messrs. Boericke & Runyon, the pioneers of homeopathic pharmacy on the Pacific coast. The new firm name will therefore be Boericke, Runyon & Ernesty.

—A VALUABLE DIAGNOSTIC POINT.—Dr. A. E. Marsh of Greeley, Col., writing to the *Homeopathic Recorder*, says: “As some physi-

cians sometimes make a serious mistake in calling a bad case of follicular tonsilitis diphtheria, perhaps the following diagnostic point may be of value: In diphtheria, the urine contains a deposit consisting of cast-off epithelium from the uriniferous tubules of the kidneys. In follicular tonsilitis it is never found.

—The thirty-sixth commencement of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri occurred March 21, Dr. Wm. C. Richardson, Dean presiding. Degrees were conferred by Dr. W. A. Edmonds, upon the following: Mary Elliott Beall, George Brickbauer, Peter Brickbauer, T. L. Carriere, Emile J. Chalfant, W. C. Dieterichs, G. A. Mellies, C. E. Ross, E. R. Schoen, E. H. Tinscher. Prizes for exceptional excellence were also awarded to G. Brickbauer in materia medica; to P. Brickbauer in obstetrics, and to G. A. Mellies in gynecology. The faculty prize was awarded to P. Brickbauer, and the position of resident physician was given to C. E. Ross at the Children's Hospital, and to G. A. Mellies at the Good Samaritan Hospital.

The report of Dean, Dr. Wm. C. Richardson, was very encouraging, and showed the largest enrollment in the Freshman class ever made since the organization of the College.

—We greatly admire the design for the statue of Hahnemann, as published in the *Medical Century*. Wasn't it Pratt who, in speaking to the Hahnemann Monument Fund at Denver, referred to the Lincoln monument in Lincoln Park, Chicago, as not high up in the air, above everybody's head, but down on a level with the people he loved so well. That idea seems to have been chosen by the successful competitor for the Hahnemann monument — Hahnemann being seated in the centre and as part of a half elliptical wall. How much have you contributed to this fund?

—The oldest homeopathic pharmacy, established 1833, namely, Boericke & Tafel of Philadelphia, are out with a handsomely illustrated and cleverly written booklet of their mammoth establishment. It contains a good deal of interesting history the homeopath.

—The Alumni Association of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri (St. Louis), had its twenty-second annual banquet at the

Southern Hotel, evening of the 20th of March, 1895. A jolly good time was, of course, the order of the evening. The rise of these several organizations throughout our fair land is indicative of a more elevated standard in the profession itself, a better knowledge each of the other, the ultimate burying of petty jealousies, and the upholding and advancement of homeopathy. Our best wishes for all such efforts.

—Dr. Wm. C. Richardson, wife and daughters, of St. Louis, have returned home, after a six weeks' vacation spent at their cottage in Ozona, Fla.

—Mr. Lawson Tait, the great English surgeon, is a most provoking man. He is incessantly poking fun at the use of germicides, and the worst of it is, that his results are the best of any on record. There is unfortunately a disposition prevalent to measure results not by the number of patients cured but by the number of germs killed. This sort of human idocy must be very amusing to the germs, even if they are vegetables.

—The greatest antiseptic in existence is the indicated remedy.—*Med. Adv.*

—TEN MINUTE ESSAYS IN MEDICAL CONVENTIONS.—As the time for the medical convention draweth apace, how many of the brain-workers, who are now manufacturing learned disquisitions to read before the favorite society, will bear in mind that ten minutes is an "elegant sufficiency" for a paper to be read by any one man or woman before a medical convention? This means YOU.

—The Kansas Medical Society is entitled to the creation of a novelty in the way of keeping its next forthcoming annual State meeting before its members and friends. Dr. Peter Diedrich, a few days since, in answer to our request to be informed of the date and so forth of his State society, sent us a "paster," printed in anarchistic red, ready gummed on one side, which begins by saying "Paste this is your hat," etc., in order that the recipient will not lose it, nor the memory of the date of the meeting. A very "cute" little dodge and one which insures on unfailing recollection by the recipient be he who he may. We would like to give the date of the Kansas State Society meeting, but having failed to paste their paster in our hat, we cannot just at this moment lay our hands on it.

—The *Denver Journal of Homeopathy*, for March, 1895, is upon our table, a handsome and well-edited journal. It attends strictly to its knitting, therefore is making rapid strides in popular favor.

—The New England Hahnemann Association and the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society have combined to celebrate Hahnemann's birthday, April 10th, by a banquet in Boston Music Hall. The occasion is the 140th anniversary of Hahnemann's birth, the 99th of the announcement of Homeopathy, the 55th of the existence of the State Society, and the first of the Association. All present indications point to a grand gala occasion. Dr. I. T. Talbot is chairman of committee.

—A SYSTEM OF SURGERY, by American authors, edited by Frederic S. Dennis, M. D., and to be issued by Lea Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia, is announced. This is to be completed in four imperial octavo volumes, containing about 900 pages. Vol. I. to be ready some time in April.

—The *New England Medical Gazette* for January, 1895, hazarded the printing of a little jest anent the official philosophy, which has caused it much explanation and lavishing of printers' ink since. It is always dangerous, Brother Sutherland, to jest in type. We read your jest and thought at the time that the article would draw fire from the West first.

—A very happy and certainly commendable idea is that of a certain of the homeopathic colleges having their graduating exercises on Hahnemann's birthday, April 10. We note that some of the homeopathic societies are arranging to celebrate that day, and noticeably the New England Hahnemannian Association.

—The National Medical College (homeopathic) of Chicago, is out with an interesting circular, regarding its facilities and advantages. Our good friend Dr. T. C. Duncan is president, and it is very evident that many of his ever-progressive ideas in the matter of medical teaching have been incorporated in this college. The teaching period is divided into a preparatory, a collegiate, and a post-graduate term.

—The usual closing exercises of the (St. Louis) Homeopathic Medical College were, as usual, held in the Pickwick Theater, with the

usual parties doing the usual things, from the piano solo at the opening to the piano solo at the close. The conferring of the degree of doctor of medicine was, as usual, done by Dr. W. A. Edmonds, and the awarding of prizes—that relic of the kindergarten period, in medical teaching—was felicitously done, as usual, by Dr. Foulon. A preacher-man, as usual, acted as substitute for the faculty, and, as usual, delivered their address for them.

—Now that the homeopathic colleges have graduated each the most intellectual and industrious class of all its predecessor classes, how many will step to the footlights and honestly and sincerely avow that homeopathic medication—*i. e.*, materia medica and therapeutics, and the inculcation of true homeopathy was a leading effort on their part? Please don't all speak at once!

—The chairmen and members of the various sections of the American Institute of Homeopathy will, very soon, receive a notification from the recording secretary, touching the preparation and later disposition of their papers. Prompt attention to the requests therein contained is solicited, in order to expedite the business of the Institute, as well as the comfort and convenience of the individual members.

—What Cleveland, O., needs, is a union of *all* its homeopathic physicians in a strong medical society, to meet once or oftener a month, where it will not cost \$1.50 a plate to attend, or where you will have to visit a college building in order to meet the society. Why not the Cleveland Homeopathic Lyceum?

—It is safe to say that the Cleveland session of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, to be held on May 14 or thereabouts, will be a materia medica success, because it has a famous materia medica man in the chair of that bureau, and the other bureaus are equally well manned, and womaned (if we may so say). President R. B. House of Springfield is a hard-working physician and an enthusiastic homeopath. It was on the motion of Dr. Charles E. Walton of Cincinnati, that it was resolved to make this approaching session a materia medica session.

—“HOMEOPATHY AND BLOOD-LETTING,” being Homeopathic League Tract No. 36, is from the pen of our friend and brother, Dr. W. B. Clarke,



Indianapolis. It is a very readable paper and originally appeared in the *Medical Current*.

—Dr. M. D. Sattlerlee, formerly of Chattanooga, Tenn., has removed to Andover, O., where he is doing a good business. His estimable wife is also a homeopathic physician.

—The closing exercises of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College began with the graduating exercises of the Hahnemannian Society, on the evening of March 12. There was an address by Dr. Hudson; reminiscences of the society by Dr. Van Scoyoc; a last roll call of the Seniors; the valedictory address by Mrs. Nellie Bell; and the awarding of the diplomas. After the exercises, the Freshman class, as is the custom, gave a banquet in honor of the Seniors. On the following Thursday afternoon at 2.30, the regular commencement exercises took place, at the Ninth Street Opera House. His Honor, Webster Davis, delivering an eloquent address.

There were twelve graduates, eight of whom were women. Mrs. Edith Boutin received the gold medal, for highest general average. The graded course of study has proven an entire success.

—One of the handsomest, if not *the* handsomest commencement notices, of a homeopathic medical college sent out this year, was issued by the Chicago Homeopathic College. Steel plates and parchment, elegant designs and bound in black and crimson. Someone in that college has artistic taste, and sixty-eight graduates.

—By a queer inadvertence, a long paragraph appeared in our March 15th issue, entitled, *Fats vs. Cod Liver Oil*, harshly condemning cod liver oil in any form. A careful search in the printer's shop fails to disclose the copy from which this was set. The article, as it appeared, seemed to be original with this editor, not being credited to any other journal. We never authorized any such exploiting of opinions: it requires but a Freshman's knowledge of physiology to understand the value of cod liver oil in many of the debilitated or growing conditions of life. Our belief is, since this article has appeared, that the clipping intended for use was on the other side of this veracious chronicle, but by some misadventure got turned over and the "seamy" side was printed. It may not be amiss, at this

juncture, to affirm our belief in the value of Scott's Emulsion, as among the leading articles in cod liver medication.

—The next annual session of the Oregon State Homeopathic Medical Society will be held the second Tuesday and Wednesday of May. Dr. Henry C. Jefferds, secretary.

—TARTAR EMETIC.—Everybody knows that half to one grain of tartar emetic will give the woman in labor something else to think about, at same time giving the uterus time to relax. In hysteria the same symptoms occur. It is rather curious to watch how the rigidity relaxes as the medicine begins to act, and with what a vim and limberness they will whirl over to the basin.

—The fifth annual closing exercises of the Cleveland Medical College, were held Wednesday evening, March 20, 1895, at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church. The usual order of exercises upon such occasions obtained: music, addresses, and conferring of the medical degree. The following were the graduates: Emmett Burns Whigam, Charles A. Monroe, William Meredith Gregory, Lyman E. Baker, Charles W. Ryan, Ambrose L. Robinson, Joseph Eugene Burnham, Wade K. Chamberlin, S. Elliott McAdoo, Michael William Kapp, Halsey Gates Frisbie, Albert N. Seidel, George Lincoln King, Ph. M.; James Ignatius Murray, Ella J. Collins, Francis A. Kirch, Carl E. Waldeck, Harriet Symonds, John George Layton, Mark Pardee, Tracy Eugene Mapes, James William Burnham, R. Ross Ewing, Charles James Ray, Madge A. Golden, M. S.; Arthur M. Patterson, Evelyn Eichar, A. M.; Melville Lafayette Combes, Brant E. Sankey, Albert D. Young, Comfort W. A. Commings, Thomas Armor Ablett, William Alexander Stanley, Allen Bennett Collins, Hugh Franklin Littell, William Orrville Osborn, Frederick Alvin Houck, Robert J. Cummer, Eva E. Ebersole, J. Holman Griffin, Edward F. Reuscher, Casper L. Bacon.

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# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

## IS THERE NO REDRESS FOR A "PLUCKED" STUDENT?

IT must have long seemed to every thinking medical man and woman who has gone through the agonies of a final examination in a medical school, that this power of destroying a medical student at the eleventh hour is liable to painful abuse when committed unrestrictedly to the faculty of a "commercial" medical school, with no supervision of their work and findings. View the question as one may, no matter how great the injustice to the "plucked" student, there is no redress. Time, money, labor, assiduity in studies, respectable backing, all, all go for naught. The cowed and ghostly tribunal is accountable to no one for its acts. It meets in secret conclave and conducts its work like a band of conspirators, resisting and resenting every effort to bring its deeds to the light of day or put its Rhadamanthine trial court upon an honest American basis. Two or more maliciously disposed teachers may forever tarnish the reputation of an otherwise orderly and industrious student, and, however unjust the act of "plucking" may have been, however transparently outrageous it may seem to everybody outside the star chamber, there is no redress for the "plucked" student.

\* \*

A RECENT case, indeed, two cases of "plucking" have caused the editor of the HOMEOPATHIST to remember his own bitter experience with several basely-moved teachers, and determined his espousal of the cause of these two unfortunates, in order the more vividly to bring this power for evil before the student-producing profession, to counsel them to withdraw their students from any college dominated by this dastardly cut-throat policy.

A colored woman of twenty-four, who had attended three full years and more at one of the duly accredited homeopathic colleges of this country, having made the necessary proficiency in all preceding sessions, as witness the successive advance cards given her, was informed by the proper officer, some ten days before the public graduating exercises, that nothing stood in the way of her diploma except one small payment; that her dues for tuition, in view of the fact that she is the ward and protégée of a missionary society and destined for labors in a distant land, would all be remitted on payment of the diploma fee of twenty-five dollars. The girl thereupon visited her people, who sent two ministers to the registrar, who were likewise assured that such was the fact—namely, that the girl had passed successfully, and only this small amount of money remained to be paid to receive her diploma. These ministers at the next succeeding Sabbath day appealed to their congregations for aid, it was quickly given, and a sufficient amount also for a white silk dress and other needed apparel. The twenty-five dollars was paid to the registrar. Her name was printed in the commencement exercises among the graduating class for 1895, and these were sent broadcast over the country. *One day* preceding the formal and public exercises this colored girl received word by mail that she had failed to pass!

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THE other case is this: A widow approaching middle age, an exemplary woman with two sons depending upon her for food and raiment and necessary care, resident of a distant Western State, began her medical training in a homeopathic college, where, as the books show, both her Freshman and Junior years were well

credited. In the vacation ensuing upon the completion of her Junior year, a friend of another and rival homeopathic school came to this widow, played upon her extreme poverty, promised many most excellent advantages in clinical opportunities, nursing during the summer vacation, and reduced tuition fees if she would come to the other college. As may be readily surmised, the financial argument won the poor and distressed woman's consent, and on promise that her whole year's tuition, including the diploma fee, should be but fifty dollars, to be paid when she would, she cast her lot with college No. 2. (In addition she was offered five dollars for each student brought from college No. 1 by her influence.) The records, so far as accessible, and so far as conversation with several of the professors and many of the graduating class could elicit, show her faithful in attendance and deportment, and a lady in every sense of the word. Her markings for the year, supposedly given throughout the session, are the following:

Obstetrics, preternatural, 75 ; obstetrics, gestation, 85 ; surgery, 75 ; gynecology, surgical, 94 ; gynecology, medical, 90 ; materia medica, 57 ; theory and practice, 57 ; ophthalmology and otology, 75 ; diseases of the rectum, 75 ; pediatrics, 90 ; genito-urinary, etc., 75 ; rhinology, laryngology, and respiration, 94 ; dermatology, 70 ; diseases of the nervous system, 60 ; medical electricity, 90 ; physical diagnosis, 94 ; sanitary science, 100 ; medical jurisprudence, 90 ; censors' examinations, 95.

(The materia medica and theory and practice chairs are occupied by one and the same teacher, by whom the widow was asked but two questions throughout the entire semester. In nervous diseases she was not asked a single question. The reason for this *aside* will appear presently.)

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FOLLOWING the closing of the school year, the faculty met, and one thereof, a foremost and leading spirit, informed a recent graduate and others of the Senior class that all the class had passed. Thereafter, and a number of days preceding the public graduating exercises, the widow was called to the registrar's office, informed that she had been duly passed, that everything was all right, and that it now became

necessary to close up the financial part—the payment of the fifty dollars. Money not being at hand, a note was drawn for the amount—fifty dollars—and delivered to the college, where it is to-day. As in the former case, this lady, too, is advised by mail, *one day* before the public ceremonies, that she has not passed. The widow at once began to look up the professors in the hope of having a re-examination upon such points as she may have failed in, but in the few instances where these honorable parties were found, she was nowhere successful in getting a reason for the plucking nor a chance to be re-examined.

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THE foregoing is based upon the assumption that the stories told by these Seniors, and as substantiated by others familiar with the circumstances, were true, and that they were therefore illegally and maliciously "plucked." The writer hereof, feeling keenly the injustice and deep disgrace which was involved in this dastardly conduct of a homeopathic college, and yet more keenly the awful misery which has fallen, causelessly, upon at least one of these poor and destitute women, wrote the dean of the college, respectfully soliciting an official reason for the "plucking." The letter was returned in a succeeding mail with the laconic indorsement: "For non-conformity to the requirements of the college." Only this and nothing more. This college does not show its mailed hand to anyone except defenseless widows and helpless black students. All other efforts made by this heart-broken widow and her many friends have been met with the same heartless indifference and don't-care-a-damn-ism. But, whether the stories be true or false, there yet remains the same menace in this and every similar college to every intending or actual student that he may become a marked student, and, through the malice or caprice of one or more of the faculty, be dismissed at the end of his work with no reason assigned for his "plucking," and with no chance, by reason of the little interval of time remaining, to have a re-examination. No physician sending a student to such a school has any assurance that his student will not fall under the unmerited displeasure of one of this body of men and one woman, and so be destroyed.



THIS poor widow has paid fifty dollars for nothing. It was obtained from her under the false pretense that she had passed. She has either been persistently lied to, or else the recording officer exceeded his authority in both cases, or else the faculty is a vacillating jellyfish concern, swayed by the whip of some autocrat, and, therefore, unfit to sit in judgment upon the merits of medical men and women. She has stinted and saved and borrowed and economized here and there in order that, after her three years of travail, she might make this supreme effort and be thereafter free to recoup her many friends. She went necessarily to an additional expense to appear decently clad at the public ceremonies, where her friends, who have watched and prayed over her, would be present to joy in her finishing triumph. The widow's sons had been at different times taken charge of by different persons and bodies of persons, in order to give the poor struggling mother an opportunity to successfully complete her course. She had drained her slender purse for this last crowning effort. To-morrow her graduation takes place. To-morrow she is free to make her mark in her beloved profession, for the which she has suffered and sacrificed so much. But, alas! to-morrow, when it comes, finds her heartbroken over the cowardliness of the college, and with less than ninety cents left in all the wide, wide world! But suppose the whole story, so far as she has told it, to be a cunningly devised fable, a tissue of falsehoods artfully contrived to deceive all of her friends, who have noted her industry and faithfulness and uprightness of conduct for three years past, and done to elicit sympathy from the profession—then what? Let us see.

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IN the first place, this school, of all others, has been making great parade of its wonderfully advanced ideas; it has been posing as the apostle of advanced teaching. The titles of its chairs are all grandiloquent, and gaudy, and—sloppy. It declares that it has no final examinations, believing it no test of a student's ability to question him at the close of a hard semester's work on all that had been crowded into his wearied brain; but rather to examine him rationally and calmly at the close of each month, while the topics lectured upon during that preceding

month are still green in the student's memory. In other words, the Senior is informed at the close of October (if such be the fact) that during that month his markings were below the low-water mark, and must be made up before he can be examined for the next month. At the end of November the same caution is given, if the facts still continue operative; and so on through the course, in order that no snap judgment may be taken upon him at the eleventh and irrevocable hour. The justice and liberality of such course commend themselves at once to every reader. Per contra, therefore, if the Senior receives no such cautionary advice, he is safe to conclude that his marking is all right. That is the blessed theory of this advanced school and advanced teaching. But, in fact, no monthly examinations were made. The only examinations, if such they may be called, were the quizzes succeeding a given lecture. Neither of these Seniors was ever told that her markings were below the safety-point, in order to caution them for the next month. Each was left in blissful ignorance of the sword of Damocles hanging over her head. How many questions were asked the widow in *materia medica* from September to March? Two! Two whole questions! Not one for each quizz, but two for the entire semester from the beginning in September to the closing in March. How many in theory and practice? None! Absolutely none! And for these two questions she is marked down to 57 in *both* chairs. In nervous diseases *no* questions were asked, so that that eminent authority never knew whether the widow knows anything or not.

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SOME very peculiar numeration was employed in arriving at these odd figures—two questions upon two chairs and one chair without any questions. It might be interesting to make these professors show their system of calculation. It is to be borne in mind that this college has *no final* examinations. The markings are made on the questions asked during the session. The only final examination is made by the Board of Censors. This board is composed of eminent physicians not connected with the college except by ties of friendship, some residing at a great distance, others closer by, who among themselves select the questions they desire to put to the

Seniors, and which list shall cover the entire range of subjects taught in the college. These questions are constructed without collusion with the faculty; they are a practical and honest test of an honest doctor, not a college professor, who knows what the expectant graduate must meet when he faces the real medical world. When this board meets the Seniors the questions are passed to them and they are watched while the answers are written. Their work is supposed to be, and is, a guarantee to the outside world that the graduates are fit to go out and practice medicine, and are not pushed through by a possibly interested faculty. Both of these before-mentioned Seniors were admitted to this final examination. The colored girl was marked 80 and the widow 95. Why this disparity between the figures of an interested faculty and an impartial tribunal—that of the Censors?

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AGAIN, if there was non-conformity to the requirements of the college, why was it not discovered in time, this infraction of the delicate rules, to avoid needlessly disgracing two helpless women, by printing and publishing their names to the world, to say nothing more of the conduct in the registrar's office. Both women have been backed, and are yet, by strong religious organizations, who are endeavoring to restore their wards to their rights. But, alas! what can be done? Go to law with a heartless and fickle corporation, and compel this body of men and one woman to show their hands? That were foolish indeed, even were it practicable. But it takes money to go to law. And the purses of these helpless women had already been drained to the uttermost farthing. So no lawsuit will likely result. But, perhaps, professional opinion may accomplish what no law could bring about, a laying off of the pachyderm and a donning of the habiliments of justice and fairness.

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NOW let us go to the probable cause of the whole trouble. It is but a surmise, and if it could be proven, would show the small caliber of the men and one woman occupying the dignified title of professors in a medical school. Early in the session just closed, one of the surgeons, as was his wont, called a number of

the Seniors into the pit. He refused, however, to recognize the colored girl as a Senior. His conduct was so palpably offensive that the widow, who sat next the colored girl, took her part, and muttered something. It does not matter what. Make it as bad as the occasion warranted. She afterward went to the professor of materia medica and theory and practice, he being also a principal officer of the school, and sharply remonstrated with him upon the unkindness to the colored girl, who had sat in those benches for three consecutive years; had each year matriculated; had each year passed her examination; had each year been passed to the next higher class, and had each year been given her card entitling her to a place in the next class. Every professor except this surgeon had recognized her right to a place in the Senior class. It had been wise if the widow had stayed at home, or had simply permitted the "nigger" to be maltreated, had been a truckling coward, and got her diploma. But she didn't. She visited and remonstrated with the professor of materia medica and theory and practice, and he marks her 57.

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IF the faculty had become ashamed of a "nigger" in the class, and fearful that her "nigger" friends would crowd the hall at the public exercises, or had been moved to the "plucking" by some remarks made in the graduating class derogatory only to the girl's color, they should have estopped her before her name was printed in the commencement programme, and certainly before she was called to the registrar and the twenty-five dollars squeezed out of her poor people. If it be true that some of the faculty objected to her because she was naught but a kitchen girl a few years ago, in the very city in which she now sought to be graduated in medicine, it would have been but Christian charity, to say naught of justice, not to have received her into the college at any price, nor at any time. She was recommended to take up the study of medicine by two *not black* women, one a professor in this college, the other a medical woman. These recommenders knew then, as well as they know now, what the girl was. They knew then, and know now, that she was, and is, the ward of a religious denomination

which is training her for foreign missionary work. They knew then, even if they have forgotten it now, that she was to have gone to Nashville for her training, but these two women prevailed upon her to stay in the city and study medicine in this college. If she was ignorant and foolish, why was she matriculated at all? If she be so ignorant now as to require a summary and disgraceful dismissal at the end of three years' work in the college, what can be said of the impartial verdict of the Board of Censors' which marked her 80? Why was she not examined at the beginning of her studies, or at the opening of the second year, or at the opening of the third year, as to her knowledge of English, Latin, mathematics, and so forth, and so on, to the end of that sloppy and high-sounding paragraph in the annual announcement as a pre-requisite for matriculation in this advanced college? Was there any preliminary examination for any applicant to this college? And if so, was she, this "nigger" girl, not more ignorant at that time, at the beginning of her college life, just after the two medical women had found her in a kitchen in the city, than she could have been after three years of listening to the refined wisdom percolating through the papyrus of the several respected and very highly respectable body of men and one woman who constitute a medical faculty?

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AND what becomes of that hypocritical cry about advanced teaching, and advanced rules, and advanced theories, and advanced examinations, when its upholders permit two helpless women to continue to the last day, starving, and studying, and saving, and then destroys them, when it is no longer possible to seek redress for the malicious or cowardly conduct of the advanced faculty? Was this college so greatly in need of students that it was willing to pay five dollars a head for them, and no questions asked? Was it willing to receive any student to fill its dusty benches regardless of age, of fitness, or of previous condition of servitude?

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IN the absence of any power in the American Institute of Homeopathy to control the faculties in the "commercial" medical colleges

beyond what they may elect to do of their own sweet will, ought not the profession at large to be advised of the danger which menaces each student sent to any one such college, where this cut-throat policy may be invoked? Ought they not to rise and destroy such consociated tyranny and despotism? Ought they not to refuse to uphold or recognize such school as homeopathic or medical, in any sense? God knows it is hard enough for the average medical student to get through his three years of penal servitude, with the inquisitorial lash ready to be laid on his bare back at any moment, without having before him the constant dread and danger of being mercilessly, and without hope of redress, slaughtered at the last moment. Shall the sacred trust of teaching homeopathic medicine be used as a cloak for wreaking private vengeance upon any student who has the misfortune to be poor, or black, or who has dared to call his soul his own during the college term, or has not taken off his hat and curt'sied when the mushroom professors went by. It is a travesty upon justice; it is an outrage upon American civilization; it is a remnant of the rack and thumbscrew period; it is an infamous blot upon the fair escutcheon of homeopathy to permit an incorporated body of men and one woman, under the guise of medical professorships, to crush the life out of two helpless women, the one for being black, the other for standing champion of the black.

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IS there no redress for a "plucked" student?  
Is there no justice for a "nigger" medico?  
Is there no help for the widow's sons?

### Materia Medica Miscellany.

**Hydrastis** IN CHRONIC GASTRIC PAIN.—Dr. Bird of Penarth, in Monthly Homeopathic Review.—A woman, aged fifty-two, who had passed the climacteric, had suffered for some years with pain in pit of stomach after all food. Pain was most severe, extending through to back; at times everything taken was vomited, and there was marked cachexia. This condition was so severe and intractable that, although no actual tumor could be felt, it was believed that the



symptoms arose from cancerous stricture of the pylorus. It was therefore decided to try *hydrastis tinct.*, gtt. i, ter in die. This gave speedy relief, patient's general state improved, the cachexia and pain diminished. Discomfort was still experienced after food, so *hydrastine hydrochlorate 2x* was substituted. This also kept the pain in abeyance. For the past two years these remedies have been constantly resorted to and always give relief when the pain recurs, as it does occasionally, though in a mild form.

**Ferrum Phos.** IN LARYNGEAL CATARRH, reported by Dr. Black of Torquay, in *Monthly Hom. Review* (London), April, 1895.—On Wednesday, January 23, 1893, I was called to see Miss R. L., æt. about sixty. She is of spare habit of body and feeble vitality. Her hair is iron-gray; her eyes dark and luminous, but with a soft light in them; nose aquiline; manner bright and vivacious. Her type of constitution appears to be a compound of the nervous and bilious. She was in bed and complained of her throat, the feeling being "as if it were skinned," and the situation of this feeling from the larynx down to the supra-sternal fossa. For two weeks she has been struggling against a cold, which she thinks the sudden fall of temperature on Monday night brought to a climax. She has a slight cough; pulse 80, temp. 99.4. Gave *ferrum phos. 3x*, a three-grain powder in a tumbler of water, a dessertspoonful every half hour while awake. Next day pulse 68, temp. normal. Feels much better. A great deal of the soreness is gone from the throat, and the hot burning feeling also; she now complains of some rawness about the supra-sternal fossa. *Bryonia 200*, 12 drops in a tumblerful of water, a dessertspoonful every two hours. Next day better, and soon fully recovered.

**Graphites.**—The graphites patient is an overgrown *pulsatilla* subject, with a well-developed motive temperament, large bones, and high forehead, slower in movement, but just as mild as *pulsatilla*; apt to become obese and suffer from constipation and skin symptoms, especially chaps and fissures. *Pulsatilla* has aggravation from milk, while graphites has amelioration from warm milk. This is an important and practical distinction.—*Hom. Phys.*

**Heat FOR HYDROPHOBIA.**—Says Dr. B. Fincke of Brooklyn, in *Homeopathic Envoy*: Dr. Buisson of Paris, who had hydrophobia and despaired of his life, intended to make an end of it by suffocation in a hot vapor bath. When the degree of 167° was reached he was surprised to find himself well. After that he cured eighty cases of hydrophobia by the hot vapor bath.

Four workmen in Bremen tried to suffocate a man between feather beds, as there was no help. After they thought him dead they took him out and found him, to their surprise, in a profuse perspiration and well.

A case in Brooklyn was cured by putting the hydrophobic patient on a chair and wrapping him up in blankets. A spirit lamp was kept burning under the chair till a profuse perspiration broke out and the patient was saved.

**Moschus.**—Mrs. H. A. Nanson of Kennebunk, Me., says to the editor of *Homeopathic Envoy*: As I have not seen *moschus* spoken of, I venture to mention what a safe and happy effect it has on nervous people, especially on people coming before the public or children asked to sing or read for a public entertainment. We have tried it for the last year. Also, years ago, musk was used to cure hiccoughs. A doctor came to a friend of ours many miles and cured the poor old man when all the doctors about failed to relieve his suffering.

**Stramonium** IN URINARY INCONTINENCE.—Dr. Robert Boocock, in a private letter to the editor: I am reminded of a case which I was attending in England. The patient was a consumptive, and had spells of inability to hold his water. Occasionally it would go to the other extreme, and for an hour or such a matter he could not void a drop. He had been getting along very nicely, and was so overjoyed that he resolved to pay his workpeople himself; but the opening and shutting of the door as they came in and went out gave him a chill from which he never fully recovered—that is, he never again became thoroughly warm. He began to develop all kinds of mania; he was the Almighty Jehovah, and would do miracles. Later, he believed he was dead and in great distress, because one-half of his body was stinking and putrefying, and his spirit was outside talking to his dead body. Other manias showed them-

selves from time to time, all dependent upon the spasmodic condition of his urinary apparatus. Thirty years ago we did not have so many aids to a short cut in materia medica as we have now, but after some sleepless nights I came to the conclusion that stramonium was the remedy. And so it proved. He was freed of his terrible hallucinations, became absolutely rational, and passed to the other world from his tuberculosis as calmly as a little child falling to sleep.

**Glonoine** IN HEADACHE.—Professor Shannon, in *Denver Journ. of Hom.*, says: There are pains in the head, as if the brain were moving in waves; as if the brain were expanding itself; shocks in the brain, synchronous with the pulse, throbbing in the temples, in the vertex, in the occiput, or in the whole head; headache, with suffused red face; hemicrania; sees half light, half dark; head feels as if immensely large; headaches from exposure to sun's rays, or those which come on with the warm weather and last all summer, increasing and decreasing with the ascending and descending sun; great sensitiveness of the head to being covered.

### CARBUNCLE.

By E. LIPPINCOTT, M. D., Memphis, Tenn.

NO one has a right to speak of torment till after having had a full-fledged carbuncle. A jury of twelve men who had each had one would acquit a victim, no matter if he had killed his mother-in-law. One's very conscience, like Job's wife, tempts him to swear. To him there is no benevolent Providence; the prince of the power of pain has everything his own way. It is an insult to ask him how he feels. Nights are passed in sleeplessness and days in mortal agony. His mind forgets all goodness. He doubts everything. He hates the Psalms, though they mourn to him all manner of distresses. The only apostle that has grace in his sight is the one that had courage to hang himself. The editor of THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST evidently never had the delightful experience of a carbuncle or he would not have said, "Tarentula cubeus is perhaps the best remedy for true carbuncle." — AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST, February 1, 1895, page 54.

In substantiation of my experience, I quote from "Hughes' Manual of Therapeutics," 2d ed., part ii, page 369:

"Carbuncle is often nothing more than a large multiple boil, and requires treatment accordingly. Dr. Von Granvogl says that it may be dispersed by repeated doses of arnica internally; and similar success has been obtained with iodine, lime water, and camphor, locally applied. But when from the outset the inflammation is of a low type and accompanied with fever and prostration, special measures must be adopted. Both Jousset and Bähr recommend arsenicum to be given, and no better remedy could be chosen for the general symptoms; but they do not claim for it any modifying influence over the progress of the carbuncle itself. Jahr says that finding it (with several other remedies) inoperative toward forwarding the suppuration and dispersion of the phlegmon, he at last hit upon bryonia, which hastened the process of suppuration, sometimes reducing the period to five or six days, instead of two or three weeks. 'In two cases,' he writes, 'where I was called at the commencement, I was even enabled to effect the dispersion of the swelling.'

"The later medicinal treatment of carbuncle consists in giving silica to check excessive suppuration; with china or lachesis, if there is evidence of exhaustion or blood poisoning."

Having had several carbuncles to treat from time to time, the treatment being unsatisfactory from the fact of not being able to abort them, cure or relieve my patients as quickly as I felt should be done, I very naturally tried various remedies and suggestions of writers in our school, and at last, like Jahr, "hit upon bryonia" at his recommendation, and there found the *sine qua non* for the carbuncle.

Everyone, where the treatment was begun at once or within five or seven days from its appearance, was dispersed in a week instead of the usual two or three weeks.

A clergyman called me to treat him for a very large and painful carbuncle of two weeks' duration. In a week he was dismissed with the information that if another appeared I would cure it in a week. Within three weeks he presented for treatment for another that was just appearing. He was given bryonia, three drops every

two hours until he felt decided improvement, and then every three hours, and when it had nearly disappeared, to take the medicine three times a day. There was no trace of a carbuncle in seven days.

My office boy had been complaining of a very stiff sore neck for four or five days. Examination revealed a carbuncle. He was given medicine and instructions as above, and there was no trace of a carbuncle in six days.

The above treatment has been verified by me in a number of cases.

The treatment of whitlow has been a thorn in my flesh so far as medicinal results are concerned, hence I philosophized that if bryonia could disperse a carbuncle, why not a whitlow, and the first patient that applied received the same treatment as for carbuncle, and in five days there was no pain or swelling in the finger. While my experience with bryonia in whitlow has been limited to a few cases, yet it has so far cured every case, when the treatment was begun early, even to a patient who insisted on wearing a cut lemon on his finger while under treatment. I have not seen any medicinal aggravation from the use of the crude bryonia. I do not prescribe bryonia except in the above cases.

Now, Mr. Editor, if anything can give as good or better results in the above diseases I would be glad to know it. Pine for a case of carbuncle or whitlow, and try the bryonia as suggested.

### MEDICAL FADS.

By D. A. MAC LACHLAN, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.

FROM the very earliest times the treatment of disease has been thought to depend upon its causes. All the way along the history of medicine, persons have formulated general or individual theories of the causation of disease, and upon these theories have endeavored to find some specific treatment to cure disease as a whole, or to cure certain classes of disease. So far all such efforts have been in vain.

All will agree that for the *prevention* of disease, its cause must be avoided, and that it is, therefore, of the highest importance to know the exact cause of all diseases. After a disease has once become firmly fixed in the human system, the question is not so much what is the

cause, as what will overcome the effects of the disease.

Since the more or less general acceptance of the germ theory of the causation of infectious diseases, it has been the constant study of a large number of scientists, the world over, to find a way of destroying these germs after they have taken up their abode in the human body, or of neutralizing their effects. Among the earliest we had Pasteurism, which for a time monopolized all discussion, both among the profession and the laity, but its star soon waned, and to-day it is practically limited to France, and is very much limited, even there. The hydrophobia produced by Pasteur in his laboratory during a few years, probably exceeded that produced by rabid animals during centuries.

Then came the famous Bergeron treatment for consumption. This consisted of the injection of carbonic acid gas, and sulphureted hydrogen gas into the rectum. The theory was, in this way a large quantity of sulphur could be introduced through the veins into the lungs, sufficient to kill the tubercle bacilli. The enemy being driven out or destroyed, it was argued the patient could be quickly restored to health. The most wonderful cures were published by experimenters, and everybody indulged, not only the hope, but the belief that tuberculosis had at last met its Waterloo. I have letters in my possession to-day, one from a prominent homeopath in Detroit, which apparently made the wonderful accounts of cures by this treatment absolutely incontrovertible. But where is Bergeron's treatment to-day? Echo answers, Where?

Not long after this came Brown-Sequard's wonderful "Elixir of Life" (the juice of a ram's testicle), which was to rejuvenate all the old worn-out roués. This had a still briefer run of popular favor, and it, too, has "gone where the woodbine twineth." Sad, sad! For, like the poor, the baldheads we "have always with us," and the front rows of the theaters, and the club-house smoking room, will still present the old familiar figures of these superannuated Lotharios.

About this time also came a revival of mesmerism or magnetism, which received the name of hypnotism. This was also in France. Two



great schools, one in Paris, under Charcot, and the other at Nancy, under Liebault, were devoted to its study and development. These two great scientists and their assistants succeeded in attracting the attention of the whole world to their experiments. I remember that while I was in Paris, in 1889, an International Congress of Hypnotists assembled there, and a great deal was said about it in medical journals, as well as in the public press. Some strange psychological feats were performed at these schools of hypnotism, but nothing substantial was accomplished.

Then came Koch's tuberculin. There could be no doubt about this. Professor Koch was one of the great bacteriologists of the German government. He was paid an ample salary to do nothing but experiment in this direction; the lymph was prepared in the government laboratories and sold at cost; the small amounts received for it went into the government treasury to continue the good work. Koch realized nothing from it. He must, therefore, be entirely disinterested, honest, and reliable. It was announced, long before it was given to the public, that Koch was experimenting upon the human subject, and would not permit it to go out until it was perfect, and that when he did send it forth on its mission of healing the nations, his indisputable and infallible indorsement would go with it, and, in addition, the guarantee of the German government, with the corroboration of its other paid scientists. How could it fail? When it was at last given to the profession, the medical world, together with a large share of ordinary mortals, went wild over it. It took many hundreds of lives to convince them that there was danger in it, and thousands upon thousands of failures to prove its utter futility; but the conviction was soon reached, and to-day, where, oh, where, is Koch's lymph?

I will tell you. The talk about its being made under the control and auspices of the German government, being sold without profit, money going into hands of government, etc., was a fake. The lymph really was prepared from the first in Koch's private laboratory on Lüneburger Strasse, in Berlin, and was sold at an enormous profit (price two dollars per ccm. here),

which lined the pockets of himself and the two or three other doctors associated with him and owning and operating the laboratory. The laboratory was transferred later on to Höchst-am-Main, where Dr. Libbertz, Koch's Berlin associate, still has charge. This rests upon the authority of Dr. Klebs (another of Koch's philanthropic associates), who is now in this country, manufacturing, what is called *anti-phthisin*. Let us see what this is.

Koch's tuberculin contained certain alkaloids (ptomaines), toxins or toxalbumins, and so-called albumin. It is claimed that the alkaloids caused the depressing and injurious effects upon the heart; the toxalbumins caused the fever, malaise, and inflammatory effects; while the so-called albumin was free from any ill effects whatever. This last substance is the so-called anti-phthisin. It is said by its advocates to be the germicidal part of tuberculin; that it is obtained from the culture fluid from which the germs are previously filtered out; and that it is therefore a secretion and excretion product of the germ.

And now as to the therapeutic virtues claimed for it. We are told that, since it is a specific germicide, we cannot expect it to control conditions resulting from associated pus-producing germs; nor can we expect to remove with it the symptoms and degenerative processes indirectly due to them, or to the tubercle bacillus. "It must, therefore, not be expected to control septic processes, fatty or amyloid degeneration, nor reach the tubercle bacillus in dead tissues or localities not accessible to the circulation or to local applications."

The results claimed for it are: lessened fever, cough, and expectoration, night sweats, physical signs, and bacilli; improved appetite and nutrition, strength, breathing, and sleep. All this in the *early* stages of the disease, when, it is said, several patients have been cured. Advanced cases have been "improved." It is admitted that it is useful only in the early stage of tuberculosis, and has no effect on complications, or on the bacilli outside the reach of the circulation; that it excites aching, malaise, fever, and congestion of tubercular areas, "if used in too large doses, by causing too rapid destruction of bacilli and absorption of their products." It is unnecessary to give you my estimate of the promis-

ing (?) remedy. I have no doubt it will accomplish fully as much good as the original Koch's lymph—possibly less harm.

I cannot take time to do more than refer briefly to the "Hammond Animal Extracts." They are called cerebrine, medulline, cardine, testine, ovarine, and thyroidine, according to the anatomical parts from which the poison is derived. Here is the reported formula for the preparation of cardine—the others are similar: 1000 gm. finely minced fresh heart of ox, washed in a saturated solution of acid boracic, is submitted to action of a menstruum consisting of 1200 gm. of glycerin, 1000 gm. sat. sol. boric acid at 60° F., and 800 gm. alcohol. The mixture is made in a porcelain or glass jar with tight cover. Every day for one year the mixture is stirred and the heart substance subjected to strong pressure with a boxwood masher. At the end of a year the supernatant liquid is poured into a porous stone filter and allowed to percolate through. The remaining heart substance is squeezed in a metallic press and the resultant juice also poured into the filter. Five gtts. is the dose.

Results claimed are: pulse is fuller, stronger, more frequent; urine increased from 10 to 18  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; red blood corpuscles increased. Cures all sorts of heart disease, and, taken with cerebrine, practically annihilates the effects of old age. The author insists that cardine is the peculiar constituent of the heart, and injected into the blood goes directly to feed the heart. In the same way cerebrine goes to the brain, and cures all brain and nervous diseases—testine (juice of ram's testicle) to the sexual organs and cures impotence, and sexual disorders of all sorts. Effects of cerebrine are: quick, full pulse, flushed face, headache, exhilaration, increased urine, greater strength and endurance, increased appetite and digestion, and clear vision, presbyopia even disappearing for a time. Ye gods! who wouldn't be "exhilarated," and see double, after 5 or 10 drops of this essence, 365 days old, had been poked into his blood and sent whirling through his anatomy to seek out its affinity.

We must not forget either that this product of the dead-house goes into the blood—Hammond tells us that he put 20 drops of rattlesnake

poison on a dog's tongue *without effect*—enough, he says, to kill 50 men, *if put into blood*.

We cannot stop to speak of the various *antipyretics* so-called. Their name is becoming "legion," and undoubtedly great harm has resulted from their *indiscriminate* use. That they do reduce temperature there is no question, but the manner in which they do it is open to very grave objections. Fever is no longer, as in olden times, considered a disease—it is merely a symptom, an expression of the effort made by the organism to rid itself of disease. Lowering of vitality and depression of the nervous system and the heart can hardly aid a patient ultimately in resisting the onslaught of disease. These substances, too, are seeing their palmiest days, to say the least. The *British Medical Journal* of December 22, 1894, contains an editorial in which the many "drawbacks" of acetanilide and phenacetine are discussed with the usual charming frankness of our old-school friends—the risks they take and the questionable results obtained from the administration of this class of drugs incline the intelligent and practical homeopath to stick the more closely to the safe, quick, and sure remedies of his own well-tried pharmacopœia. If our old-school friends knew the safety and reliability of our drugs, administered according to the law of similars, in cases in which they use antipyretics, we would soon hear the last of antipyrine, etc.

The thing of greatest interest, however, is the new doctrine of serum-therapy, as it is called. If we accept the bacteric theory of disease, we can scarcely avoid entertaining the belief that the so-called antitoxins have come to stay. But we all ask ourselves the question at once, Are we sure that germs are the cause of all disease? In the light of the most advanced bacteriological investigations it seems to be substantiated that certain germs are *associated with* certain diseases. Whether the germs themselves are poisonous directly, or whether it is the toxic alkaloids which they produce that poison the organism and excite disease is yet a mooted question.

The antitoxin of diphtheria has far outstripped the fame of Koch's lymph. The latter seems merely to have paved the way for the welcome which the public mind has given this last candidate for therapeutic fame. We have it on what

appears to be trustworthy authority that, in hospitals where the mortality has never been lower than 50 per cent. from (true) diphtheria, it has been decreased to 20 per cent. under the use of antitoxin. In all the European countries the wonderful claims made for it seem to have been generally accepted. Paris furnished a large quota of the statistics, and several hundreds of cases were reported in a hospital there with a mortality of about 15 per cent. In our own country, the New York Board of Health has gone into its investigation and production. Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis, and even Detroit have manufactories of it. So it appears to be well rooted here, and we will all have better opportunities for personal observation as time goes on. Report comes, however, from Montreal, where a trial of the treatment has been made under government auspices, that it is a failure, and has been abandoned for the older methods. Whether this is the forerunner of similar reports is hard to say, but it may be.

There are so many chances for mistake that we are obliged to accept statistics *cum grano salis*. Every case in which the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus is found is called diphtheria, while it is well known that a "benign bacillus" of this class is frequently found. The most recent authorities also claim that a form of diphtheria exists having the same clinical features as true diphtheria, but due to an entirely different germ—this is called "pseudo-diphtheria." Formerly patients were not sent to the public hospitals until a positive diagnosis could be made. Now they are sent as soon as it is suspected. The result is that a large per cent. of cases are not diphtheria at all, but are some other inflammatory affections of the throat. These and many other doubtful considerations admonish us to not rely too much upon recent statistics. Indeed, they are disputed nowhere so much as "at home"—in Paris and Berlin. As nearly as can be learned, however, the statistics claimed are not more favorable than under the ordinary homeopathic treatment.

Every few days we read of a patient having died in a few minutes following an injection of the serum, and the old-school journals already contain numerous articles which endeavor to explain this. Any animal serum injected into

human tissue causes clot, and this may explain it, but whatever it is, that death lurks in the little serum tube is certain.

The doctrine of immunity is a very old one, and yet practically nothing is known of how it is brought about. That persons are not liable to have certain infectious diseases a second time is well known. The immunity granted in this way is lifelong, while that granted artificially—as by vaccination, for instance—"runs out" after a time.

Diphtheria is one of the infectious diseases that does not confer immunity. Injections of diphtheria antitoxin, it is said, make the subject immune for a time, but it soon disappears. Immunity can hardly be supposed to exist because of antitoxin in the blood. Persons we know are born immune from various infectious diseases, and will not contract the disorder, however much or frequently they may be exposed to it. It is not to be supposed that these persons have a large amount of antitoxin in their blood—at any rate, the blood of such persons injected into other persons gives no immunity. It is more likely that these persons, naturally immune—develop *resistance* rapidly in the presence of the disease poison.

The question arises, too, What does the serum contain? The horse is injected with culture toxin (?), which contains the products of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus (the bacilli are filtered out). This is a poison, no doubt, but is it the poison of diphtheria? Moreover, does it produce true diphtheria in the horse? It causes a mild septicæmia, but that this is genuine diphtheria is not so certain. The animal gradually recovers from this reaction, and is supposed to develop an antitoxin in his blood meantime. He is bled, the blood allowed to coagulate, and the serum siphoned out. This serum injected into the blood of a patient having diphtheria is said to antidote the diphtheritic poison and cure the patient. Statistics appear to prove that it does cure in many instances. What is in this serum? What is it that cures, and how is it done?

Some say it is *isopathy*. That does not seem likely, because this is *not the diphtheritic poison*, and will not produce diphtheria in the human subject. It is not the application of a disease



poison for the cure of disease. It is certainly as near to it as homeopathy is, which our allopathic friends assert is "the hair of a dog for the cure of his bite." As nearly as can be determined, injection of Koch's lymph was real isopathy, but this antitoxin treatment is not. It is a *similar* to the disease poison to cure the disease diphtheria.

Is it homeopathic? The homeopathic remedy, the drug which produces effects similar to those produced by the disease poison, also cures the patient, as we all have experienced or observed. The accepted theory is that the homeopathic drug stimulates the vital power of resistance, the *vis medicatrix nature*, so that the disease is overcome. How does it do this? Does it stimulate the vital processes to produce the so-called antitoxin—a substance which antidotes the disease poison? Perhaps so; we cannot tell; but the fact remains that it cures.

What the serum termed diphtheria antitoxin really is or contains we do not know. Whatever it is, it probably acts to stimulate highly the vital processes in the organism to rapid and intense resistance to the disease poison, just as does the drug which is the simillimum to the disease effects. This, I think, is a fair presumption.

I know an objector will say that *large* amounts of serum are injected, while the homeopathic drug is given in small amounts. He must first be sure that the serum contains an actual antidote that depends on amount of serum, etc., before he refutes the theory of homeopathicity. Some drugs, also, must be given in large amounts.

At any rate "regulars" are come to be as "irregular" as any whom they have so long excluded from fraternal recognition. In fact, they seem likely "to go us one better," for it is logical to conclude that if the "serum" of diphtheria will cure the disease, the "serum" of other disease poisons must cure the respective diseases. Indeed they are following out these very directions, and trying to cure smallpox and other infectious diseases in the same way. They are thus bound to become advocates of "an exclusive dogma," that horrible bugbear that has consigned us to social and professional ostracism during the past century. Is it possible,

that these gentlemen, in worshiping an unknown god, are really worshiping homeopathy? "This that ye ignorantly worship we preach unto you." It is just possible that the worthy president of the American Medical Association and others of his ilk will yet come to see in this serum-therapy, the same red flag that has caused them to thole and paw the earth with rage for lo! these many years.

Indeed, it is barely possible that the whole bacteriological craze, which it is not safe to speak of nowadays without uncovering, may one day rank among the extinct theories of the earth. If it survives, it will be of use only in the science of *prevention*. *Similia similibus curantur* will still remain, as now, the only law of cure, and homeopathy the only *system* of medicine.

#### VAN DENBURG'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAHNEMANN was one of the most progressive men of his time. Did he live to-day, he would be a progressive. "Your fathers killed the prophets and ye build their tombs," was spoken to the ultra-conservatives. Some men, at the cost of their lives or of their reputations, advance new ideas, and these, after a struggle, gain a foothold.

Then the same conservative spirit that persecuted in the father, in the son rears monuments to the martyrs and proclaims their virtues beyond the possibility of improvement.

Still, the trite saying that the world moves holds good.

The world has moved in many respects in regard to homeopathic medicines during the last fifty years; in other respects it is at a standstill. The same awkward arrangement of symptoms holds good for most works on materia medica; the same chopping up of phenomena and distribution of disjecta membra. And all because a prophet, according to the light of his time and to suit the conditions of his time, so ordained. Were he alive now, he would be the last man in the world to defend it.

The new materia medica proposed by Dr. Van Denburg, of which the "sample fasciculi" are now in print, is not on the old lines.

Two forms or methods of presentation are proposed. The one, the "Condensed Form,"

which is placed first in order, is for rapid consultation and active prescribing. In this are given: (a) A list of the characteristic symptoms, or "Key Notes." (b) Under another heading, "Characteristic Action," are brought together the peculiar effects upon each of the physiological systems and tissues. (c) A third division of the "Condensed Form" consists of all the symptoms known to the drug, condensed as much as may be, and each followed by the authority or authorities that give it standing and validity. In many cases these symptoms are preceded by differential marks to denote their relative value.

The figures that follow refer to the provers or toxic cases manifesting these symptoms, while the majority of symptoms have a "suggestive list" of cognate drugs.

In the "Full Form," which follows, making a second part to the volume, the connection of the symptoms is made manifest.

Here are given the sex, age, and condition of the provers or toxic cases, when these are known; the preparation, dose, repetition, and the time the drug was continued; the associated symptoms, and the related symptoms from other authors.

This "Full Form" shows the comprehensive plan of the work, which aims at no less than giving all the symptoms known to standard works.

The "Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis" is made the main text. Hahnemann, Allen's "Encyclopedia," Hering's "Medical Guiding Symptoms," and Hale's "New Remedies," form the footnotes. This is out of no disparagement to the latter, but that the *known pathogenetic symptoms* may be kept clear from the *mixed*, clinical and pathogenetic.

All the symptoms given in the footnotes are accompanied by a symbol or abbreviation to show their origin; and these abbreviations are explained at the foot of every page.

The arrangement is under physiological systems, numbered in regular order, the sections of both forms exactly corresponding in numbers, so that one may turn from one "form" to the other without confusion or waste of time.

The work is thoroughly comprehensive. This may possibly be an objection in some minds, but we can assure our readers there is nothing useless about it.

In our next issue we shall take occasion to review some of its features more specifically.

#### AS TO ANTITOXIN.

OUR good friend and brother physician of St. Louis, Dr. T. Griswold Comstock, is not a believer in antitoxin. In a paper in the *Medical Brief*, he reviews several of the later fads, beginning with the Bergeron gas bag and ending with antitoxin. He puts them on the same level and prophesies the utter extinction of the latest as of the earliest fad.

Which, by the bye, reminds us that a few days since (March 30), some physician in New York City sent to a pharmacy for antitoxin, which was brought to him by the father of the patient; that it was sealed and double-sealed and sealed over again, to prevent the introduction into it of microbes and other varmints while en route from its laboratory, somewhere in Germany, to New York; that when this precious fluid was injected into the young lady patient, she became uneasy and in a little while, despite of all efforts, died a most horrible death. Nobody to blame. Not guilty, but don't do it again. As they say in England: "It was death by misadventure." The theory of antitoxin is all right, of course it is; but this particular graft was in some way subjected to a poison in its bottling; hence, these tears. And so the humbugged world wags on. Think for a moment, ye unregular doctors, if a homeopath had dared suggest the antitoxin treatment! Ye gods and little fishes!

—I have rarely written fully a lecture of this sort, feeling that an extemporaneous delivery serves to give a vitality to the subject which leaves a more permanent impression on the mind of the student; a few notes only, to prevent the lecturer from straying too far afield, are all that are needed.—*Allen*.

—The student of materia medica becomes confused by a large number of symptoms; he must be given a few positive facts concerning the drug, so illustrated and vivified that a lasting impression results. After he has experience with symptomatology it is different; *then* a comparative discussion is interesting and may become instructive.—*Allen*.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



HENRY SNOW, M. D.,  
Cincinnati, O.

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Pulte  
Medical College.

### Globules.

—In response to numerous requests from physicians elsewhere, Dr. A. Leight Monroe, Dean of the Southwestern Homeopathic College, Louisville, is to give a special course on materia medica for advanced students and practitioners.

—ALCOHOLIC EXCESS.—N. H. Pierce, M. D., says: I have used *celerina* in a case of extreme nervous debility, bordering on delirium tremens, through alcoholic excess, and it not only quieted the nervous excitement, but seems to have acted as an antidote to alcoholism, so that the patient, a young man, son of a widow, whose chief fault seems to have been a periodical craving for drink, has remained sober and industrious for many weeks. He was seldom sober more than a week at a time previous to this.

—Dr. John L. Moffat has been using, ever since its introduction, Maltine with Coca wine, and finds it an especially valuable preparation

for occasions of unusual tax upon the patient's strength. He has also found it a safe adjuvant in endeavoring to break up the alcohol, morphine, and tobacco habits.

—The American Institute session is approaching. Dr. Porter, the genial and indefatigable general secretary, is already in the field with his notifications to the section chairmen and individual members reminding them of their duties and urging expedition. A beautiful programme—from an artistic point of view—is in preparation.

—Having his vermiform appendix removed has been rather a good thing for Oscar Tully of Yardville, N. J., for the obstruction was found to be a large pearl, which he must have swallowed in an oyster, and for which he has refused two hundred dollars.

—The H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 3, opened for inspection their bacteriological laboratory, where diphtheria antitoxic serum and allied products are being prepared. A large number of physicians availed themselves of the opportunity to investigate the process of manufacture.

—The Southern Homeopathic Medical College of Baltimore has issued a beautiful souvenir of its commencement exercises, which took place upon April 10, 1895—Hahnemann's birthday anniversary. The souvenir programme was done in steel plate, with an elaborate embossed title line in gold. The graduating class were the following: Mary Alice Brosius, M. D.; Louis A. Burck; Barrett C. Catlin; Julia V. Downes; Milton Alva Fair; Amelia V. Flentje; Silas Clinton Frederick, M. D.; Samuel S. Houlton; John Paul Jackson; A. Frank Markland; William F. Reilly; David M. Stultz; Alfred H. Taylor; J. Ward Wissner.

Dr. Barrett C. Catlin was our correspondent during the past session, and his excellent reports from this college were thoroughly appreciated by the many readers of this journal. We wish him a most prosperous practice, long life, and good health.

—Some little while ago we had occasion to refer to a squabble in the Kansas City Medical College, in which one of the professors gave as his reasons to the daily press for resigning, that the college was giving too much attention to



mongrel practices—was not pure enough for him; hence his resignation. Recently a theater programme was sent us containing the name of this wonderfully pure professor, in partnership with somebody else, advertising some no cure no pay fake. When a man apostatizes he usually goes to the extreme length of his rope. If this is his idea of professional bearing and conduct, then the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College may be forgiven even if it did all the horrible things he at one time laid at its doors.

—FREE OF CHARGES.—The therapeutical applications of Peroxide of Hydrogen (medicinal), Glycozone, and Hydrozone, by Charles Marchand, Chemist. Ninth edition.

This book of 200 pages, which contains all information on the subject, with reprints of elaborate articles by leading contributors to Medical Literature, will be mailed to doctors mentioning this publication. Address Charles Marchand, 28 Prince Street, New York.

—The Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute is out with a notification to the various chairmen cautioning the members to prepare for the annual meeting, to take place in May. The Materia Medica Bureau alone has twenty-eight names, and other bureaus in proportion. Either this society expects to hold a week's session or else some of these twenty-eight papers will be dumped into the convenient wastebasket marked "read by title." When will this abuse of privilege cease?

—The Hotel Aquidneck at Newport should not be forgotten in arranging for your board and keep while in attendance upon the American Institute of Homeopathy. You must bear in mind that this is a watering place, and hotels and other accommodations are not so plentiful as in Chicago and Denver. Send *to-day* a postal card to the proprietor, Mr. T. J. O'Neill, and have a choice of some very excellent rooms. If you wait until you arrive at Newport, you will find yourself obliged to put up with inferior accommodations away from the place of meeting.

—*Lippincott's* seems to have found a rival at last for Captain King's stories. The last story, "Alain of Halfdene," by Anna Robeson Brown, is as exciting and interesting from first to last page as almost any one of King's favorite short novels. The shorter stories of this April

number are among the choicest of English prose compositions. The titles of these alone will serve to show the unique nature of their contents, as, for instance: "At the Hop Pole Inn," "Bucolic Journalism of the West," "The House With the Paint Wore Off," "The Womanliness of Literary Women," "The Defendant Speaks," is a delightful little bit of domestic writing.

—In the treatment of cancer think of the following remedies, using the one called for by the indications: Arsenicum, conium, hydrastis, phytolacca, nitric acid, and carbolic acid.

—The transactions of the American Institute of Homeopathy for the year 1894 (the Denver session) have at last appeared upon our table. There is nothing unusual to be said about the work. It is up to its usual standard of excellence, being a little larger in bulk than former volumes, but on examination it proves that the bulk is occasioned by the retention of many papers—especially as in materia medica—that are especially valuable. In the materia medica section the arrangement of the chairman was followed out, though what has become of the full papers no one seems to know. Frequent correspondence with the ex-secretary fails to elicit any answer. These papers, of which the extracts only were used in the chairman's programme, ought to have been published in full in the journals, but pursuant to the directions of the general secretary they were forwarded to him, and are by him held, probably to fill up some more archives with dusty papers. Now it is too late to publish these papers. It is some satisfaction to know that our present secretary will not decline to answer communications.

—When will Cleveland, O., drop its rancorous policy of dividing itself into two little half-fledged college societies, and unite in one real, live, thorough, and general homeopathic society, whose aim shall be the greatest good to the profession of homeopathic medicine in Cleveland and State, and the downing of all other petty interests from whatever source emanating? Is there no one in Cleveland large enough, broad-gauge enough, to rise above college politics and become the new Moses of homeopathy there?

—SYNCOPE FROM CHLOROFORM UNNECESSARY.—Dr. C. S. Webster of White City, Kan., says in the *Journal of Mat. Medica.* . . . To

every seven ounces of chloroform I add one ounce of nitrate of amyl, and under its influence I have seen the weak and anæmic sleep like a child, with flushed face and strong and regular pulse, and awake from a peaceful sleep, followed by no nausea, as is apt to be the case when chloroform alone is given. . . I have administered it to consumptives, anæmics, patients having chorea and heart trouble, and I have never yet had a case of syncope from the administration of chloroform.

—Dr. H. W. Westover, of St. Joseph, Mo., the silver-haired, as well as silver-tongued, orator of Missouri, has a very life-like portrait in the February number of the *St. Louis Journal of Homeopathy*.

—One western physician and teacher advertises: "Diseases of females a specialty." And yet this party so advertising makes pretense to considerable culture and gallantry.

—The next annual session of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association will convene at St. Louis, Mo., in November, 1895.

—When will the medical professors take heart and deliver their own faculty address, and not call in one or more clergymen to talk and read for them? When will the prize-giving in medical colleges be laid on the shelf? Not so long, apparently, as some one "public spirited" but non-advertising physician will volunteer to have a twenty-dollar gold piece flattened, polished, and suitably engraved with his own and the fortunate recipient's name. We know of one gold medal bestowed upon a contestant, which the giver would gladly have returned to him, and no questions asked. Stop this treating of a mature man as if he was still an immature child at the grammar school, needing to be constantly admonished on the one hand not to put beans in his nose, and, on the other, incited to do extra service to get the glittering bauble.

—FEEDING THROUGH THE NOSE.—In 1878, Dr. N. Emmons Paine, then a member of the staff of the Middletown State Hospital for the Insane, solved the problem of feeding patients who, through various delusions or forms of paralysis, refused or were unable to swallow food of any kind; the method he resorted to being that of inserting a piece of soft rubber tube of sufficient length (a long catheter being used at first)

through the nares into the stomach, and then, by means of a Davidson's syringe, injecting a suitable quantity of concentrated nutritious fluid. This method has been employed ever since in that institution for supporting all cases in which feeding by the mouth is found impracticable, and become generally used in other institutions.

—ONE MORE USE FOR KALI PERMAN.—A solution of potassium permanganate, six grains to the ounce, applied to the affected part, will ease the pain in a few moments and abate the swelling in a few hours.

—ACCOUCHEUR'S EMERGENCY MANUAL by W. A. Yingling, M. D., Ph. D., and published by Boericke & Tafel, 1895, is a pretty, little, "vest-pocket" edition of materia medica as it may be specially applicable to obstetric practice. Each remedy is sub-divided into Labor, Abortion, Hemorrhage, Retained Placenta, After Pains, Generalities, and sometimes an additional and very practical division called "Baby." A clear-cut repertory is appended. Flexible cover, gilt edges and good print, valued at several dollars, but sold for \$1.25, and worth every penny of it. Its only fault, in our American estimation, is its title. How many rushing, busy, practical physicians, who are not professors in medical colleges, can pronounce that first word correctly, and at sight?

—EXPERIENCE OF A MEDICAL JOURNALIST WITH NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—I take this occasion to write you in grateful recognition of what your petroleum emulsion has done for me. Noting your advertisement in the *Medical Century*, I called our editor's attention to it, as being possibly beneficial in my own case of nervous exhaustion and general tissue debility. Dr. Fisher indorsed the emulsion so heartily that I have since been using it as a daily diet, and find the effect most invigorating and soothing.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. E. YOUNG, *Mgr.*

#### The American Homeopathist, *Issued Twice a Month.*

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A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., Publishers,  
New York.

# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

## A VOICE FROM THE WILDERNESS.

"[GRASSHOPPERTOWN,] KAN., Jan. 12, 1895.

"*Editor of the Homeopathic Physician:*

"I wish to enter my earnest protest against the publication, in *The Homeopathic Physician*, of lengthy eulogiums [*sic*] on such doctors as J. P. Dake. It is as well-known to the editor of said journal as to hundreds of homeopathic physicians that Dr. Dake was an avowed heretic in homeopathy, a traitor to Hahnemannian methods, and a perversionist of our materia medica, as *The Homeopathic Physician* has often declared and set forth. No one could object to a simple obituary notice, but when it comes to six or eight pages of fulsome adulation of an arch traitor and a perversionist of those principles that we hold dearer than life, it is time to call a halt. Very sincerely,

"[A Blunder-Buss, M. D.]"

That isn't exactly the name he signed, nor is it the exact spot in Kansas from which he winged his thoughts that breathe and words that burn, etc. But they will answer for our purpose, as we have no wish to gratify his desire for publicity. An ass is better left alone, to kick and bray to his heart's content, in the sacred enclosure of his own barnyard, and upon his own dunghill, and not exploited.

But we have taken up this subject, because this exponent of pure "Hahnemannism" in a village of 1861 souls, is firing some of his shot across our bows. We, also, are guilty of having given a number of pages to the eulogy of Dr. Jabez P. Dake, and Dr. Blunder-Buss—that not being his real name—must have known in advance of his sending, that his malicious screed would be noticed in other journals than of our brother, *The Homeopathic Physician*.

What can be said of a doctor, apparently in practice for two generations, who will bewray himself by slandering the dead—who will rake over the garbage of the past, foul and reeking with filth and corruption, in the hope to find that which will content his ghoulish glee, and perhaps sully the name of the dead? What can be the motive for so dastardly an attack upon the fame of one who stood as pure in the light of Heaven as any man who bore the comely graces of honesty, modesty, and uprightness? There lives not man or woman who can or will raise his voice against one act of Jabez P. Dake's—except this muncher of thistles, and fouler of dead men's bones. With one consent, every homeopathic journal of the land, aye of the world, did honor to this pure-minded, even-handed, God-fearing man and brother. His life was one of sterling virtue and value. Not ostentatious, not overbearing, not forward, nor oppressive, not unapproachable, Jabez P. Dake swayed his audiences, as he did his intimates, whether in his private relation or in the larger forums, by his sweetness and purity of mind and heart. Not one harsh word could fall upon his bier. Not one tear, because of a single untoward act of this man. He was the very embodiment of refinement and gentility. The city of Nashville, where he last abode, and where the messenger of eternity overtook him, honored this man above all others. Its Chamber of Commerce, its prominent clubs, its medical fraternities, its civic societies, its churches, its wealthy people, its poor people, its lovers of art, of history, of progress, of American citizenship—all mourned his untimely taking off.

And yet one sectarian, in a village in a distant part of this land, dares set his single voice against this unanimous tribute of people and press.



Why? Ostensibly because Jabez P. Dake did not believe as does this l'arned Kansan, concerning the application of some of the minor essentials of homeopathy—nay, let us be exactly truthful—not homeopathy, but of that rank and noisome weed ycleped, forsooth, “Hahnemannism.” All the more honor to Dake for so differing. If we, in our individual capacity, should awake some morning and find ourself a member of this same infinitesimal sect, fellowshipped by this iconoclastic party in the West, we would instantly sever the bonds and go elsewhere. A sect that will harbor and encourage a man who has no respect even for the dead is not a fit society for decent men to belong to. Jabez P. Dake exercised the God-given right of thinking for himself; and having thought out something of value, he forthwith tendered it to the world. That was Jabez P. Dake. He was eager to benefit his fellowman. He never refused aid to his brother physician. He did not hide his light in an obscure village and sally forth, as did the robber barons of old, only to fall upon and pillage, and slay the unfortunate and helpless. He was never a traducer of the dead. Do we regard a man the less, because he thinks differently from us? Do we not, every honest and self-respecting man and woman of us, esteem and regard that man the more, because he does have an opinion and will stand up for it?

Behold the noble example of Henry Watter-son, the typical southern gentleman, and editor of Louisville, appearing before a Chicago audience and eulogizing Abraham Lincoln! Mark the many notable instances in the political arena of our own time, where, in the heat of battle, whether upon the blood-stained field, or in the forum, blows were dealt and words were spoken, that have shattered homes and fortunes, and sacrificed countless human lives. Yet, as the mantle of posterity falls upon these scenes, the minor incidents thereof become blurred, and only the grand total stands before future generations, inviting their respect and encouraging their emulation. Jabez P. Dake fought every attempt made upon the unity and sovereignty of the American Institute of Homeopathy, by certain innovators of the homeopathic doctrine. There lives not a man to-day, who, placed in the

same attitude, and working by the same light, would not have done likewise. Jabez P. Dake's love for the Institute was such that he fought every aggression upon its entirety and harmony. “An arch traitor and perversionist!” The delectable Kansas party will not, for the reputation of him, dare appear before any gathering of homeopaths and make such statement. He would be promptly silenced by the gavel and peremptorily required to apologize. Jabez P. Dake, to the hour of his death, was never at rest in his warfare against the enemies of homeopathy. Let this leech from Grasshoppertown mention a public work done in the interest of homeopathy within the last thirty years, in which Jabez P. Dake was not a prominent factor. Mind, this means HOMEOPATHY, not any little split-off branch calling itself any name it chooses, and assuming that within its loins rest all the truth and all the prophets of homeopathy, and that its members are the only and very elect. It was men like Jabez P. Dake that made it possible for the Kansan to practice in Kansas or anywhere else. The history of the last fifty years would be noticeably incomplete, indeed, absolutely false, if Jabez P. Dake's name had been left out. But it has not been left out. His name and works will grow in grandeur and beauty as the newer generation recognizes and appreciates the labors done for it, in a truly homeopathic way, by this great and honest-hearted man, while this other party in the lion's skin will be forgotten the week of his taking off.

We, individually and editorially, did not always agree with Jabez P. Dake. We believed our opinions as good as his; we frequently told and wrote him to that effect. We fought him many a time to the best of our ability; but we loved him just the same, because of his opinions, because of his fidelity to the grand and general cause of homeopathy, because of his staunch defense of every measure that was homeopathic, because he took up the sword for homeopathy against its enemies within and without its camp. He traveled out of his way, out of his private practice, out of his State, to appear before learned bodies, before legislators, before governors—for what? He an arch traitor to

homeopathy, a perversionist of truth—Jabez P. Dake! Who dares so allege? One man in a Western city, an individual who thinks so much of his Hahnemannian therapeutics that he is not member to-day, either of the American Institute of Homeopathy, of the I. H. A., nor of the later organization, the Society of Hahnemannians. He may be a member of his State society, but we misdoubt that. Doctors of this class do not usually belong to anything. Polk's directory has him graduated in 1855, yet his name is as unfamiliar as if he had been turned loose but yesterday. He will not receive any eight or more pages of "eulogiums" for his work among his 1861 inhabitants. No! Jabez P. Dake is entitled to every line and every paragraph and every page of eulogy that has been contributed by a truly grateful profession to his memory. He is entitled to every kind word that has been spoken of him and for him since his going over to the welcoming arms of the great homeopathic masters. He is entitled to every tear that was shed, because of his loss to the community in which he lived and labored. He is entitled to every word of praise that his many brethren, in all the many societies, professional and civic, in which he was affiliated, have given him, and will continue to give his memory as time goes by and the rancor of personal opinions and personal beliefs softens, before the impartial eye of history, and leaves only the good which this man did for homeopathy and the American Institute of Homeopathy, standing out boldly and indelibly. Jabez P. Dake was not a traitor in any sense. He fought a lie wherever he met it. But he did not fight in ambush, nor wait until the chief actor in the fight lay silent and cold in death, defenseless except as his friends might rally to his rescue.

And while it may seem to him for a time, to this occupant of a village practice, that it is better to be a live jackass than a dead lion, yet, not all the venom which he can utter, as the spokesman of any special sect or belief, or as the emanations of any alleged, warped, and twisted, dried-up two-by-four brain, can tarnish or dull the splendor which envelops the name and fame of our personal friend and brother physician, and lover of his fellowman, JABEZ P. DAKE.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



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### Materia Medica—Miscellany.

**Lachesis** IN SCIATICA AND JAUNDICE.—Dr. Bird of Penarth reports the following interesting case in the London Monthly Homeopathic Review. A strong, healthy laborer, aged thirty-five, had been working some months during the summer in sewers, when he was seized with severe double sciatica. He could walk well, except during the paroxysms of pain, which occurred every fifteen or twenty minutes, lasting about two minutes, and were most agonizing. There was extreme tenderness to the touch over the course of both great sciatic nerves. The general health was good, and tongue clean, but his motions were very dark and offensive. Mercurius gave no effect. On the third day the case seemed to resemble one of acute blood-poisoning, especially affecting the liver and great sciatic nerves, and on these indications, the pain being severe and almost constant,

lachesis vi, which also matched the subjective symptoms, was prescribed, a dose every fifteen minutes. In the first hour after commencing lachesis there was only one slight attack of pain. The next day there was freedom from pain, and even from the tenderness over nerves; the jaundice also had diminished. Patient, however, complained of an extraordinary pain at the back of his neck, as if he had been suddenly struck there. This he had felt several times; it was so instantaneous and real that he accused his wife of having struck him. Lachesis was therefore stopped, but in a few hours pain in the legs began to return. Patient was then advised to endure the discomfort in back of neck, and to continue lachesis. In a week the jaundice had gone, pain in legs disappeared, and all other symptoms were permanently relieved, patient appearing in the usual health again. There has been no return of the sciatica.

**Rumex crispus** IN COUGH.—Dr. J. P. R. Lambert, in the Monthly Hom. (London) Review for April 1st, says that on January 12th, Mrs. T., aged about thirty-five, came to him complaining of a very troublesome cough from which she had suffered every winter, with one exception, since she was five years old. During that winter she gave birth to a child, who also suffers from a similar cough every time she gets a cold, and is the only one of Mrs. T.'s nine children who is affected in that way. She described the cough as an incessant, dry, backing or barking, which description was quite accurate, as I had opportunity to observe. The coughs were separated by an interval of a few seconds only, and continued night and day while awake. The attacks were induced by a tickling under the upper end of the sternum, were worse at night, after going to bed, so that she had to sit up for some time, were always aggravated by frosty weather, and relieved in a warm room. Moreover, she complained of the cough causing a sharp pain in the side of the neck and chest, and in the hypochondria. She suffered also from dyspnoea at night, and her mother was asthmatic. Examination revealed no physical signs. First gave hyos. On January 17th said she had been better since the frost ceased, but had a worse night than ever after beginning the medicine. Changed to rumex 3x, three

powders to be diluted in water of two ounces, to be taken every three or four hours. On February 18th she came to consult me about varicose veins, from which she had suffered for years, and said that the cough was practically cured, and that she had been free from it through the severest weeks of this season's frost.

## GRAPE FRUIT IN RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.

By Dr. WILLIS A. BARNES, in the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

"GRAPE FRUIT"—"Pomelo." Much larger than an orange; skin smooth, pale yellow; subacid. The membrane dividing the pulp is bitter. Called "grape fruit" from its habit of growing in clusters. "Pomelo," "grape fruit," is a native of China and Japan; introduced into the West Indies by Captain Shaddock, and from thence into Florida.

There you have, as the saying goes, "in a nutshell," the history of this most valuable fruit. "Pomelo," commonly called "grape fruit," is now known all over this country, and may be found in all our fruit stores.

Has "grape fruit" any special value, that it should have mention in a journal devoted to the science of food and health? Let us answer this question by making four homely statements:

CASE I. Male, age forty-five, unmarried; lived at his club in New York; had been a sufferer from rheumatic gout for several years. At the time in point had been in bed for several weeks with an attack of rheumatism, which seemed, as he said, "to be pinching every muscle of the body." He had taken the usual remedies, but with only slight relief. A friend suggested "grape fruit" as a dietary relief. He ate one at once, and another in the evening. In the middle of the night he had an unexpected movement of the bowels. He said: "The odor from the fecal matter was the most unpleasant that I had ever observed, but I begun to have relief from muscular soreness. Instinctively I laid the cause of the effect at the door of the 'grape fruit.' The next day I ate three 'grape fruit,' one at morning, noon, and night. The very unpleasant odor of passages began to disappear; in four days I was able to sit up, and in ten days I was out. I have made



it a religious duty of my daily dietary habit to eat 'grape fruit.' I believe this fruit cured me of the acute attack, and as I have not been brought to bed with rheumatism since my discovery of the benign influence of 'grape fruit,' you can have my indorsement of it as a defense against this enemy of physical comfort. I may also say that I have recommended 'grape fruit' to several friends, who are prepared to form a 'grape-fruit' club against rheumatism."

CASE II. A lady of middle age said to me: "I have found a new and perfect cure for dyspepsia, the demon who has held me in misery these many years, and that cure is 'grape fruit.' I eat them morning and night."

CASE III. Old gentleman, confined to the house with muscular rheumatism, advised by his physician to try eating "grape fruit." He acted on this advice, and was much relieved, so much so that he left for Florida, the American home of the "grape fruit," where he could get the fruit in perfection. He reports himself cured of all rheumatic symptoms.

CASE IV. Self, age doubtful. Old enough, however, to have more respect for my internal chemical laboratory than I do. Have at times muscular soreness and stiffness of limbs, and, for some very silly reason, my organs take upon themselves to create a lot of uric acid. It burns my eyelids, makes my large joints hurt like—well, anything you like that is bad. "Grape fruit" just takes this misery-creator by the neck and casts it into the sewers of my body; then I pour into the tissues and sewers a lot of purified Croton water, and presto, change! I find myself returning to pristine limberness and ease of body and mind.

What is the secret of the "grape fruit's" benign influence?

One chemist has told me "that 'grape fruit' contains the most perfect malic acid, and malic acid, you know, is an enemy of uric acid, and always conquers it."

I say "grape fruit" contains a bitter element, which more than all else does the business, I think. "Grape fruit" should be eaten by sucking the pulp; then you get out the bitter element, with the acid and fruit sugar, and you may be sure that the rheumatism will get up and leave for parts unknown.

I wish our chemists could get out, in purity, this wonderful natural medicine of the "grape fruit," and put it into tablets, so that we might have it on hand at any moment, for we cannot get "grape fruit" all the year round. Won't some chemist and therapist tell the readers of this journal more about "grape fruit?"

## GELSEMIUM.

By F. D. CANFIELD, M. D. St. Louis, Mo.

THE action of this drug is not upon a great variety of tissue, but where it is seen it is characteristic. It is mainly upon the cranial nerves that its action is seen. Here it produces a condition of paralysis, inhibiting motion, and later and to a less extent sensation. There is also an action upon the sympathetic system of a similar kind. The cerebral nerves are affected at their points of origin deep within the substance of the cerebrum, at the floor of the fourth ventricle. It will be interesting to note the effects of this drug upon the motor cerebral nerves, *seriatim*.

*The Third Nerve (motor oculi).*—The function of this nerve is to supply the levator palpebræ superioris and all the extrinsic muscles of the eye except the rectus externus. Through the short root of the lenticular ganglion it supplies motor filaments to the iris and ciliary muscles. Thus, when this nerve is affected by this drug, we have the following array of symptoms which are pathognomonic in drug action: The upper eyelid can no longer be raised, resulting in ptosis, and it remains nearly closed from the unbalanced action of the orbicularis palpebrarum, which is innervated from the facial and consequently unaffected. There is also an external strabismus resulting from the unbalanced action of the rectus externus and superior oblique, which are innervated from the sixth. This results in incoordination of the ocular axes, producing diplopia when a single object is in view of both eyes. The eye cannot be moved upward, downward, or inward. The pupil is dilated, and the eye cannot be accommodated for short distances. From the fact that the fibers which subserve the three functions of accommodation, contraction of the pupil, and supply the extrinsic ocular muscles, arise from three distinct groups of cells in the

gray matter surrounding the aqueduct of Sylvius, we may have any one or any two or all three affected at once, producing effects according to the distribution of the fibers—thus errors in accommodation, mydriasis, or divergent strabismus may alone or together be seen as a result of gelsemium intoxication of this nerve.

*The Fourth and Sixth Nerves*, although having an extensive origin, have but a limited function—to supply the trochlearis and external rectus muscles respectively. Here gelsemium paralysis is shown in diplopia, the image of the object appearing to be on the same side as the affected eye, but in a higher plane, in the case of paralysis of the trochlearis, and to the same side and in the same plane if the external rectus be affected.

*The Fifth Nerve.*—This nerve is only affected in its third or inferior maxillary division, and here it is both motor and sensory. Its motor part is distributed to the muscles of mastication—the temporal, masseter, the two pterygoid, anterior belly of the digastric, and mylohyoid and tensor tympani, and tensor palati. The buccinator is also slightly affected, but not entirely so, as it receives motor filaments from the fifth as well, probably through the buccal. Through the sensory branches of this nerve the anterior and antero-lateral parts of the face and head, except the skin of the parotid region and the organs of special sense, receive common sensation, the muscles of the face and lower jaw receive muscular sensibility through filaments of the ganglionic portion of this nerve. This “muscle sense” is peculiar—not only through it are we made aware of pain when it exists in these muscles, but by it we are able unconsciously to exercise them co-ordinately, although we may not be aware of their presence or position. Its absence is very suggestive of this drug, and is shown by slow, awkward movements of the muscles affected (those of expression), the absence of deep-seated pain or sensation in the facial soft parts; and when it exists elsewhere, for instance in the extremities, the individual must watch the affected part to enable it to perform its function. Thus walking loses its automaticity, the hand must be watched in raising it to the mouth, etc. Also this nerve has to do with the nutrition of the parts to which it is distributed, maintaining it at a proper standard. Thus gels.

may produce ulcers of the cornea, or interfere with the nutrition of any part it is distributed to. And the sense of taste may be interfered with: the gustatory surfaces not being kept sufficiently moist, gustation is slow, although not entirely suspended.

*The Sixth Nerve.*—This nerve is connected at its origin with the third, fourth, and seventh nerves, and they are consequently mutually affected in their distribution. After receiving large communications from the sympathetic in the cavernous sinus, it is distributed exclusively to the external rectus. Gelsemium paralysis of this nerve, then, affects principally this muscle, producing internal strabismus, due to the paralysis of the external rotator muscle of the eye. This action is seldom seen alone, as owing to the frequency of communication with the third and fourth nerves the muscles supplied by them are coincidentally affected, producing a downward as well as an inward direction to the axis of the eyeball.

*Seventh Nerve.*—This nerve gives motion to all the muscles of the face and the platysma, the parotid gland and indirectly through the petrosal branch of the vidian, the levator palati, and azygos uvulæ. Also in the middle ear, the stapedius and laxator tympani, the tensor tympani, and the submaxillary gland and lingualis, and the mucous surface of the anterior two-thirds of the tongue, the muscles of the external ear, the posterior part of the digastric and stylohyoideus. Paralysis of this nerve, as it is produced by gels., is far-reaching in its effects, and shows how essential is that mysterious function known as co-ordination to the well-being of the individual. Thus the orbicularis palpebrarum being paralyzed the eye is always open, foreign bodies rest upon the cornea, exciting irritation and inflammation, resulting in thickening and opacity of the cornea; but these proceed more slowly and are less severe than when they take origin from paralysis of the fifth, for then the trophic influence of the nerve is interfered with; here it is not. The sense of hearing is also interfered with, owing to the paralysis of the parts of the middle ear supplied by branches of this nerve. Olfaction is impaired because air cannot be readily brought in contact with the upper part of the Schneiderean membrane, the

action of the dilators and compressors of the nostril being interfered with. The chorda tympani being affected, the sense of taste is impaired on the anterior two-thirds of the tongue. There is also a loss of all expression of the face upon the affected side. The face assumes a vacant expression, the angle of the mouth drawn, and that half of the mouth longer than the other, the eye has a staring look and on blowing or sucking, the sound side of the face only acts, the other remaining motionless or flapping.

*The Ninth Nerve* is distributed to the fenestra ovalis and eustachian tube and the middle ear, to the posterior and lateral walls of the upper part of the pharynx, arches of the palate, tonsils and posterior and lateral parts of the tongue, giving to those parts motion and common sensation. All of these functions under gelsemium poisoning are lost or impaired.

*The Tenth Nerve, or Pneumogastric.*—This nerve is more extensive in its distribution, governing many and important organs by its branches, and the effect of this drug on it is more extended and various :

1. All the muscles and much of the mucous membrane of the pharynx.
2. The mucous membrane of the under surface of the epiglottis, glottis, and greater portion of the larynx, and all the muscles of the larynx, except the cricothyroid.
3. Mucous membrane and muscular coats of the esophagus.
4. Heart and larger arteries, lungs, stomach, intestines, kidneys, liver, and spleen.

*Functions.*—Throughout its whole course it contains sensory and motor fibers. It sends motor, sensory, and vaso-motor fibers to the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestines, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs, together with inhibitory fibers to the heart. Gelsemium effects upon this nerve are as varied as its distribution. If its recurrent branches be affected on both sides, sudden death by asphyxiation may occur in young persons owing to the more yielding nature of the arytenoid cartilages preventing access of air to the lungs ; in older people it is not so sudden. When the pulmonary branches are affected the lungs are found congested, œdematous or nearly solid, the bronchi full of frothy fluid and mucus, due in part to the passage into

them of the fluid secretions of the superior parts of the respiratory tract, passing downward, the surface over which it passes, having lost its susceptibility, is not stimulated to contract and throw them off. The great vessels are dilated, full of dark, clotted blood, the heart is in systole, strongly contracted. The spleen, liver, and kidneys are also engorged with blood.

*The Eleventh or Spinal Accessory Nerve.*—This nerve gives visceromotor filaments to the vagus, so gelsemium effects on this nerve cannot be distinguished from those upon the vagus.

*The Twelfth Nerve.*—Is exclusively motor, giving motor filaments to the muscles of the tongue and hyoid bone. And gelsemium accordingly deprives them of motion when it affects this nerve.

Gelsemium also produces what may be termed irregularities in the explosions of nerve force by which involuntary actions are carried on. This is of course manifest through the great sympathetic system, and results in irregularities of all the organs supplied by it—the heart, lungs, uterus, and bladder, and this action is made manifest by irregular contractions in these hollow organs. Thus is produced palpitation, straggled, labored breathing, false labor pains, and similarly, in its effect upon the part of the nervous system which controls volition, we have irregularities in the discharge of that function, made manifest by hysteria and hysterical outbreaks.

The therapeutic applications of this drug can thus be seen at a glance. Paralytic conditions, involving all the voluntary muscles, especially those of the head, face, and throat. Paralysis of sensation of any cutaneous or muco-cutaneous surface, disturbances of the rhythmic action of any organ, spasms or cramps of hollow organs. This paralysis of motion or sensation need not be complete or unvarying, but may appear and disappear, getting more profound with each recurrence till it finally becomes permanent. Also the rhythmic action of an organ may be lost, its regularity becoming less and less pronounced till it finally disappears entirely. Thus we have irregular and vanishing labor pains. Similar action on the part of the intestines, bladder, heart, pharynx, and esophagus. Hysteria in both sexes and at all ages. It is especially adapted to individuals having an excess of or



poor control of their emotions—highly strung women, excitable men, children, invalids, onanists, those emotionally insane, sensitive people generally. In marked contrast to puls., who sits brooding over her troubles, the typical gelsemium subject explodes at once, she has not a wrong or a complaint but the whole world knows of it in short order, and it is recited on every possible opportunity, and always grows with the telling.

### TRISMUS.

By H. C. BAKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

ON October 14 last I was called upon by Mrs. L., a married lady, aged thirty, who was suffering from a severe neuralgia, as was then supposed, extending through the jaw and teeth on the left side. I prescribed, and with some relief, that day and the next. On the 19th was called again, and found that the jaw had locked. It was impossible to open the teeth far enough to examine, and as she was very nervous, I left her until evening, and suggested, from the inflammatory and swollen condition of the gum, extending over ramus of jaw, that she had better have her dentist call and see if extracting a wisdom tooth, which had been of trouble to her before, would not relieve her.

The dentist, however, found that it had become impossible owing to tetanic condition, unless under the action of an anæsthetic. There was evidently pus to contend with; and in the hope of giving relief, as she was in much pain. Dr. Cordier, a neighbor of hers and distinguished as a surgeon and laparotomist, endeavored to reach the pus cavity from the anterior side of the process, but without success. The next night Dr. Van Scoye, assisting with Dr. Campbell, the dental surgeon, anæsthetized our patient, forced the jaws open, but could not sufficiently do so to be able to draw the wisdom tooth, which, being covered by the gum, could not be reached by the dentist. The second molar was drawn, followed by large quantities of pus, which was anything but laudable. After washing out as thoroughly as possible the cavity with an antiseptic, the patient was allowed to recover from the chloroform, we feeling that a good recovery would follow, she being left on hepars.

On the next day following, October 30, the jaw closed again, and remained so until the 15th of November. The first operation, by Dr. Cordier, was on the 24th of October, and was severe only from the fact that owing to the very irritable and nervous condition of our patient, whom we could not prevail upon to be anæsthetized at that time, the attempt to penetrate the cavity was a severe nervous trial to her.

From the time of the second operation she refused all nourishment. Water and medicine were given by a sponge, pressed against the teeth. The temperature was sub-normal, the bowels were constipated, and micturition was scanty; the pulse at times, when spasms occurred, ranging from 100 to 140. Her mind seemed clear, and when questioned, she would understand and answer by a negative or affirmative nod of the head. At this time she was taking belladonna, owing to dilated pupils and twitchings of the muscles of the face and limbs. For a day or two she seemed to improve in a general way, and during this time the temperature for the first time was normal, for some six hours.

At midnight on November 6, she became stupid, respiration hurried and irregular. She had not spoken a word since the drawing of the tooth on the 30th of October, or made a sound indicating pain of any kind.

Some three or four years ago she was operated upon for ovarian neuralgia, and also had an official operation of the rectum; there had been a chronic neuralgia of the uterine and ovarian organs for some time previous to the operation. It was thought that an operation on the rectum and a thorough dilatation of the uterine canal would relieve it, and it did. Her health became better with the exception of partial peritonitis in the left ovarian region, which kept increasing, and became much worse during this attack, quite enlarged, and assumed a dark, almost blue appearance. At this time I called Dr. Hudson of our city to see the case with me, and his prescription was lachesis. For a while it seemed to hit the case; she was less stupid and less reckless, attacks further apart and not so severe.

On November 14, or four days after commencing lachesis, and the thirtieth day of her illness, she had unconscious actions from the bowels and

the bladder, her head being drawn very tensely to the affected side (the left), constant movement of the body, though rigid at times, an evident desire on her part to be on her hands and knees when not in a spasm, without being able to remain when placed there.

Eyes much dilated and respiration hurried; pulse at 120 to 140 during the spasms, which were now quite frequent. Sustenance per rectum was rejected immediately upon its being given, and was abandoned. She was seemingly unconscious, her husband and friends were prepared for her death, and implored me to give her relief in any way possible. While watching her restless movements, as I saw them almost without hope, I found that when the nurse pressed upon the neck and abdomen she would seem more quiet, and the gas was escaping with stool continually, all the trouble being on the left side. So with little hope I gave some five or six drops of colocynthis, which I had in my case, and as it was all I had, I left to obtain a renewed supply at my office, and to have an opportunity to look up that drug more faithfully, as it had impressed itself upon me.

I returned in an hour and found my patient asleep and resting quietly, more so than for days. Leaving orders to call me, in case needed, and not hearing from the case, I called at the house on the way from the office to my home and found her still sleeping quietly, this being some five hours since the dose of colocynthis. I did not give another dose, but left her on that as long as it would do good. While waiting there and receiving the thanks of her husband for giving the opiate, as he expressed it, she opened her eyes and asked me where she was, and if she could have a glass of water; and after it was given to her went to sleep again. Next morning, when I called, she was eating light nourishment and was hungry. I did not give another dose; I was afraid to, as I did not know what potency it was I had in my case at the time, and she convalesced on that dose, as I kept waiting to see how long it would do good.

She is now in normal health, and I have a most wonderful respect for colocynthis in an unknown potency, but not lower than the sixth, as I do not use it lower.

I cannot at this time, and in reading over my

notes of the case, simply express the very serious and hopeless condition of my patient. Words would have failed to express my feelings of doubt and discouragement at this time when well selected remedies seemed valueless. The length of time she had endured without nourishment, the strain upon her system, and the evidences of death growing more certain hour after hour, when nature revealed the remedy by its physical action alone, and that the remedy when once found, acted in its magical force and *kept doing it*, was wonderful and grateful to me. If I had needed any further proof that homeopathy was real, and that it could and does most wonderful work when called upon intelligently, I feel that I have had the proof in this instance.

#### THE SLEEP SYMPTOMS OF CROTALUS, LACHESIS, AND COBRA.

SLEEP is a necessity of all living beings (says a writer in the *Calcutta Jour. of Med.*), vegetable and animal. In the higher animals, sleep depends upon that marvelous peculiarity of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, by virtue of which it prepares itself and the rest of the body for recoupment and renewed activity after exhaustion from work by a temporary and generally periodical suspension of its own functions. How this is brought about has yet to be determined. Hence the phenomena of sleep and especially those of dreaming are still the most obscure points in physiology and psychology.

Crotalus, in provings, has produced both sleepiness and sleeplessness. Singularly enough it has produced sleepiness in one prover at the very unusual time of midday. The prover felt "uncommonly sleepy at noon of first day, almost irresistibly so at same time on second day." It would have been interesting to know how long after the taking of the drug, and whether before or after dinner, this uncommon, irresistible sleepiness at midday came on. In another prover (Dr. Hayward) the sleep was heavy, but it was at night, probably not immediately but sometime after taking the drug.

Crotalus has produced in a solitary prover sleeplessness, with starting during sleep. A female prover, though she felt drowsy and heavy in the evening, turned about much in bed, no

doubt from restless sleep. In a case of bite (Dr. Shipman) there was no sleep on account of pain in the wound till the fourth night when sleep came on, but only after putting on a bread-and-milk poultice, and the sleep continued so long as the poultice kept moist, but as soon as it became dry, the pain increased and prevented the sleep. In this case the want of sleep cannot be said to have been the direct result of *crotalus*. In another case of bite, a state of lethargy was produced, from which the patient could be roused only when spoken to in a loud tone, and then he would answer questions distinctly. Generally, in cases of bites, the treatment employed so much modifies the whole course of the symptoms that it is not easy to differentiate those which arise from the direct action of poison.

*Crotalus* not only produces deep, almost comatose sleep, even at uncommon times, and absolute sleeplessness, but it produces intermediate states between these, which are states of disturbed sleep, in which those under its influence pass through various forms of dreaming. These dreams, as a general rule, are the very reverse of pleasant. "Horrible dreams every night, sometimes it was herself that was in difficulties and dangers, at other times it was members of her family, and once it was her baby being murdered before her eyes." In a case of bite, "the most surprising and tormenting were his dreams; for in all sicknesses before, if he could sleep and dream, he was happy, being ever in some pleasant scenes of heaven and earth and air. But now, on the contrary, if he slept he was sure to dream of horrid places, and on earth only, and very often of rolling among rocks; sometimes he was a white hawk cut to pieces, and his feet would grow into two hickories." One prover dreamed that he was traveling all about the world; but he used also to have many dreams of quarreling and fighting, and that he had quite broken with his father who would no longer recognize him as his son because he had adopted homeopathy.

Lachesis, like *crotalus*, produces both sleepiness and sleeplessness. The sleepiness is produced, not at any fixed hour, but at all hours of the day, forenoon, noon, afternoon, evening. The sleepiness is of an irresistible, overpowering

character, so that the prover can scarcely keep himself awake even during interesting conversation with friends, and even in spite of pressing business, especially after eating, breakfast, dinner, and supper. Generally, the sleep is followed by injurious and unpleasant consequences;—after breakfast in the morning, with prostration and stretching, and much spitting of saliva; after dinner, with aggravation of troubles in the stomach and abdomen; after supper in the evening, with much weariness. One prover could sleep even while walking and standing. It is not always that the lachesis sleep is followed by such other bad consequences. One prover (Dr. Stapf) had sound and refreshing sleep, even if he woke with bad feelings; his irresistible sleep *before* dinner did him good. Another prover had also good sleep, with vivid dreams.

The sleeplessness of lachesis is generally *before* midnight. The prover goes to bed sleepy, but is unable to fall asleep, remaining wide awake; either on account of internal uneasiness, with sensation as if the chest and abdomen were swollen, and violent pains in the chest which did not allow the parts to be touched; or because he cannot find any position to suit him, and everything seems to press on neck and throat. Sometimes there is sleeplessness *after* midnight, following a light sleep till one or two o'clock, during which he hears everything. Instead of absolute sleeplessness, there is very often restless sleep, with weakness over the whole body, especially in the arms and feet, on rising in the morning. The restless sleep may be accompanied by tossing about, groaning and moaning, especially in children.

The lachesis sleep is often full of dreams. Dreaming may be very frequent, alternating with waking and dozing and dreaming. Occasionally the dreams may be joyous and humorous, and even poetic, full of inventions, indicative of great mental activity. The dreams are often of the business and events of the day. Very often they are amorous, becoming disgustingly lascivious, and accompanied by emissions with unpleasant consequences. Some provers have said that they had emissions *without* dreams. The probability is they could not recollect their dreams. For, as a general rule, dreams are but partially recollected; sometimes, especially if



followed by sound sleep, they may not be recollected at all. Very rarely dreams are fully recollected, as has been related of Condorcet, Condillac and Coleridge, each of whom did important intellectual work in dreams which he could fully transcribe after waking. One prover's recollection of dreams actually improved on the seventh and following days of proving. One prover has reported that in his dream he acted as an intriguer, contrary to his real nature.

Like *crotalus* and *lachesis*, *cobra* also produces both sleepiness and sleeplessness. This, indeed, must be the characteristic of all drugs which exert an influence on sleep. Under *cobra* one prover (Dr. Stokes) felt very tired and sleepy in the evening, had to retire after nine o'clock, and slept directly after going to bed. Another prover (Dr. Pope) felt very drowsy, unusually so after tea, slept for an hour, without this interfering with his night's rest. In cases of bite (observed by us invariably in animals), there is a strong disposition to doze. In one such case, the man was ignorant of his condition. In another case this almost invincible inclination to sleep could only be conquered by three hours' hard walking.

Under *cobra* the sleeplessness may be the first part of the night only or throughout the night; the sleep being broken and disturbed, accompanied by irritability of the brain, headache, dryness of the mouth. Notwithstanding this, one prover did not feel fatigued, as after an ordinary bad night. Restlessness may or may not accompany sleeplessness.

The dreams of *cobra* are not all disagreeable. They may be long and vivid, with little recollection of their subjects. In dreams the affairs of the day are vividly recalled, with additions and new plans for the morrow. And lastly, there are unpleasant dreams of murders, suicides, fires, etc.

Guided by the symptoms detailed above, all the three serpent poisons may be used with advantage in abnormal manifestations of sleep proper, or in diseased conditions where their presence furnishes differentiating characteristics.

There is irresistible sleepiness under all these poisons, perhaps most so under *cobra*. Under *lachesis*, with this sleepiness there is inability to sleep at night, especially at the first part. The

*lachesis* patient can sleep while walking and standing, and therefore *lachesis* may be useful in somnambulism.

Unpleasant dreams occur under all three, but most under *crotalus*, and least under *lachesis*. Joyous, amorous dreams prevail with *lachesis*.

There is aggravation of most complaints under both *crotalus* and *lachesis*, but most so under the latter.

### THE MEISSEN.

It has been observed that the ladies who share with the physicians, who are members of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the pleasures of attendance upon its sessions, have had no definite means of becoming mutually acquainted, and this fact has often led to a feeling of isolation and loneliness, even though surrounded by agreeable people. At the session held in Chicago in June, 1893, Mrs. Kinne of New Jersey, and Mrs. Higbee of Minnesota, together with a few others, talked the matter over and agreed that with every element at hand for the promotion of social intercourse, steps should be taken at once to make it the duty of ladies, chosen for the purpose, to introduce strangers and to contribute some special facilities for the common pleasure.

This consultation led to the calling of the first meeting for the organization of an association of ladies belonging to the families of the members of the American Institute of Homeopathy. At the meeting it was voted that the first object of the Association should be to promote sociability among the ladies during the sessions of the Institute, and that to aid in this purpose, meetings should be held, papers read and discussed, and musical and other entertainments should be provided by the members of the Association and others. The working plan included a committee on hospitality, and one on entertainment, the chairman of each of these committees being appointed by the President of the Meissen, who should have due regard in making these appointments to the locality where the Institute should hold its next session, and that each chairman of these committees should invite to her aid such ladies to assist her in the work, as in her judgment should be necessary. It was agreed that the Meissen should have no

affiliation with the Institute of Homeopathy, neither should the members of said Institute be eligible for membership in the Meissen.

The first meeting of the Meissen, after its organization was held in Denver in June, 1894. The purpose for which the association was formed, met the cordial support of the ladies present, and the opportunities for making mutual acquaintance were improved and greatly enjoyed. A paper by Mrs. W. L. Jackson of Boston, suggested ways in which a wife might interest herself in her husband's professional work, including the study of dietetics, the hygiene of the nursery, and home making, from a scientific standpoint.

Such, in brief, is the history of the Meissen, to which another leaf will be added at the approaching meeting of the Association in Newport on June 20th.

It is expected that short sessions of the Meissen will be held daily, of which due notice will be given, together with other details of interest to the members.

Applications for membership may be made to the Secretary, Miss Emily F. Paine, 61 West Seventy-first Street, New York, or the President, Mrs. I. T. Talbot, Hotel Cluny, Boston, Mass.

### "HOMEOPATHY IN AMERICA."

To the Editor of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:

SIR: I do not often enjoy the advantage of seeing the periodical you edit, but the number for January 1 has just come under my notice. This contains some very uncomplimentary remarks on Tract 57 of the Homeopathic League, which is devoted to a brief account of "Homeopathy in America." You say: "In several of its details the tract is inaccurate;" but you do not mention what these imputed inaccuracies are, and I am quite at a loss to imagine what they can be. You say that the *Transactions of the American Institute of Homeopathy* "are the official record of homeopathy in the United States," and if the author of the tract "did not have this book before him he had no business to meddle with American homeopathic statistics." At the top of the third page of the tract it is stated that the *Transactions* of the year 1893 were the authority for the statistics given in the tract. If

the details there given are inaccurate, as you allege, it is not the author of the tract who is to blame, but the *Transactions* from which the statistics are taken. Would it be asking too great a favor of you to beg you to point out the inaccuracies you have discovered in the tract? You say: "The absence from the list of homeopathic journals published in the United States, as tabulated by this veracious chronicler, of the *Medical Century* and the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST, lends color to the suspicion that the tract was written by someone whose fingers were burned, last year, on the American College question." Now the "veracious chronicler" has not tabulated any list of the twenty-nine homeopathic periodicals published in the United States; he only mentions fourteen of them by name, not invidiously, as being better than those unmentioned, but only because they illustrate some particular points bearing on the statistics of American homeopathic literature. In omitting to mention the *Medical Century*, the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST, and the other dozen of periodicals, he could not have been actuated by pique or spite from having had his fingers burnt in the American College question, as he felt no interest and took no part in that discussion, and did not know what American periodicals had joined in it. You seem to think "due credit" has not been given to America "for its furthering of the homeopathic cause" by the tract writer. This is the most extraordinary statement in your astonishing article. The tract is one continual laudation of the astounding progress of homeopathy in America and of the zeal and ability of its organizations. Is not this praise enough: "America is the true home of homeopathy, the place of all others where the teachings of Hahnemann have been most generally accepted and the center and focus of all progress in the new therapeutics"? And there is a lot more of equally complimentary language in the tract.

I don't know who "Englishman No. 4" is, to whom you ascribe the authorship of the tract, but I may reveal to you that it was written by

Your obedient servant,

R. E. DUDGEON.

LONDON, March 27, 1895.

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

## Notice Extraordinary!

HAVING just been advised that many physicians are hesitating about visiting Newport on account of hotel expenses, I take pleasure in stating that, in accordance with Bulletin 2, I am prepared to furnish good rooms, with board, as low as \$8.00 a week, and rooms, without board, at \$2.50 a week. Arrangements can be made to suit any purse, but applicants for such must not expect Ocean House menu. I expect to spend most of my time at that hotel, in order to meet the requirements of those who cannot arrange for quarters in advance.

GEO. B. PECK, M. D.

PROVIDENCE, April 27, 1895.

### Book Reviews.

A PATHOGENETIC MATERIA MEDICA, based upon Drs. Hughes' and Dakes' Cyclopedic of Drug Pathogenesis. By the Medical Investigation Club of Baltimore, Md. Members—Honorary: ELIAS C. PRICE, M. D., professor Institutes and Hygiene, Southern Homeopathic College. Active: ELDRIDGE C. PRICE, M. D., Professor Materia Medica and Therapeutics. ROBERT W. MIFFLIN, M. D., Professor Pathology and Practice of Medicine. O. EDWARD JANNEY, M. D., Professor Pedology and Orthopedic Surgery. GEORGE T. SHOWER, M. D., Associate Professor Physiology, and Lecturer on Pharmacy and Toxicology. HENRY CHANDLEE, M. D., Professor Obstetrics.—All of the Southern Homeopathic Medical College. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1895.

Truly an odd book. Odd, in that it takes the scientific materia medica question by the horns without ifs, ands, or buts. It assumes that the "Cyclopedic of Pathogenesis," for which our excellent brethren, Drs. Hughes and Dake, so long and faithfully wrought, is true and acceptable to the great mass of the homeopathic profession in this country. With that premise assured, of course the work will at once leap into deserved fame and appreciation. But are we ready to admit this? Are we ready to say that all the many little, and now classed as insignificant and trivial symptoms, by which we

have been curing people homeopathically for nearly a hundred years, are all of no value, and should be cast out? When we admit at the start that which is true, that we have neither love nor use for the "Cyclopedic of Pathogenesis," it will not be difficult to forecast our views regarding this present book, which is built upon that cyclopedic. The members of this Baltimore Club, who have been to so much labor and pains, have presented an acceptable book along the lines laid down, one that cannot very well be found fault with as a work of art. It takes considerable courage to issue a book of this sort. It is in direct opposition to every text-book on the study of materia medica to-day in the field. It leaves out lots of things which we, as students have memorized, and as practitioners have used with success times out of number, despite the fact that the cyclopedic makers did not think them of such value as to be incorporated in their book. The book is a heroic effort in the direction of throwing out the chaff (so-called) from our materia medica, in effect, applying a material yardstick to an immaterial quantity. Instead of a "material yardstick" that should have been a "scientific yardstick." A scientific materia medica. Without doubt the remedies given—forty-seven in number—are reliable in all the symptoms detailed; but what becomes of the other symptoms, which have been tried and proven, not in the sixth, perhaps, but in higher potencies, and not found wanting? Take bryonia as given in this new book. After reading it through carefully the wonder is that the old bryonia ever cured anything. All the pretty symptoms, all the clearly marked symptoms, all the landmarks are blurred and erased, and we are given only the symptoms that were found by the cyclopedic makers to have stood the test of the yardstick before mentioned. It seems to us that it must be far more difficult to study bryonia under this new system than under the old and common form. In the new book there is nothing to hold on to; no association of ideas; no association of symptoms; no association of characteristics; nothing but the bare statement that a certain symptom was realized six times in proving; another one five times in another prover; ergo the six-times symptom outranks



the five-times symptom. It is like saying in brief, "John Smith died last night at seven o'clock, of scarlet fever. Burial private." While on the other hand, a generous account of the death of John Smith, though it will not vary the fact that he is dead, and died as detailed and of the disease mentioned, will more readily remain in the memory, and act as an obituary and eulogy of John Smith, instead of being dismissed with a line of "scientific" data. In the therapeutic application this new book is commendable, in that it gives something of value to every student and practitioner—the range of the remedy. In the preface, or, better, the introduction, the authors say that Hahnemann's symptoms are omitted because the data upon which they were gathered could not be had to verify the symptoms. This in our estimation is enough to condemn the cyclopedia and all books springing from its loins, and yet, to be logical, this had to be done. But think of it—a homeopathic materia medica with Hahnemann's symptoms left out! Hamlet, with Hamlet left out! If the cyclopedia was placed upon the shelves of such few individuals as own the work—and there are not a great number of them—as a book of reference and not recommended as a text-book—there might be some justification for its existence. We refuse to accept it as a text-book because it is painfully lame in materia medica, and sadly proficient in poisoning cases and the like. We do not condemn the Baltimore Club's book. We say they have taken a poor pattern—a pattern which even all the influence of the great American Institute of Homeopathy (having been tricked into subscribing for), could not force upon its membership as the *ultima thule* of homeopathic materia medica. How many copies of the subscribed-for books remain dust-gathering in Brother Kellogg's office we know not.

While this is our view of the matter, not wholly personal, we are not blind to the fact that there is a growing class of students and physicians who prefer this form of materia medica, and to whom it will commend itself. We are still content to delve among the Hahnemannian symptoms for our simillimum. We are doubtlessly in the same frame of mind with the old lady who declared that when they took from

her the doctrine of total depravity they robbed her of all the consolations of religion. But the "totality" has been our guide in a number of hundreds of cases, and has not often been found wanting; we are, therefore, loath to give it up—not for the present, at any rate.

As is apparent, our strictures appertain only to the model used in the preparation of this book, and not to the actual labor done, nor the convictions evidenced by the Baltimore Club; and while we are not in sympathy with the general plan, and cannot, therefore, commend the book, we recognize it as a forerunner of what has been promised for a number of years, since the hue and cry was started to "weed out" our voluminous materia medica, and that, viewed in that light, the work has been well done.

### Globules.

—Send your order at once for rooms and board to the Hotel Aquidneck, Newport, and secure choice apartments. Don't wait too long.

—This journal has received from the well-established and reliable printer firm of E. B. Treat of New York, a number of excellent books during the past year, but which the lack of space has kept us from reviewing *in extenso*. Among these are the "Medical Annual" for 1894, "Clinical Diagnosis" by Abrams, and "Practice of Medicine" by Stewart. The first of these is a truly valuable book, being a review number of the principal medical events of the closed up year, and is a book which should be found upon the table of every studious medical man; it gives in short meter, and in a get-at-able way, the most striking investigations in the medical profession. "Clinical Diagnosis" is a book that speaks for itself; it is a subject ever attractive and never old; each day brings some new discovery to light, which the medical man needs to have knowledge of. Dr. Abrams puts these discoveries, as well as his peculiar and interesting burnishing up of the old landmarks, into attractive language and all in a small volume, so that they are easily located. Stewart's "Practice of Medicine" is also in a small volume, but very compactly prepared. It is more in the nature of a reference volume than as an exhaustive treatise upon this subject. It is wholly old-

school, so that, beyond being merely a matter of medical knowledge, it is of no special service to the homeopath. This firm is noted for its uniform excellence in the publishing only of noteworthy and honest books. A book thus published may be relied upon.

—There is more defection from homeopathic ranks due to the way in which *materia medica* is taught than from any other cause.—*Allen, T. F.*

Very true—or perhaps it would have been as well, if not better, to have said, “to the way in which *materia medica* is NOT taught.” See how little attention is given to its teaching in the majority of our homeopathic colleges. Reading dry and musty lectures without one characteristic symptom or line of symptoms standing out boldly, so as to be seized upon and remembered, is not teaching *materia medica* any more than reading a page of Greek to a class of Latin students is teaching Greek. But this does not mean that the low potency and mixers are the only ones at fault. The other extreme may be as bad. A young man of unusual promise began his homeopathic jaunt with an extreme high potency man in the West—one who cures cancer with one powder of a high, very high, potency. Then the promising youth attended one session at a pseudo-homeopathic college; the result is that next fall he goes over, lock, stock, and barrel, to an old-school college, all arrangements having been already made to that end. Yes, Brother Allen, it matters, just a little bit, how *materia medica* is taught.

—In the after-treatment of a case where an “operation for the relief of an impermeable occlusion of the esophagus of five years standing” had been performed, Dr. Augustus C. Bernays, the operating surgeon, says: “The patient rallied fairly well after the operation, but she became greatly emaciated. Liquid food was given at short intervals and stimulants as indications demanded. In order to allay the extreme nervousness and irritability, antikamnia was given, and it acted promptly and satisfactorily in every instance.”

—“Homeopaths in Music Hall” is the title line found in the Boston *Herald* of April 11. This was the occasion of the meeting of the oldest homeopathic medical society in America—the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical

Society, and the youngest, the New England Hahnemann Association, in a birthday party on the 140th anniversary of Hahnemann's birth. It was a wonderfully fine occasion, and it makes us proud to read of the great personages who attended and made speeches for homeopathy and its master spirit. It makes one, out here in the Western Reserve, feel very “big” to read the names of those who participated in person or by letter in this feast. It looks very much as if homeopathy was dying out, doesn't it, Brer Gould of the *Medical News*, when the chief executive, the Governor of Massachusetts, and others of his immediate staff, sit down to do honor to Hahnemann? The profession was well represented. Ex-President McClelland was there, and so were Helmuth and Porter of New York, *par nobile fratrum*. The former gave one of his unique and elegant poems; the latter spoke in his usual eloquent fashion. Drs. Sutherland and Talbot reviewed the history of the two organizations, while Conrad Wesselhoeft, translator of the *Organon*, told of the trials and persecution which Hahnemann underwent in attempting to make a way for himself and his principles.

We of the West joy in your successful organizations, and in the happy reunions of men and the exploiting of their ideas. We look to the East, as of old, for the wise men.

—An excellent programme is being prepared by the local committee at Newport for the entertainment of the Institute and its friends. Among other attractions are these: A concert and reception, music by Reeve's famous American band, an old-fashioned Rhode Island clam-bake, and a trip to Block Island, thirty miles out on the Atlantic. Better take a few doses of *sanicula*, *high*, along with you, if you are not accustomed to promenading on old ocean. Dr. Peck and his *confrères* are doing a fine work, and there is every reason to believe that their efforts will prove a lasting success. But Brer Peck has always been faithful in every office and place in which he has ever been placed. Everybody knows that. And when he invited the Institute to Little Rhody, it was understood and believed that the entertainment would be done up fine. And it will be.

—A very well written case of *natrum mur.*

appears in a current issue of the *Chironian*, by Dr. Frederick W. Hamlin of New York. It is worth reprinting and copying into your materia medica text-books.

—Dr. Thomas Franklin Smith, chairman of the Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics of the American Institute of Homeopathy, has mailed a report of his work for the last session of the Institute, as it was reported to the Denver Convention. This is a volume in itself, and shows an enormous amount of work done by this indefatigable officer, as witness the following contents: Homeopathic Organizations and Institutions in the United States, Statistics of Medical Societies, Statistics of Hospitals, Statistics of Dispensaries, Statistics of Medical Journals, Statistics of Medical Colleges. The latter was prepared by Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot.

—There was a Hahnemann dinner at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, on the evening of April 11, recently. A very excellent *menu* card was provided, artistically and poetically interlarded with quotations *apropos* to the toasts to be drank. It was a gala affair, and was well attended. We recognize but one familiar name on the list of speakers, that of Dr. W. H. Leonard, the others being strangers to us.

—Dr. Alfred K. Hills, secretary of the Medical Board of the Metropolitan Hospital, states that Saturday has been designated as their "hospital day." There is the usual medical and surgical clinic at 3 P. M., to which members of the profession are cordially invited to be present. Apply to the secretary for passes.

—To anyone desiring to possess himself of that valuable work, "Pozzi's Gynecology," an unusual opportunity is offered. It is given as a premium to new subscribers to the *Lancet*. Price but two dollars per year, and itself worth more.

—When does the American Institute of Homeopathy meet at Newport? The *Medical Century*, edited by the honorable president of the Institute, says, editorially, that the sessions open Monday, June 17. The *Medical Visitor* gives the date as July 20 to 27. The general secretary, Dr. Porter, and the local committeeman, Dr. Geo. B. Peck, say it will open Thursday, June 20, at 3 P. M. Which is which, and which isn't?

—The *Clinical Reporter*, formerly Dr. Foulon's bright and interesting homeopathic monthly journal, of St. Louis, has given up the ghost. After eight years of struggle it has been absorbed by the St. Louis *Journal of Homeopathy*. We regret this deeply, not so much the absorption as the loss to the profession of so able a journal and journalist. Brer Foulon was a true knight of the pen. When he believed he was right, he bore down hard on his fountain pen, and he did not deal overly much—nay, not at all—in wishy-washy, namby-pamby adjectives and adverbs. We admired his diction very greatly. The St. Louis *Journal of Homeopathy* now adds on as a sub-title, "and *Clinical Reporter*."

—Dr. W. D. Gentry (of Concordance Repertory fame) has removed from Chicago, where he had built him a handsome house and was enjoying a fine practice, to Fort Union, N. M., where he has taken charge, as Medical Director, of the National Sanitarium for Consumptives. This garrison, constructed by the United States Government at a cost of more than \$3,000,000, consisting of about 150 houses, cottages, and buildings, sufficient to accommodate 2500 troops, having a system of waterworks and an inexhaustible supply of pure water, is on a beautiful plateau gradually sloping from Ocate crater, an extinct volcano 13 miles north to a point 4 miles south. Being protected on every side from long-continued cold winds or blizzards, it is warmed up and made comfortable by constant exposure to the sun. The altitude is 6831 feet above level of sea, and for the invalid afflicted with disease of the lungs this spot is perfect. The Government having abandoned this immense garrison, it was transferred to the estate of the late General B. F. Butler last year, and was placed in Dr. Gentry's hands for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a free sanitarium for consumptives and those afflicted with pulmonary diseases.

### The American Homeopathist.

*Issued Twice a Month.*

This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., Publishers,

New York.



# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

## THE OHIO LAW.

OHIO.—No one who has not attended two full courses of instruction of at least twelve weeks each, and graduated from a school of medicine, either in the United States or foreign country, or who cannot produce a certificate of qualification from a state or county medical society, and is a person of good moral character, shall practice or attempt to practice.

When a person has continuously practiced for a period of ten years or more, he has complied with the provisions of this chapter. Graduates from medical institutions out of the State of Ohio who wish to practice in the State are obliged to pass the tests that would be required of a graduate of an Ohio college; should he move into the State to practice, from which said graduate received the diploma, *i. e.*, a Minnesota graduate going to Ohio would have to pass an examination under the same restrictions established by the medical laws of Minnesota that the Ohio graduate would encounter if he came here to Minnesota to practice.—*Minneapolis Homeopathic Magazine.*

JUST "for fun," not for "keeps," we should like to know where our indefatigable brother—The *Minneapolis Homeopathic Magazine*—"raised" that argument concerning the reciprocity-treatment in relation to a Minnesota graduate applying to Ohio for admission to its medical practice. If there be any such restrictive law, we, who live in Ohio, would like to know where it may be found. So far as we are informed there is no examination board in this State; there is nothing to keep any duly graduated medical man from entering at any point, swing his shingle and gather in the ducats. Ohio has not yet reached the point where good medical timber, especially in the homeopathic line, can be kept out of the State. The allopaths here, as in the other more successful board States, tried to foist such an iniquity upon us, but it failed. But that doesn't say that some day such law will not be passed. The field is getting fearfully overcrowded, and unless something is done by our paternal government to keep the other fellows out, pretty soon we old hands at the bellows will not have enough to keep our fingers and toes warm withal.

There seems no restriction to the practice of medicine by anybody in the State of Ohio who will risk the collection of bills. The possession of a diploma gives a legal standing in court but does not perceptibly help in the collection of unwilling debts.

## NEWPORT AND ITS ATTRACTIONS.

NEWPORT has been foremost among the watering places of the world for more than two centuries. The charms of her natural scenery, superlatively beautiful landscapes, magnificent ocean views, her shores of alternating rock masses and ledges and sandy beaches, her historic remains and memorials, her ancient institutions and foundations, and the opportunities she affords every visitor for the enjoyment of nature, under the best conditions of excellence and beauty, have been magnified by writers and narratives, sung by poets, and set forth by artists of every name and in every decade since the beginning of her existence.

Newport is situated on the southwestern extremity of Rhode Island (the morsel of territory having this name, and not the State, is here referred to), which island is fifteen miles in length and about four miles in width in the widest part of the Newport territory.

The natural situation of Newport is surpassingly beautiful. The community establishments are mainly on a hill which slopes gradually to the ocean waters on the West. It has a double harbor, the outer comprising a portion of Narragansett Bay lying between Rhode and Canonicut Islands, and opening into Providence River on the north and the ocean on the south. The inner harbor is a nearly inclosed water expanse, having the town on the east, the Neck, terminat-

ing in Brenton's Point, on the south, and Goat Island on the west, with an opening to the north and another to the southwest. Vessels can enter and depart with any wind; and the united fleets of the world could here find safe and commodious anchorage.

### THE TRIP TO NEWPORT.

IN some unknown way the impression has obtained, and having obtained, is being sedulously fostered in certain quarters, that the meetings of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Newport this year cannot be reached except at great expense and many inconveniences, unless the traveler takes one of two or three carefully designated lines, and that all other lines are barred. This is a mistaken notion which cannot be too soon nor too thoroughly negatived. It is true that last year a special road, a special train, and a special rate was secured for reaching Denver, but this year nothing of the kind has been attempted. Every road touching points from which Newport may be reached is open to members of the Institute and their friends. The Institute has no authorized road or train this year.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, which has offices at Chicago, needs to put forth no unusual claims for the Institute's patronage; when it has gone into print, we note, it has done so modestly and with perfect truthfulness. It is a road entitled to every consideration from the Institute membership; it makes no pretense of being specially favored by the Institute, or by nature; it simply attends to its "knitting" as a first class railway corporation, with a desire to do the best that can be done for its patrons, and at as low a rate as will be consonant with safety and good business. It makes no special comment on the accidental advantages which serve to beautify its line; it does not go into hysterics about cloud-capped mountains, waterfalls, tunnels, and the like. A well-traveled doctor sometimes remembers that traveling along the mountain sides, even when the top is snow crowned and almost inaccessible, is extra hazardous; that it is uneven and uncomfortable; that the gurgling and musical streams oftentimes chant the requiem of the poetic pas-

senger; and that tunnels are filled with gases and other unwholesome fumes—unless he be traveling with a bevy of handsome girls. The Institute member is apt to be an old traveler who does not select a railway because of the blueness of the sky overhead, nor the purple shadows, nor the cloud-canopied mountains; nor is he given overmuch to indicting odes to the setting sun, but the rather does he travel because he wants the greatest amount of comfort and ease combined with safety that will bring him most quickly to his destination.

This is not to say that the Lake Shore route is devoid of natural scenery; it is hemmed in on all sides by pretty landscapes; and for about three hundred miles skirts the southern shore of Lake Erie; at Buffalo it connects the New York Central and Hudson River Railway; from there it passes through the lake region of New York, and the Mohawk and Genessee valleys; and from Albany on down it gives a morning or a moonlit ride along the banks of the old historic Hudson. From the beginning of its line to the ending thereof it passes through many of the most fertile and beautiful regions of the Union, and with its connections traverses natural scenery to which it would be difficult to find an equal.

The Lake Shore road will bring you into New York City in good shape, in good time, and upon fair rates. From New York you can take the evening boat of the Fall River Line—that line of palatial steamers—and next morning you will appear at Newport, after a good night's rest, fresh and bright and without travel stain or weariness of any kind.

Of the Fall River Line we need only say it long since took place among the foremost transportation systems of the country, and has for many years been recognized as the peer of any of its class. The business of this line is continuous throughout the year. These facts have become generally known, and the public well understands that the steamboats of this line are great floating hotels, making safe, rapid, and satisfactory trips and unfailing connections throughout every part of the year. Its quintette of steamboats, the *Priscilla*, *Puritan*, *Plymouth*, *Pilgrim*, and *Providence*, are unequaled in the world by similar enterprise.

## AS TO INSTITUTE PAPERS.

WE would be glad to suggest to all members of bureaus for this year's Institute, that their papers be typewritten, and more than one copy prepared. It is almost inexplicable how much better "copy" typewritten matter makes for the printers, and how the element of misreading and misspelling is almost reduced to nothing. The cost of such typewritten work is very little compared with the comfort in reading. The extra copies are made by carbon papers placed in the typewriter, so that the original and the several copies are made by one stroke of the type-hammer. This cost also is very small. The original, and one such carbon copy ought to be sent to the general secretary at once, and another copy retained by the member, or sent or handed to such journal as he may deem best. This would in very great part solve the annual trouble about lost papers, or disputes as to which journal shall have copies. A further suggestion is that the member prepare also a brief *résumé* of his paper to be used by the local press reporters for their newspaper reports, and as well for the official stenographers in preparing copy of the sessions for the several journals who care for same. All these suggestions are made in the interest of expedition of business and to prevent confusion and trouble at the meetings.

### Materia Medica Miscellany.

**Cinchona** IN FEVER.—Edward Mahony, M. R. C. S., contributes the following to the London Homeopathic World. After reciting a number of symptoms as found under this remedy by Hahnemann and others, he says :

In looking over the above category we may remind ourselves again of the importance of the moral symptoms, and note the italicized head pains under eyes, the amaurosis as further proof of a most powerful action on the nervous system ; then the redness of the cheeks and lobules, if taken in connection with the occurrence of such symptoms among those of the fever will be found to have more importance than might otherwise have been supposed ; and so trivialities, as one would call them, will be found to

possess, in some cases, real diagnostic importance ; the time of the epistaxis and its repeated occurrence are to be noted ; also the conditions of throat pains compared with the general sensitiveness to cold air, and which brings into marked contrast the amelioration of some symptoms by open and cold air ; under abdomen the splenetic stitches are valuable in view of the distinct pathological action of quinine on that remarkable viscus, the spleen, other important kidney symptoms also come in here . . . in the upper extremities comes what we may call the golden condition of sensitively painful when touched, and when the pain has passed off it can be excited again by contact ; the remarkable thing is that firm pressure does not hurt, may even relieve. Quite recently I had a patient who had been heavily drugged when abroad, with both strychnia and quinine, and had been subject for some months past to fortnightly paroxysms of intense and distressing pains in the lower limbs. The first time I witnessed these they so reminded me of what I had seen in a cat poisoned by strychnine, that I sought to antidote that drug, but with little apparent benefit ; a further study, however, brought out markedly the above-mentioned characteristic, and according what is homeopathically known as chininum sulphuricum was administered in the 200th potency with the most gratifying results, not only at the time, but when the next periodic recurrence was due, not only was it delayed, but the amount of pain and duration were gratifyingly less also.

**Kalmia Latifolia** IN TOBACCO HEART.—Dr. J. R. P. Lambert in the (London) Homeopathic World : P. L., a gatekeeper, aged fifty-four, complained of sharp pain in the right temple like pins and needles. It was induced by touch and turning the head quickly ; and he had had it about eighteen months. He also suffered from palpitation on the least exertion or fright, sometimes awakening him at night. He also had tingling in arm and leg (left), and sensation as if blood did not circulate in these parts ; he could walk all right, but not far. Bowels rather costive. Twenty-five years ago he suffered from "neuralgia in chest," but not for some time. Physical examination revealed nothing abnormal, except a very irreg-



ular heart, intermitting every three or four beats. No valvular lesion. He had been nine months under homeopathic treatment, and previously was told by allopaths that no more could be done. He had been a smoker since he was seven years old. *Kalmia* 3x was ordered, and in a week he reported himself much better; temporal pain nearly gone, and later it went completely, and his pulse intermitted only one in eight or nine. He took *kalmia* for about seven weeks, when other drugs were given, as its beneficial action seemed to have ceased, and pulse did not improve further.

**Ferrum Phos.** IN EXUDATIVE TONSILITIS.—Dr. Ferris, quoted by Hom. Recorder: Mr. P., aged fifty, a veteran of the late war—a severe case of acute laryngitis, complicated with exudative tonsilitis, voice husky and hoarse, cough irritating and painful, stridulous, nearly croupy, dry; much pain in the larynx and trachea, with much tension across the upper part of the chest; no pain in tonsils though much swollen, dark-red, studded with deep depressions, partly filled with exudative material, more like ulcerations than diphtheria. Never saw so bad a looking throat without pain, but he declared there was not a bit. Pulse, 100; temperature,  $102\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ . *Ferrum phosphoricum* 3x, large powder, probably 15 grains, dissolved in half a glass of water, a teaspoonful every hour, was given. In twenty-four hours the fever was gone, and much relief was experienced. In two days the tonsils were clean, but looked quite honeycombed, with a loose, painless cough, much less in frequency. In four days from the beginning of the treatment he was nearly well, and had resumed his business.

**Vaccinum** IN SMALLPOX.—Dr. Mueller, Int. Presse (Hom. Rec.): What I have said about the use of the homeopathic *vaccinum* powders are simple facts, to which I testify herewith in writing. I infer from them:

1. That I know of no better or more reliable remedy for the smallpox than the *vaccinum* 6x.
2. That I prefer the use of it as an internal vaccination through the mucous membranes of the mouth and the tongue, to every other kind of vaccination.
3. That I consider it to be genuine homeo-

pathic remedy which is in accordance with the rule: *Similia similibus*.

4. That it is not only a preventive, but also a remedy for the disease when it has already appeared.

**Picric Acid and Its Salts.**—Report of the meeting of the Swiss homeopathic physicians.—Univ. Hom. Annual.—Oberholzer of Zurich gives an account of picric acid and *ferrum picricum*. In certain cases *ferrum picricum* is an important remedy for hardness of hearing and buzzing in the ears. The efficacious part is the picric acid.

**Picric Acid.**—Sphere of action: Reconstituent of the blood, therefore employed in psoric affections.—Brain and medulla oblongata: softening processus.—Spinal cord: paresis.—Feeling and intelligence: indifference, lessening of will power, sensation of exhaustion, cephalalgia, vertigo.—Aggravation: on stooping, standing up in close and warm places.—Amelioration: by tight pressure, in the fresh air.—Cephalalgia: starts from the occiput and the nape of the neck and extends to the vertebral column.—Eyes: great dryness, sparks, fog like a veil.—Ears: burning, humming, crepitation.—Mouth: full of viscid saliva, thick glairy mucus on the tonsils. Thirst for cold water, throat symptoms worse on the left side, after sleep; better after having eaten.—Hypogastric region: tension, severe lancinating pains.—Stool: bilious, badly smelling; burning in the anus.—Genital organs in men: violent nocturnal erections, regular priapism.—Women's genital organs: pain in the left ovary before menstruation; pruritus of the vulva.—Respiratory organs: dry cough, sensation of constriction (cactus), variable cardiac activity.—Back: burning, twitching pain.—Perspiration: cold and viscid.—Generalities: aggravation of all the symptoms after mental or physical effort, after sleep and after movement. Amelioration by cold water; when in the open air.—Clinical indications: should be used after any undeniable effects on the central nervous system, when softening is taking place, in conditions of exhaustion after mental work, cerebral exhaustion after typhoid fever. Neurasthenia (aggravation from the slightest effort); hysteria (pain in the left ovary); leucorrhœa before menstruation; chronic deafness after prolonged

cephalalgia. In subacute and chronic nephritis as an antipsoric in cases with a predisposition to acne and furuncles at the nape of the neck and behind the ears.—Analogous remedies: phosphorous has more excitability from external influences. Phosphori acidum. Oxalic acid (pains in the back in isolated places). Argentum nit. Silicea.

**Ferrum Picricum.**—This remedy is used empirically. Proved from one-five hundredth to one-one hundredth of a grain with the following results: Nocturnal perspiration; great anxiety when awaking from sleep; dental neuralgia, irradiating toward the ears and eyes. Constipation. Cephalalgia which is better after having eaten. Pain in the urethra.—Used in chronic gout with the following symptoms predominating: weakness of the voice, sensation of weight in the region of the liver, congenital symptoms of the liver; congestive cephalalgia. In all stubborn affections of the organs of hearing; chronic deafness, tinnitus aurium, when these affections are accompanied by, or due to a gouty tendency. A distinction is here made between two kinds of gouty otitis: when the external auditory duct is stiff, hard, and the meatus dry, ferrum picricum will be found useful, but when it is more of an inflammatory form, with hypertrophy of the external auditory duct, a quantity of cerumen, the tympanic membrane red and thickened, be prudent when using injections, as they often cause aggravations. In this last form, chininum sulf. (sixth to twelfth) will be found better adapted to the case.—Oberholzer gave ferrum picricum with rapid success to an old lady for humming in the ears and vertigo. In a similar case, where ferrum acet. had failed to improve the condition, ferrum pic. induced a rapid cure.—Grubenmann remarked that Bruckner, in his work on the affections of the ear, speaks of picric acid. Grubenmann has never seen any bad results from injections; on the other hand aspirations and nasal douches badly administered have caused accidents.—Pfander has used picric acid (twelfth to thirtieth) with entire success for neurasthenia with general weakness.—Froes has tried, and recommends calcarea picrata in furunculosis (arnica), anthrax, and abscesses in initial stage, it is far superior to hepar sulf. and silicea in these affec-

tions. Picric acid has given him variable results in neurasthenia.—Mende indicates ferrum picricum as a very good remedy in epistaxis.—Chargé has given picric acid in a case of locomotor ataxia during the ocular stage, guided by the eye symptoms.—Zwingenberg has used kali picronitric in icterus simplex.

**Angophora Lanceolata.**—Dr. F. Koop in Hom. World.—This is one of the most useful remedies so far discovered in Australia. This is the botanical name of a tree plentifully growing in the Australian bush. It closely resembles the eucalyptus in form and appearance, for which it has often been mistaken. The officinal preparations are the tincture and a trituration. Both of these are procured from the dried sap or gum, which flows in great quantities when an incision is made into the wood of the trunk of the tree. The following symptoms coincide, in a great measure, with those common in dysentery: after taking the drug in the morning, colicky pains came on toward the evening, which lasted all the next day; the pains continued, with bearing down of the lower bowel, and the pains could only be relieved by lying down flat on the face. The next morning there was an evacuation of a hard and dry nature, accompanied with small quantities of blood. Evacuations continued hard, with a general feeling of turgescence of the mucous lining of the bowels, with slight bearing down, and a frequent desire for an evacuation. For nearly a week this obstinate constipation was a most prominent symptom, which terminated in nausea, sickness, and diarrhea. The mucous lining of the bowels became very irritable, with evacuations tending to diarrhea, and bearing down—the action of the bowels being very rapid. Some of the most remarkable symptoms in the proving are the bearing down and constant inclination to stool, which are constant throughout. These are also some of the most prominent symptoms of dysentery, as also are the dry hard evacuations, accompanied with blood, diarrhea, headache, nausea, and colicky pains. The action of angophora affects mostly the large intestine. As an antidote to the above symptoms, caused by an overdose of angophora lan., ipecacuanha was found to be the most effectual.

**Cistus Canadensis.**—The following marked

symptoms of a recent proving of *cistus canadensis*, reported by Dr. F. Kopp to *Hom. World*, strongly prove that drug to be a very valuable remedy for certain affections of the throat and chest, especially those attended with dryness, rawness, tickling, and pain (either of a greater or lesser degree). A constant hawking of mucus and an expectoration of bitter-tasting mucus; a continual feeling of heat and dryness in the throat, which necessitates a constant swallowing of saliva to relieve the same; a raw sensation in the chest, extending from thence into the throat and a feeling as if there were an accumulation of sand in the throat; very glassy appearance of the inside of the throat, which is covered with strips of tough mucus; itching and tickling in the throat, with soreness; the inhaling of cold air causes soreness and pain in the throat; dryness of the tongue, and soreness in the throat. These symptoms are worse in the morning, with the exception of the dryness of the throat, which is more severe between noon and midnight.

***Collinsonia Canadensis*.**—Dr. Kroner in *Zeitschrift Vereines Hom.*—The physiological properties of this plant are yet very imperfectly known; the provings are few and sometimes contradictory. Its therapeutic use is more clearly defined. The leaves of *collinsonia* are used by the natives as we use *arnica*, in compresses for the hemorrhages of wounds; a decoction of the plant enjoys a certain reputation as an antidote to the serpent poisons. Hooker has found that the root possesses tonic and diuretic virtues and is very useful in dropsy. Kroner gives the yet incomplete results of the provings. Nervous system: Frontal headache, sensation of fullness and beating in the head. Sensation of fatigue and desire to sleep. Digestive organs: Bitter taste in the mouth. Loss of appetite. The middle and base of the tongue is coated yellow. Malaise and vomiting. Sensation of heat in the stomach. Sensation of uneasiness in the hollow of the stomach, cramping pains in the gastric region, sensation of weight in the stomach. Violent colicky pains in the hypogastrium, violent lancinating pains in the intestine, with tenesmus and sensation of lipothymy; every few minutes, repeated pains in the abdomen which force the prover to sit down. Great swelling in the abdomen with flatulence.

Constipation with great flatulence. Before and after stools violent pains in the hypogastrium. Light-colored stools. Heat and prickling in the anus. On the other side are also given: Relaxation of the abdomen, glairy or watery diarrhea with cramping pains in the intestines; copious stools with glairy mucus, bile and blood. Violent tenesmus. Urinary organs: The urine is increased in quantity. Sexual organs: Sanguine congestion of the small pelvis and of the uterus, amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhea. In men: varicocele. Circulation: Very little influence on the heart. Venous system, especially vena porta, strongly influenced. Heat and prickling in the anus. Congestion of the organs of the lower pelvis. Hemorrhoids. Bloody stools. Varicocele. Clinical results and, consequently, physiological properties: An excellent remedy for hemorrhoids whether bleeding or not. There is almost always constipation or alternation of constipation and diarrhea. Almost everywhere where *collinsonia* is efficacious, hemorrhoids are found. A case is reported of spitting of blood following a suppressed hemorrhoidal flux which disappeared after the flux had been re-established by the use of *collinsonia*. In another case, the blood spitting had been preceded by stubborn constipation and bloody stools. Besides this, thoracic pains alternating with hemorrhoids have been cured by it. Where *collinsonia* is efficacious in the suffering from the female genital organs, there probably always exists passive congestion. It is known that the cure of uterine infarctus and chronic endometritis does not succeed when the stools are irregular. These affections are often the result of diseases of the rectum. We find that *collinsonia* has cured the following: Dysmenorrhea with constipation and hemorrhoids; prolapsus uteri with stubborn constipation, dysmenorrhea and pruritus of the vulva. Pruritus of the vulva in pregnant women; the genital organs are greatly swollen, dark red, pushed forward. This condition indicates congestion of the organs of the pelvis. The pruritis is often the direct result of varicose veins of the vulva. Hale remarks that what *sepia* is in the chronic affections of the uterus, *collinsonia* is in the acute. In men, varicocele is favorably influenced by *collinsonia*, especially when there is at the same time hemor-



rhoids and constipation; also spermatorrhea, when there is the same coincidence of symptoms. On the heart, collinsonia acts in pure cases of functional troubles, of plethora with hemorrhoids. In neurosis of the heart with frequent pulse, whether regular or not (Fenner). Aggravation by the slightest movement, with periodical attacks of lipothymy and constriction. Collapsus with sensation of fullness of the chest, dyspnœa and great prostration. It is sometimes useful in valvular insufficiency. Shepherd reports a case of mitral insufficiency improved by collinsonia. This remedy may also favorably modify vesical catarrh, principally if it is complicated by hemorrhoids; it would also be efficacious in deposits of urates. The general action of this drug is on the vascular system, especially the veins, and in particular the system of the portal vein, without its usefulness being limited to this point. Does it act by increasing the strength of the heart, or by swelling the muscular coat of the venous system and in this manner diminishing their caliber? It also acts on the capillaries, whence its reputation as a remedy for the absorption of extravasations. In diseases of the liver with the indications of collinsonia. As regard doses, up to the present, the remedy has been mostly used in the low dilutions. Its greatest qualities are shown in habitual constipation, especially in women.

**Conium Maculatum.**—Dr. Theo. Ord, Med. Hom. Review.—Effects noted are persistence of symptoms; after a single dose, giddiness, staggering, etc., usually pass off in one or two hours, or after a sleep; occasionally wearisome pains in legs remains next day. Drawing in tonsils and sometimes saline taste for fourteen days. Double vision for two days. The usual order of sequence of symptoms: giddiness, staggering, confusion of vision, chilliness, coldness of skin or extremities, with numbness, stiffness and sometimes pain, griping in bowels, burning in urethra, and frequent micturition. Post-mortem: head, unusual quantity of blood flowed from scalp and longitudinal sinus when divided, slight serous effusion below arachnoid and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  ij of clear serum in lateral ventricles, substance of brain soft throughout, and on section presented numerous bloody points. Autopsy showed great congestion of brain.

Lungs: intensely engorged throughout with dark red fluid blood. Heart: healthy in structure but soft and flabby, blood in cavities mostly fluid, here and there a few small grumous clots. Kidneys and bladder: showed much venous congestion. Spleen: soft, easily breaking down under fingers. Stomach: mucous membrane much congested, especially at cardiac end, where were numerous extravasations of dark red blood. Intestines: healthy, here and there patches of congestion in mucous coat. Blood throughout body was of dark color and fluid.

**Carduus Marianus** IN "MINER'S DISEASE."—Pröhl, Zeit. d. Berl. Ver.: An old miner in the gold mines of Bockstein suffered from the so-called "Bergsucht" (miner's disease). His chief symptoms were: earthy complexion, eyes dim, hardness of hearing, mucous coating on tongue, loss of appetite even for his favorite food and tobacco; great dyspnœa and palpitation on going up hill; spleen and stomach distended; much wind eructated, constant borborygmus, constipation alternating with diarrhea, but the latter more frequent, evacuations gray, urine scanty and pale, skin dry as if withered, great weakness, pulse slow and weak. Especially remarkable was the disposition of this man. Formerly cheerful, he is now joyless and apathetic; the most important events he took no notice of. I gave him tinct. card. mar., a few drops four times a day. I was unable to effect any alteration in his food, drink, or regimen. A month after this he returned looking much better. On asking him how he was, he replied: "You have made a new man of me." Almost all the former symptoms had disappeared and given place to the opposite. His complexion was fresh, his eyes sparkled, he was cheerful, wished to live and work, had good appetite, motions brown, more urine passed, pulse normal. He said he now for the first time knew what it was to be well, and he remained so for many years.

**Coccus Cacti** IN URIC ACID EXCRETION.—(Hom. World, transl. from Allg. Hom. Zeit.)—Patient æt. seventy-five. Up to his seventh year suffered from enuresis nocturna. When about twenty he had frequently large quantities of uric acid in the urinary excretions. About the same time he got symptoms of chronic

catarrh of the colon, with frequent scanty stools containing much mucus; cross humor, itching in the anus, threatening of piles, but never any bleeding. Insomnia soon came on which I attributed to his uric acid diathesis. I gave *coccus cacti* without satisfactory result. [Then patient visits different mineral springs, using up a number of years. Some of these benefited him for a time.] Since three or four years the uric acid excretions had ceased, and the patient's state grew worse. Insomnia again recurred, diarrhea became much more frequent. A fortnight previous to such an attack the patient noticed that he had great aversion to butcher's meat. The symptoms convinced me that uric acid was present but was not excreted. I fixed upon *coccus cacti* and gave it in the 30th dilution, a drop morning and evening. Gradually sleep returned, and there was a daily excretion of uric acid, sometimes in the form and size of large shot, the diarrhea ceased, the bowels became regular, and the patient went about his work with pleasure. I should observe that I had previously given the cochineal in the second and third dilution without effect.

**Calendula.**—Dr. Karl Lindermann calls attention to several uses of calendula which he has been unable to find in the literature and which he has himself observed: 1. In burns at first he applied locally, and always with good results, one part of the tincture to six parts of water. 2. In eczematous eruptions of the face and the head, he has administered the tincture, one part in twenty of water, internally, with good results in several cases. 3. In a case of violent toothache from caries of the root he prescribes calendula with ten parts of water, as a mouth wash, with excellent results.

#### ACUTE BRONCHITIS AND MICRO-ORGANISMS.

From a lecture by PROFESSOR FOWLER of the Hering.

OLD School authority says: "Acute bronchitis is probably due to some micro-organisms, though we have as yet no definite evidence upon this point."

Let us apply a little reason to this disease, Acute Bronchitis.

First, people who lead out-of-door lives are most exempt from the disease.

Second, it follows, then, that those who lead sedentary lives, whose occupation is mostly indoors, are most prone to the affection. And this is true.

Third, it is true, also, that exposure to drafts of cold air, fresh air from out of doors, going into the open air, is of all things the most prolific cause of the disease.

Now. Are the microbes more numerous and active, more virulent and vicious out of doors or inside? If out of doors, how is it that those who live in the open air are comparatively exempt from the disease?

If indoors, how is it that the indoors, sedentary person is so much more liable, or only contracts the disease by going into the open air?

#### SCILLA.

By HORACE P. HOLMES, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

**SCILLA MARATIMA**, or squilla, is the common squills of household and old school practice. It is a sea onion found about the Mediterranean. There are two varieties, the white and the red, the latter of which is used in the preparation of our homeopathic remedy. We use it in the form of a tincture.

Scilla was proved by Hahnemann and his associates, and but little has been added to its literature by either Allen or Hering in their complete works. The latter author starts his article in guiding symptoms with "Great anxiety of mind, with fear of death," so identical to aconite and arsenicum. This symptom, like so many others in our materia medica, may be misleading, as both the anxiety and the fear of death may not be present at the same time. As anxiety was a prominent symptom, and as fear of death was observed, Stapf put the two together. We may meet with anxiety under this remedy, but not necessarily fear of death. The patient is irritable, angry about trifles, as in chamomilla, with aversion to mental or physical labor, which might make sea onions a good diet for Coxey's army.

The headache of scilla reminds us of bryonia. There is headache in the morning on waking; pulsation on raising the head. The child rubs its face and eyes a great deal, which is similar to cina. Cina rubs and picks at the

nose, while in *scilla* it is the face and eyes, as if to relieve the itching.

In the eyes there is a sensation as if swimming in cold water, or sensation of cold water in the eyes when in cold wind. Remedies having a somewhat similar symptom are : *Lachesis* has "cold tears"; "cold feeling in eyes" is found under *berberis* and *medorrhinum*, while *thuja* has "sensation as if cold air was blowing out through the eyes;" "eyes seem cold," *euphrasia*; "coldness in eyes," *alumina*, *conium*, *lycopodium*, and *platina*. The upper eyelids may be swollen in *scilla* as in *kali carb.* *Elaps* has the symptom : "Bloated around the eyes in the morning."

*Scilla* has an exciting action on the mucous membranes, as shown by the symptoms of the whole respiratory tract and the urinary system. There is sneezing, coughing, and watery eyes so characteristic of *allium cepa*, *euphrasia*, and *pulsatilla*, and in measles. There is an acrid, fluent coryza, worse in the morning. *Hering* characterizes it as "a regular general snizzle," if anyone knows what that means. "Snizzle" is a new word to me, and is probably a misprint for snuffle. This symptom reminds us of one of the other onions—*allium cepa*. The nostrils are painful, as if sore, with violent coryza, as in *allium cepa*, *arsenicum*, *arsenicum iodatus*, *arum*, *mercurius cor.*, etc.

Food tastes bitter, especially bread. *Asarum* has "bread tastes bitter."

There is great irritation, burning, and dryness in the throat, like *arsenicum* and *capsicum*. There is an irritation to cough in throat, in upper part of trachea. There is nausea during morning cough, and nausea in back part of throat. This is probably sympathetic, caused by the irritation and fullness in throat.

Among the stomach symptoms we have "pressure like a stone," characteristic of *arsenicum*, *calcareo carb.*, *graphites*, *nux vomica*, and *pulsatilla*.

Stools involuntary when coughing, sneezing, or passing urine. *Phosphorus* has involuntary stool when coughing, and this symptom was recently verified by Dr. Sprague and myself. *Sulphur* has involuntary stool when sneezing. Involuntary stool while urinating is covered by *ailanthus*, *aloes*, *muriatic acid*, *scilla*, *sulphur*,

and *veratrum alb.* *Scilla* is the only remedy having all three conditions causing involuntary stools. This symptom, together with the throat symptoms, shows *scilla*'s relaxing effect on the orifices of the body.

The urinary symptoms point to the use of this remedy in certain dropsical affections, cystitis, enuresis, and diabetes. There is sanguinolent urine, with a red deposit, as in *terebinth*, with tenesmus after micturition, as in *cantharis*. The frequent calls to urinate at night, passing large quantities of pale urine, recalls phosphoric acid. There is violent urging to urinate with large quantities of pale urine, which suggests the remedy for diabetes.

In its action on the kidneys, *Hahnemann* brings forth an illustration of the primary and secondary action of *scilla* which applies to many other remedies, notably *apocynum can.*, and which should be borne in mind by the superficial homeopath. *Scilla* in large doses causes a profuse secretion of urine, and was used by the Egyptians in dropsy, and with great rejoicing when this large discharge of urine was produced. But the secondary action, which is a scanty secretion, soon follows, and the disease is really made worse by the remedy. We homeopaths, as well as all other physicians, should realize that a prompt, active diuretic is a bad remedy to give in dropsy due to insufficient urination, for, while the primary action seems to produce the desired result and to indicate intelligent practice, the secondary action, which is opposite and sure to follow, leaves our patient worse than before. This recalls *Hahnemann*'s early observation, while he was an old school physician, that many of his patients would have done better had he left them.

It is mainly in the respiratory tract that we find the useful sphere of *scilla*. It covers bronchitis, pneumonia, whooping cough, and asthma. There is wheezing, rattling, and dyspnoea. The patient must sit up. There is shortness of breath on exertion and ascending, as in *arsenicum* and *calcareo carb.* There is dyspnoea so great that the patient cannot drink for want of breath. *Kali nitrate* has the same system : The child grasps the cup greedily, but can only drink a sip at a time for want of breath.



The cough is terrific, and its fierceness, persistency, and staying qualities are equaled by few remedies. We find the peculiar symptom: "Spurting of urine when coughing." This is found under but few remedies, notably alumina, causticum, conium, natrum muriaticum, pulsatilla, and veratrum album. The cough is dry at night and loose in the morning. It is more fatiguing when loose than dry, but it is tedious at any time. The cough is worse from cold drinks, from exertion, and from change from warm to cold air. Silicea has cough worse from cold drinks, while coughs worse from change from warm to cold air calls for principally: carbo veg., phosphorus, rumex, scilla, and veratrum album.

Scilla is indicated in the cough of measles, and also by the skin symptoms of that disease.

Every fit of coughing winds up with sneezing and involuntary urination. I have several times verified this symptom. The sputum is white or reddish mucus. It may be sweetish and offensive, as in calcarea carb. and stannum. It may be in small round balls, very difficult to expectorate. Drinking cold water brings on the cough. Lycopodium has cough, aggravated by drinking cold water; silicea, cough excited by cold drinks, while causticum has cough *relieved* by drinking cold water.

The chest and lung symptoms are most similar to bryonia. There are stitches in the chest, stitches under the last ribs, stitches on inspiration, stitches under scapula, and severe stitches under sternum—so severe as to make it difficult to draw a breath. Bryonia and kali carb. are probably the nearest related to scilla in stitches in the chest. There is profuse secretion of tenacious white mucus, expectorated only after severe coughing. Hering gives the indication, once very valuable, but now obsolete: "Especially suitable in pneumonia and pleurisy after bloodletting."

One must not forget that the arguments regarding the action of scilla in dropsical affections, when given in appreciable doses, apply also to lung and bronchial troubles. Large doses of squills increase the mucous secretion, and thereby make expectoration easier. This is the primary action. But the secondary, opposite action, follows, and if the trouble is

long-lasting, or with a chronic tendency, the mucus becomes tougher and the cough drier.

There is convulsive twitching in the limbs, both in arms and legs, worse mornings and from motion. There are cold hands and feet, and cold foot-sweat: rheumatic pains, which are worse during motion. The limb symptoms remind us of bryonia and calcarea carb.: "Icy cold hands and feet, with warmth of the rest of the body," is a symptom found in such words only under scilla and menyanthes. Icy cold feet calls principally for cedron, elaps, phosphorus, scilla, silicea, and veratrum album. Sweat only on toes, scilla. Sweat under toes, taraxacum.

In fever there is aversion to being uncovered. When he uncovers during fever, he suffers from chilliness and pains, as in nux vomica.

Scilla is not only compatible after bryonia, but it is a very close analogue of that remedy. It has its opposite symptom in cough, as bryonia is worse in change from cold to warm air, while scilla is worse in change from warm to cold air. In the furious, exhausting cough we would compare it with corallum, cuprum, and stannum.

## SULPHUR.

By H. E. BEEBE, M. D., Sidney, O.

TO Burt is due largely the development of the idea that medicines have for their starting point a center of action on one or the other of the nervous centers, either the animal or the organic; those that have their center of action in the animal (cerebro-spinal) nervous system being the true remedies for acute and subacute diseases, while those that have their centers in the organic (ganglionic) nervous system are the true remedies for subacute and chronic diseases.

Not long since in a discussion following the reading of a paper on the sympathetic nervous system before a Detroit medical society, a member said: "I have learned to be very deferential to the sympathetic nervous system during the last few years of my practice.

"The action of certain drugs upon the nervous system is the basis of homeopathy. In this our brothers of the opposite faith have been very far-sighted. Most of the remedial agents used

by the homeopaths have a selective action on the sympathetic nervous system."

This utterance set me to thinking and I began the analysis of the action of some of the prominent remedies to see their adaptations according to Burt. Let us take sulphur; why is this drug so often called for in chronic diseases? Is it because of the powerful action on the organic nervous system? We believe that it is, for all chronic diseases originate and are especially located in the ganglionic nervous system. Hemple says: "In order to fully comprehend the various pains and abnormal conditions which sulphur excites, it is of the utmost importance to keep in view its physiological action upon the normal organism. Remember that it is the venous capillary system which receives the primary shock of this mighty agent, together with that portion of the ganglionic system of nerves which is immediately connected or interwoven with the capillary tissue. If you remember that under the depressing action of sulphur the venous capillaries become congested, the blood becomes more or less stagnant, resisting the arterial current, which seeks to drive it onward, we cannot have any difficulty in understanding the various drawing, tearing, crampy, boring, laming, stitching, and other pains which sulphur is capable of exciting."

In ordinary doses sulphur produces rumblings in the bowels, slight colicky pains, and loose evacuations; and its prolonged use excites a catarrhal state of the mucous membrane and impairs digestion. This shows its action upon Meissners and Auerbach's plexuses of the great sympathetic system. Without giving any reason for it, Ringer says: "Apart from sulphur's softening effect on the motions, it exerts a beneficial action on the bronchial tubes in bronchitis, on the rectum in prolapsus, and in piles." Otherwise he sees but little in it.

The dominant school look at sulphur as they do at most drugs, seeing but few of the crude and direct effects, not observing the best and widest part of drug action. Look at sulphur's adaptation to lean persons who walk stooped. Lymphatic temperaments, venous constitutions, disposed to hemorrhoids with constipation or morning diarrhea, scrofulous diseases which seem

to get almost well when they return again. Diseases caused especially by suppressed eruptions, sudden and frequent flushes of heat all over the body, followed by perspiration, hot palms, soles, and vertex. At 10 A. M. faintness in epigastrium. All this points plainly to its use whenever there is defective assimilation and derangement of the sympathetic system.

In 1874 the late Dr. H. V. Miller, in writing on the action of sulphur on the intestinal canal, uttered the truth when he said: "It is a noble remedy for nervous prostration with frequent hot flushes followed by perspiration and a faint feeling, vertex heat and cold feet alternately with hot soles; 10 A. M. hunger or a faint empty feeling in the epigastrium; constipation or sudden and urgent early morning diarrhea, great debility which cannot be accounted for by the amount of gastric and bilious derangement, though the stomach and liver may be seriously implicated. The patient may complain that although the appetite is pretty good, little nourishment is obtained from the food. The function of nutrition is partially suspended and the blood is impoverished, hence the sympathetic suffers serious derangement. Such cases are often diagnosed as general debility caused by liver complaint, for which bilious physic and alcoholic stimulants are perseveringly prescribed. Lachesis, lycopodium, sepia, and phosphorus are also useful. Hot flushes are caused by irregular action of the vasomotor nerves producing a congestion of blood to the face with heat followed by faintness and perspiration. Circulatory excitement produces increased local heat. Determination of blood to the surface increases the insensible perspiration. Division of the sympathetic causes increased heat at the nerve extremity. Division of the pneumogastric does not destroy the sensation of hunger in the stomach. The other nerves supplying the stomach are branches of the sympathetic. Hence morbid hunger results from derangement of this system."

Here the great solar plexus is impaired. The pathogenetic action of sulphur is plain to be seen upon this nervous system. In the study of materia medica from a physiological basis we believe the leading action of most drugs known

to be beneficial in the treatment of chronic diseases is due largely to their action on the organic functions of the human organism. At least this is a subject worthy of observation.

### THE COLLEGE PLATFORM.

#### Hering Medical College.

**H**HEADACHE over both eyes, which soon extends down into the left nasal bone.

The headache was aggravated after dinner, especially at 3 o'clock P. M.; always better with the eyes open, in a cool room, when talking, or with pleasant company. Sensation as of something crawling in the left turbinated bone. Epistaxes; blood warm and profuse, with anxiety and fear that the hemorrhage would terminate fatally. Scalp painful in spots.

These are some of the symptoms which developed in my proving of thuja.—*Hurbert Straten*.

—Do not use cocaine in fat subjects with weak hearts; in fact, do not use it at all, save where its influence can be kept from the general system. It is more dangerous than ether.—*Crutcher*.

—If it were force instead of science that were needed in the healing of the sick, the homeopath would have little to do.—*Allen*.

—Asthma cured in early life will prevent tuberculosis in later life.—*Allen*.

In pneumonia, where there is threatened paralysis of the lungs, expectoration suddenly ceases, skin hot and dry, and brain clear, give opium.—*Allen*.

—Professor Fritt's quiz: Do you believe uterine cancer to be a local or a constitutional disease? Give reasons for your answer.

Student—I believe cancer to be the outgrowth of a constitutional disease, because what will excite its growth in one person will not do so in another. It often occurs without an exciting cause; the tendency is hereditary, and it runs in families. And it can be traced to a miasmatic origin which existed in the patient long before the local manifestation of cancer.

### OUR PORTRAITS.



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Chicago, Ill.

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### Book Reviews.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN, by THOMAS LINDSLEY BRADFORD, M. D., author of "Homeopathic Bibliography of the United States," senior of the American Institute of Homeopathy, member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County Homeopathic Medical Society. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. 1895.

This book has been running through a number of issues of our brother contemporary, the *Homeopathic Recorder*, and is not, therefore, unfamiliar to the majority of well-informed homeopathic readers by title, if not in its entire publication; and, in consequence, requires little, if any introduction to the profession in the way of a book review notice. While it was being printed in the serial already mentioned, it many times became tiresome by reason of its apparent proximity of monotonous detail—somewhat like the



Lincoln biography of a few years ago, and the Napoleonic literary craze of the present day. This seeming unnecessary attenuation of minor events is, however, no longer a fault when presented in book form, where the continuity of the story may be kept well in hand, and does not necessitate, as with a monthly installment story, a recalling of the incidents in former issues. We venture to say that, because of this former method of presenting this life, very few even of the *Recorder's* regular subscribers read the biography through; and that these former cursory readers will now sit down and finish the work as it lies before them complete, all its parts and incidents from the first to the last accessible.

The life of Hahnemann has been so many times essayed that it seemed almost like a work of supererogation to adventure upon the uncertain sea of bookmaking with another life cast necessarily along the same lines of incident and interest; but Dr. Bradford has conclusively shown, now that the completed work lies before us, that he possessed "new evidence" as well as the genius for its proper arrangement and presentation to the admiring homeopaths, a lasting reproach to all future sticklers and belittlers of homeopathy, and scoffers at the individuality of its great discoverer.

It is a book not too bulky, that may be, and, indeed, should be, left ready at hand in the physician's waiting room, and not chained down by any means; so that the waiting patients and others may browse in its refreshing leafiness and breathe in the enthusiasm which actuates the loving homeopath for his first great master. If the book should be taken away a new one ought to be placed on the table. It might not be a bad idea to publish a popular edition of the biography, putting it within easy range of the ordinary non-medical purse, and having its proceeds applied in some way toward the completion of the monument. Again, if some of the colleges who persist in giving prizes of their blue-ribbon student for doing his duty, would abolish the gold medal and substitute this book, some value would be derived by the graduate which would compensate him far more than the glittering bauble in its plush-lined case in the bottom drawer of the dresser.

Dr. Bradford has done well with the material

at his command. It is a lamentable fact that the legal executors of the Hahnemann estate have done with Hahnemann's effects what the Grand Old Man would never have sanctioned could he have supposed such a thing possible. Because of this peculiar conduct on the part of his testators, records which would prove of incalculable value to the homeopathic world have been, and continue to be, withheld, in hope of compelling the American people to pay a large bonus therefor. It must have been, as it always is, exceedingly difficult to interest a general, nay, even a specially-trained reading public, in the individual acts, writings, and conversations of a man, especially when, as in this instance, so much of the data is necessarily in the form of letters to and from Hahnemann—a form of composition very rarely admitted in current magazines; but in this life the narrative is ingeniously interwoven and blended with the correspondence, so that in but few places does the story halt or become tedious.

We note in one of our exchanges a deprecatory line concerning the frontispiece portrait of Hahnemann which Dr. Bradford has presented. We, on the contrary, making some pretensions to a study of human faces, rather admire this portrait, because it accords more with our own ideas of a venerable and thoroughly good man, who has passed through and beyond the period of storm and passion, and who had, at the time of the making of this portrait, become a philosopher and philanthropist in the best and highest sense of both words; one who was content to rest upon the laurels earned throughout a busy and, by no means, uneventful life. Other pictures and portraits and busts of our great forbear in homeopathy are grandly, almost sublimely, eloquent of the ready and powerful antagonist, who stirred to the nethermost depths the rancour of the allopaths, and then fought vigorously and valorously, even to his own imminent starvation and actual exile for so many years. It may seem almost sacrilegious to speak of another great reformer in this relation; but it is a well-known fact that the face of the Divine Jesus, as it has been given to us in pictures—and from the first it was always simply an ideal portrait, no picture of the Saviour having ever been made—has changed repeatedly, dependent

for its expression upon the age in which the artist lived; so that we have at times had the wrathful face, the sorrowing face, the pitying face, the suffering face, and so on, rapidly running through all the varying gradations of human expression, until to-day the sweet and loving Christ wears the impress of mildness and forgiveness—the doctrine of the universal brotherhood of man being now in the ascendant. So also the face of Hahnemann has been caused to change even in the short period since his life closed. In one bust he is portrayed as a powerful man with bent brows and set lips; in another a predominance of the forehead and long curly hair marks him for a dreamer and enthusiast. A portrait sent out by the Glen Mary Home makes him to be a youth of about twenty-eight or thirty, with large Charles Dickens eyes, and black, long, flowing ringlets. But this picture of Bradford's has something about it that appeals to one's love and sympathy for the trials and tribulations which this really great and good man, but now become venerable and aged, had to encounter in order that we, his later children, and all future generations might minister in peace and prosperity to suffering humanity the priceless boon he discovered for us.

The publishers have stinted neither money nor labor in making this an attractive book, it is well printed, handsomely and durably bound, and the price put within the reach of every grateful homeopath. No mistake will be made in purchasing and thoroughly reading this latest and best book of Thomas Lindsley Bradford.

**A MANUAL OF GENITO-URINARY AND VENEREAL DISEASES.** By BURK G. CARLETON, M. D. Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases Metropolitan Post-Graduate School of Medicine of New York City, Visiting Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital Dep. Pub. Char. and Corr. of New York City, Late Visiting Physician to Ward's Island Hospital, Late Pathologist and Interne Ward's Island Hospital, Late Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy New York Homeopathic Medical College. With

**VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE EYE.** By CHARLES DEADY, M. D., Member of the Board of Governing Surgeons New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, College of New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Professor of Ophthalmology, Metropolitan Post-Graduate School of Medicine,

Editor of *Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology.* And

**VESICAL CALCULUS AND EXTERNAL URETHROTOMY.** By WM. FRANCIS HONAN, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases Metropolitan Post-Graduate School of Medicine, Member of Auxiliary Board of Visiting Physicians to Metropolitan Hospital, Demonstrator of Anatomy New York Homeopathic Medical College, Late House Surgeon Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, New York: Boericke, Runyon & Ernesty. 1895.

This compound labor of three eminent members of the homeopathic profession deserves to be well read and as carefully studied. It lacks in naught. Each of its authors has given his best knowledge and information to the upbuilding of a fine system of chapters, any one of which would be worth the price of the book itself to a medical man who was at sea upon any one disease if he could find, as he certainly would, the simillimum for this disease and therefore cure it. The indications for the diseases treated are excellent and its materia medica is beyond criticism for its thoroughness and faithfulness of prescription according to the masters of the profession. The work of the printers and binders is commendable.

Altogether the work is a desirable one for every practitioner and ought to find its way into the college room. The price is, cloth \$3, one-half morocco, \$4.

## Globules.

—It gives us much pleasure to hear of the return of Dr. Howard Crutcher to his original place as Registrar of Hering College. This is the place which he practically created, and no one has a better right to it than our good friend and hustler Howard Crutcher. Long before the Hering took form, and long indeed before it had a name even in contemplation, Howard Crutcher was working hard to bring about such a college. He was indefatigable with pen and tongue to interest the better element in the profession to give support to such new school—a school which was to be built upon entirely new lines, and adhere closely to the higher teachings of homeopathy. His work was crowned by the materialization of the school. Under his arduous labors it rapidly rose to eminence, until the wiles of the

widow betrayed a certain soft-hearted member and then there was blood on the moon. Everything must needs take on change; the former safe conduct of the Hering on its primitive principles must give way to larger and more commodious ideas and buildings. One hundred thousand dollar donations lay around ready to be gathered in. But they didn't gather worth a cent. During this feverish excitement Professor Crutcher was supplanted by a young man whose only claim on fame was that he was a friend of some of the hundred thousand dollar people. That era has been safely tided over, and bed-rock and sound business methods have again been reached. And now Howard Crutcher is again at the helm. Let anyone try to fool him with any hundred thousand dollar endowments, if they dare! We congratulate the college upon its return to this sound and business-like way once more. It contains a number of excellent men and teachers, but there is only one man in its faculty that can properly discharge the duties of its registrar, and that is Howard Crutcher.

—The Texas Homeopathic Medical Association has sent to this office a copy of its Twelfth Annual Meeting programme. This society meets at Fort Worth, Tex., on June 13 and 14, and from a careful study of its little jewel of a programme it appears as if there would be a good and instructive meeting. Whoever designed and published their programme had an eye for beauty as well as utility. It is one of the handsomest programmes of any State society which has found its way to our shears. Success to our Texas brethren, and may they live long and prosper. May they think of us when they visit the last place named under the head of entertainments.

—A much-advertised spring water at Cleveland has adopted a novel form of preventing the glass container from being broken in the handling; this consists in casing the gallon bottle in wire crating and having it upon springs at the bottom. Funny isn't it? To have springs at the bottom of a spring water bottle? Don't see it, eh? Well, send ten cents for elucidation. No Canada money received.

—Dr. M. W. Kapp has located at Akron, O., Room No. 2, Abbey Block. Dr. Kapp has given every promise of soon leading in practice

wherever he might locate. We wish him abundant success.

—The presence of strongly smelling ammoniacal urine in these intensely acute attacks of strangury will be a guide in the selection of *pareira brava*, when we are hesitating between it, *berberis*, and *cantharis*.—*Dr. C. Carleton Smith in Hom. Phys.*

—The Toronto courts have lately decided that consumption is a contagious disease, and that a child affected with it can be legally excluded from the public schools.

—And talking of gun barrels reminds us that some of you Institute members want to go to Boston either for the Sunday which intervenes, or at the close of the sessions. It is only a short distance, but your best way is by the Fall River boats and railway. By all means go and see Bunker Hill monument, but don't pay twenty-five cents for the privilege of walking up its insides to the top. Go and visit Cambridge, Faneuil Hall, and the other many interesting things that only Boston can show you, especially its straight and broad streets.

—Now let there be no more delay about your application for hotel accommodations at Newport. This is an important matter and needs your immediate attention. You will be surprised when you reach Newport if you trust to the reports now circulating, about the wonderful amount of room at the disposal of one of the hotels. These rooms will dwindle down into cots standing in the halls and corridors. Don't wait too long. It costs you nothing but one postal card to engage a good room at the Hotel Aquidneck. Mark what we say: you will seriously regret it, if you wait until you reach Newport before attending to this matter. The Aquidneck is first class in every sense. It is an old conservative place. You cannot do better anywhere in the city. It is near the church in which we will have our sessions. Its cuisine is first class, and so are its accommodations. But it has only a limited number of good rooms, hence our advice.

—Dr. Crawford, chairman of the transportation committee of the American Institute, announces that no special route for reaching Newport has been established; that every railway in the district covered by the traffic associa-



tions controlling Newport and the points most remote therefrom in their territories have agreed upon the certificate plan. That is to say, the Institute member or his friends who wish to attend this Newport meeting when he buys his ticket for Newport pays the full fare for one way—the going way; he must ask his local agent for a certificate of such payment. When he reaches Newport he hands this certificate to chairman of the transportation committee who properly indorses it and after which it is good for the return fare at one-third the regular rates.

For New England the rates are as follows: two cents per mile from points within twenty-five miles from Newport, with a minimum rate of twenty-five cents. One dollar from points from twenty-five to thirty-three miles from Newport, and one and one-half cents per mile from points more than thirty-three miles from Newport. But even so it must be on the certificate plan.

All the railroads running east from Chicago, St. Louis, and intermediate points are in the Association and have made the rate from Chicago \$21 going and \$7 returning, by the "differential roads" (whatever that may mean), and by the other roads \$23 going and \$7.65 returning.

—Much interest has been excited by the recent tests made at Fort Sheridan, Ill., by Chas. E. Woodruff, M. D., captain and assistant surgeon, United States Army, showing the power of the African Kola nut in conserving nervous and muscular energy, thus enabling those who use it to undergo great exertion without fatigue. We, Frederick Stearns & Co., supplied the material for these tests.

Dr. Woodruff made several comparative tests both upon himself and his brother officers. The method of procedure was to eat of Kola nuts, generally about two and a half nuts, or to take ten ounces of Kolavin and then walk twenty-five, thirty, or more miles. Under similar circumstances without the use of Kola they would walk the same distance, and in each instance noted most marked and satisfactory advantages in favor of the days that the Kola was used. Inferentially this is a strong argument for the use of this drug.

—A raw, ripe apple is one of the easiest foods for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of digestion only consuming eighty-five min-

utes. The malic acid of ripe apples, cooked or raw, helps to digest meat and to stimulate the liver, and neutralize those noxious matters which, unless eliminated, produce skin eruptions. Apples are not as satisfying as potatoes, because of their delicate elements, but eaten with meat in place of tubers, they are a golden food. The salts and wine sweeten the stomach, the phosphorus is thought to be a nerve builder, and women of all ages, since Eve's days, liked to believe that the "food of the gods" imparted its delicate white to the flesh. Why not? Beef-eaters and wine-drinkers are red.—*Reflector-Med. Argus.*

—The Cincinnati *Medical Journal* publishes an excellent likeness of Dr. Benj. H. Broadnax of Broadnax, La. Dr. Broadnax is not a homeopath, but we have latterly been reading a number of his papers in the Cincinnati *Medical Journal*, and in other of our exchanges and we have conceived a great regard for him, which is all the more increased since we have looked upon his likeness. The letter which accompanied his photograph to the editor of the Cincinnati *Medical Journal* contains these few lines: "I thought you would like to see the old backwoods doctor. Not very picturesque? No, rather rough; but he has a good heart; loves his friends; can forget an injury, esteems his fellow-men, is proud of his profession, and glad of an opportunity to do good, to ease pain, to help the weak and suffering." Lookin' at you, Bro. Broadnax.

—The best antiseptic, says Dr. Blech, in *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, for use during the treatment of cholera infantum is hydrozone (being twice as strong as peroxide of hydrogen; for economical reasons hydrozone is preferred by me). This remedy can be administered internally as well as externally. I add a tablespoonful of hydrozone to a pint of water for washing out the stomach. The vomiting ceases after the first washing as a rule. If necessary, this procedure can be repeated. If the vital power of the little patient is not too low it can produce no harm.

#### The American Homeopathist. *Issued Twice a Month.*

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# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, for some unknown reason, unless it was that the secretary had been advanced to the position of president, and the successor had not had the time to become familiar with his duties—the Missouri Institute, in short, has not notified this journal of any meeting held at Kansas City, as has been its wont in times past under former secretaries. Neither have we seen any account of such meeting anywhere, except in the *St. Louis Journal of Homeopathy*, and here it was evidently contributed by one of its own editors who had been in attendance. Is the Missouri Institute taking a step backward, after having been advanced so far to the front by friendly homeopathic journals and physicians of other States?

We are glad to learn of the election to the presidency of this Missouri Institute of Dr. Henry N. Ravold of St. Joseph, a former fellow-graduate of ours and a good friend and homeopath.

\* \*

IN Ohio there has been an excellent meeting of the State Society at Cleveland, which was well attended, and the interest sustained to the moment of the closing. Dr. R. B. House of Springfield made a model president, and his rule was marked and in favorable contrast with that of his immediate predecessor. The society was attended by upwards of two hundred physicians who met in the Masonic Temple for two days, and on the intervening night partook of a banquet at the Hollenden, prepared by the resident physicians and their friends. It was the effort of the president, in which he was happily supported by the majority of the membership, to make this Cleveland meeting a thoroughly materia medica occasion. And so it proved

until the surgical element took hold. Then it was buttons, and ligatures, and operations until you couldn't rest. And the homeopathic equation had but scant recognition among these knights of the bloody knife. The read-by-title abuse was worked almost threadbare. There were too many papers to start with, and many of these were either too long, or some few of the older hands at the bellows insisted upon talking on every paper, whether it pertained to their specialty or not, on the principle of the Irishman: "Wherever you see a head hit it." One of the marked features of the meeting was the eloquent address of the president, which was a beautiful document, pregnant with wise recommendations, which were in the main ignored by the Presidential Address Committee. Toledo seemed to have a first lien on all the doings of the sessions. W. A. Phillips, M. D., of Cleveland, is president. Dr. Thomas M. Stewart of Cincinnati was advanced from secretary to vice president. This latter, in our estimation, was an unfortunate move. A vice president rarely reaches the presidency, and Dr. Stewart is eminently fitted for the first place. Piqua is the next place for the assembling of the State Society.

\* \*

THE Michigan State Society held its annual sessions, and was apparently successful in uniting the scattered columns of homeopathy for the betterment of the profession at large, and of the interests of the homeopathic department of its great university, which, at the moment of writing, has been ordered by the legislature to be removed to Detroit if the Governor signs the bill. This he has not yet done. Much objection is being made by the people of Ann Arbor to the threatened removal. This comes with

peculiar grace from that burg, seeing how it would have permitted the utter extinction of the homeopathic department under the proposed legislation of Vaughn, Keifer, *et al.* All this time these precious burgers held their peace and said naught; but now, and as soon as there seems a probability that the homeopathic department may become a success elsewhere, then these self-interested folks rush into print and into petition. They deserve to lose the department.

It is a pleasant fact, for such it is, that our good friend and brother physician, Dr. D. A. MacLachlan of Ann Arbor, has been elected president of the Michigan State Society for the ensuing year; the profession of the State may, therefore, rest assured that so tireless a worker in the interests of homeopathy will not permit our ancient enemy, nor the perfidious renegades within our camp, to encroach upon our preserves during his incumbency. Dr. MacLachlan has been the head and front of the movement to remove the homeopathic department to Detroit, and it is mainly to his executive direction and ability that the measure has advanced as far along in that direction as it has. But Dr. MacLachlan was not disloyal to Ann Arbor, in which he has lived so many years and has so many vested interests; but when the dastardly attempt was made, and seemed likely to prove a success, to destroy the homeopathic department, then, and not until then, did he gird on his armor and head the list.

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IT looks very much as if the Minnesota State Society had gone deliberately to work to do justice to the absentee authors, a most remarkable procedure, and all the more praiseworthy because so unique. It directed its secretary to read the papers of such absentee authors as he, Dr. Aldrich, knew, when he asked the contributions, could not be present at the sessions. And each such paper was read by him to the society, and each author was given the courtesy of a hearing, as much so as if he had been present in actuality. The report comes to us that the sessions were well attended and the papers presented filled with instruction and interest. The sessions closed with the adoption of a resolution embodying the recommendation of the Ameri-

can Institute of Homeopathy for the four years' course for all medical students.

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THE annual session of the Institute is at hand. This year the clans will gather in Newport, under the protecting ægis and other things of Dr. Geo. B. Peck and his compatriots. There is every present prospect that there will be a large attendance. In this connection we echo the remarks of *The Hahnemannian Monthly* in so far as it refers to the encroaching of the business sessions upon the bureau work. This was an injustice last year perpetrated upon the materia medica section, which was thereby delayed over an hour in one of its most important sessions. Dr. T. F. Allen had been secured to deliver a second address to this section, and in anticipation of this additional treat from this eminent teacher the audience room was packed, only to be disappointed while listening to the forensic displays of the political wranglers. When Dr. Allen eventually reached the rostrum the tired out auditors had mostly gone, and only a few of the teachers and those most directly interested remained. It is of far more importance that the bureaus be well attended than that the politicians and senior wranglers settle their wordy and windy disputes. There seems no good reason why the Institute could not have a deferred business meeting at some evening session as well as the bureaus. The programme just received from the secretary shadows forth a feast that might well tempt a member to leave his bailiwick and come to Newport, even though his said aforesaid bailiwick lay on the coast of California. Every bureau is well rounded out with titles of good papers, and more perhaps than there will be any possible chance of properly reading and discussing. We also second the hope and wish of *The Hahnemannian* that no political measures be this year or henceforth injected into the work of the American Institute. It would be a "mortal pity" if now, since the Institute has weathered so many storms, and has reached such a plane of unexampled prosperity, it should be destroyed by the politician and his methods. The first duty of the American Institute is to the upbuilding, and on permanent lines, of the suc-



cess of homeopathy, and not the election of this or that favorite son as president. Politics must be kept outside the Institute's door. Destroy every candidate for any office in the gift of the Institute who resorts to any clique or combination or caucus for his subsequent election. Let the will of the Institute prevail, and not the dictum of the secret combine.

Every member coming to Newport should bring with him the name of at least one new applicant for membership. To this end he has been supplied with the necessary blank by the secretary.

Will the Institute this year do away with the gaudy blue and red labels, gold fringed, worn on the outside of the dress like a prize at a country show, and substitute therefor a simple bit of ribbon, of a color or colors chosen by the Institute, the same color to fly at the masthead or from the hotel flagstaff, or from private residences or friendly public institutions of the city, in which we may hereafter meet? The button was a very marked advance, and a good one, in this same direction. Let us, as rapidly as possible, lay off the habits of our infancy and take on the more robust fashions of our present surroundings.

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WE are pleased to note that the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri (St. Louis) has reached the conclusion that the giving of prizes is a mistake. This has been our position for some time, and as we claim this college for our alma mater it gives us double pleasure to read of this conclusion in the *St. Louis Journal of Homeopathy*. We hope, now, the suggestion of the editor may be carried into effect, and this remnant of a period when students had to be coaxed into a medical college may be relegated to oblivion, and the school itself be put squarely on the broad and noble basis of giving a medical education to men and women. Only this and nothing more.

In amusing contrast was the commencement exercises of the Denver College, which had but one graduate,—a lady,—and yet bestowed upon her all the prizes that were advertised in the announcement. If there is, or ever was, anything in the prize-giving it was the competition of the several students to get the flattened-out

twenty dollar gold piece. But in this case there could have been no competition. How the young lady must treasure those mementos of her superior excellency in the several studies in which she had no competitor! And how she will exhibit them on every occasion to advertise how much better she was in her studies than all the other graduates of the class of 1895!

The Denver College starts out wrong if it proposes to engage also in the gift enterprise business. Better stick to the doctor-making business. A prize cow or prize pig usually amounts to nothing beyond the bare fact that it is the fattest or heaviest or largest of any presented in that show and is of no good beyond that. A hot-house plant is far more delicate but less hardy than its less-favored companions. But in the long run it is the plant that was not raised in the hothouse, or the animal that had just a steady diet, or the student who was giving his best time to learning "the altogether" of medicine, and not posing for any special prize, that carried the long race and endured to the end. We know of one bright, particular star, one who carried off every medical prize in sight, who, after a number of years of struggle as a medical man, and after many removals over this country to find a place where his medals and special prizes would give him a foothold, has finally abandoned the practice of medicine and gone into the lumber business; while the poorest man in his same class is to-day making a competency in St. Louis, with money to loan at interest. The prize medal is no test of a man's ability as a doctor.

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### Materia Medica Miscellany.

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**Aconite** IN FACIAL NEURALGIA. — *Jahr's Pharmacopœia*. — The patient was a lady of about thirty-five years who had been afflicted with neuralgia of the left side of the face for about two months past. She had scarcely been able to sleep a wink during that time. The pains were shooting, burning, throbbing, with great soreness of the parts. The whole cheek was affected and the pain extended even into the ear, and down the side of the neck. We prescribed a little aconite in water, to be taken internally. Next morning there seemed to be a little improvement,

but so slight that the patient was scarcely willing to own it. We then mixed a few drops of the strong tincture, say from five to ten drops of aconite, with a spoonful of good brandy, and ordered this mixture rubbed upon the affected part, every five or ten minutes. In this as in other cases in which it has been used its improvement was instantaneous, for that night she slept without waking. Next day the patient was entirely free of pain. In another case where the paroxysms had returned every evening for two months in succession, with increasing violence, and were characterized by a sensation as if the malar bone were twisted round and would be torn out with red hot pincers, complete and permanent relief was given by a dose of aconite in the thirtieth.

**Sulphur.**—Extract of a lecture by Sulzer, before the Berlin Homeopathic Medical Society, in January, 1894.—Speaking of the sulphur contained in the flesh of fish, Schulz expresses the opinion that the sulphur thus found plays a rôle in the origin of the endemic cutaneous affections so often found where the population lives almost exclusively on fish. The results due to the proportion of sulphur found in the aorta and vena cava in divers cases of mortality, are also very remarkable. The quantity of sulphur oscillates between 0.5865 (puerperal fever) and 0.8155 (deforming endarteritis) for the aorta, and about 0.7291 parenchymatous nephritis) and 0.5768 (chronic enteritis) for the vena cava. The condition of a man who died at forty-six years of age from constitutional syphilis was very different from this proportion, the aorta showing 0.4497, and the vein 0.2856. Hahnemann was the first to fix definitely the therapeutic action of sulphur, and quite recently Nothnagel and Rossbach have come to the conclusion that no more careful study can be made to confirm it. The field of action of sulphur is so large that we can scarcely find one organ or part of the body on which it does not act. Sulphur is therefore often indispensable both in acute and chronic diseases. It is useful in exanthem, even chronic, where scabs have formed. It is rarely indicated where the characteristic itching of sulphur does not exist. Scrofula, fissuring of the skin and excoriation in children, are greatly relieved by sulphur. Its

action on the mucous and serous membranes indicates it in meningitis, hydrocephalus, pulmonary affections, and catarrhal enteritis. The great particularity of sulphur which is most worthy of note is, that when after an excellent choice of remedies, the disease shows no change—ment, sulphur causes it to change in form by exciting the powers of reaction of the body; but we cannot explain this phenomenon. In the general action of sulphur we must remark the troubles of the circulation: sulphur has a decided influence on stasis, principally stasis of the veins, and particularly on the system of the portal vein. It is in this way that its action on hemorrhoids is explained, as also its action on the sluggishness of the hypogastrium, above all when the characteristic redness is observed at all the orifices of the body. It also acts on local stasis following the suppression of habitual exudation. Cold feet, heat of the temporal suture, with a habitual bent-over attitude, and weak muscles of the back, are indications of sulphur. In cases where sulphur is appropriate there is generally no sweat, unless it is a nauseous local sweat. Farrington indicates it above all for negroes; Sableal for Hebrews. We should remember its use above all in scrofulous and rachitic states, in predisposition to tuberculosis, tendency to rough and unclean skin, and in exanthems and suppressed exudations. Lastly think of the indications given by Hahnemann in his "Chronic Diseases" (p. 338).

**Lycopodium AND Calcarea carb.** IN GALLSTONE COLIC.—Dr. C. Carleton Smith in the Homeopathic Physician.—Lycopodium is indicated in that class of persons who are of a lithiatic diathesis, and who have been heavily dosed with tincture of Peruvian bark or its alkaloid, quinine. They present very sallow faces and suffer from flatulence, this condition causing them to be extremely tender to touch. Must keep their waistbands loose when attacked with gallstone colic, to which such persons as above described are more or less subject, the pain will shoot from region of liver straight across to the left side. When they get up to walk they bend over, and also will complain of frequent desire to evacuate the bowels, but when they go to the water closet there is no stool, simply tenesmus. The calcarea sufferer is apt to be fat and flabby in his

make-up. Has glandular swellings throughout the body. Similar to the lycopodium patient, he cannot bear tight clothing about hypochondria, and pain goes from right to left also, being sharp and most excruciating, causing patient to wring his hands in agony. To distinguish between the two drugs, the lycopodium patient walks bent over by reason of the great pain, while flatulence is forcibly announced by loud belchings, accompanied with greater or less urging to stool at intervals. The calcarea patient is made worse by stooping either in the act or afterward. Sweats profusely, and the pains are greatly relieved by the applications of cold, wet cloths, which he begs to have frequently applied.

**Helleborus Niger.**—Univ. Homeo. Annual. —Mossa recalls the observations on helleborus niger given to healthy persons: Morgagni has seen one-half dram cause death in eight hours, after abdominal pains and vomiting. After death, all the digestive organs were found to be inflamed, especially the large intestine. The veins were slack and contracted. The limbs were supple twenty-four hours after death. After taking 12 to 25 centigrams of the alcoholic extract, Schroff observed bitterness of taste, increase of the secretion of saliva, followed by a sense of dryness in the mouth, burning in the throat and stomach, malaise, nausea, violent cephalalgia, thirst; then abdominal pains and liquid evacuations; troubles of digestion, frequency of the pulse. In another prover: nausea, humming in the ears and soporific state. Sneezing. Vogl, in the "Manual of Pharmacodynamics," says that in small doses the root causes a slight irritation of the nerves and stomach, analogous to the effect of mustard. From there the irritation extends to the other ganglions, and acts especially on the organs of the pelvis and the nerve branches of the rectum and the genital organs. The secretions of the stomach, bile, and pancreas are more copious and liquid. The homeopathic school has proved that if in healthy persons a drug given in large doses reduces the activity of the heart and blood vessels, it augments it in patients in the same way, especially if accompanied by serous exudations. If, in large doses, it does not cause immediate and copious vomit-

ing, symptoms of poisoning appear, with signs of violent intestinal irritation and very marked effects on the brain and nervous system, with tendency to relative diminution of sensibility and motility. Very violent pains in the stomach and intestines are observed, with copious glairy and bilious vomiting, constant desire to vomit, black-looking or glairy white stools, at first hard, then sanguineous, often accompanied by rectal tenesmus, hemorrhage of the uterine and rectal vessels, paralytic stiffness and insensibility of the tongue and pharynx, dilatation of the pupils, violent cephalalgia, attack of vertigo and stiffness of the nape of the neck, trembling of the limbs and weakness of the muscles. Pulse small, and dicrotic; great precordial anxiety, violent dyspnoea, extreme pallor of the skin and cold sweats. Finally, with increasing weakness, convulsions, syncope, partial paralysis, death. The principal field of usefulness of helleborus, therefore, would be in decrease of the sensitive and cerebral activity, as is seen in a number of cases of melancholia, following depression of the brain, which in turn often starts in the hypogastrium. The action of this drug on the genital organs is not very well determined. Stapf says that it causes a flabbiness of the genital organs, and suppresses all tendency to coitus. Jahr, in his "Practical Materia Medica" (Vol. I, page 735) says that he knows of several cases of sterile women, who probably suffered from some local weakness of the organs of maternity, who by the use of helleborus have succeeded in curing this infirmity.

#### ŒDEMA GLOTTIDIS.\*

By W. B. CLARKE, M. D., Indianapolis.

EARLY in the winter of 1892 J. K. B. consulted me at my office for the first time. He was fifty-five years old, tall and large, with little adipose tissue, a working millwright, very skillful at his trade, but rather an ignorant and obstinate man, an inveterate smoker, but temperate in the use of intoxicants. His symptoms pointed strongly toward morbus Brightii, the most marked ones elicited being general weakness, pain in legs on motion, occipital headaches, dimness of vision,

\* Read before the Homeopathic Medical Society of Indianapolis, January 16, 1895.



apathy and forgetfulness, shortness of breath, and scanty urine; while were visible a dirty waxy complexion, puffy eyelids, and well-marked œdema of the ankles, but auscultation showed the heart sounds normal, though percussion seemed to reveal a little hypertrophy. He received merc. cor. 3x trit., a powder every three hours; advice suggesting a liberal milk diet and daily hot bath, the latter to excite free diaphoresis, and directions to bring a fresh sample of his urine at his next attendance in a few days. He failed to bring the urine at his next call, and could not micturate then. I repeated the prescription and made imperative the necessity for urine for diagnostic analysis. He did not send it, and forgot to bring it when he called for the third time, but before he left I secured a small sample, passed then and there into a glass receptacle. This was at once tested for albumin, by heat and by nitric acid, and, much to my surprise, with negative result, there being absolutely no trace of albumin shown. The patient delivering himself of that *bête noire* of the careful prescriber, "about the same." I changed his medicine, giving ars. and apis., each 3x trit.; a powder of apis on rising and retiring, ars. every three hours between, dispensing enough to last five or six days. Informing him as to the encouraging result of the urinary analysis. He was dismissed for the time, but I saw him no more in this connection. I have been thus minute in describing my earliest experience with this patient, thinking and hoping that some of you may detect therein some connection with the events which followed.

About six weeks thereafter, one Friday, about 9 P. M., I was summoned to his home to see him, and found him suffering with a severe case of facial erysipelas, the redness of which had begun early that morning, and which now involved the entire face, though the eyelids could open. I immediately, as is my usual practice in this disease, gave one powder of lach. 4x, to forestall any lurking tendency toward blood-poisoning, and left another to be taken in the morning. Rhus, rather than bell., seemed to fill "the indicated remedy" bill, as numerous vesicles punctuated the dark bluish red and bloated countenance, while itching and burning were complained of, the patient being

very restless. So rhus 3x was used, 15 drops in half a glass of water, one teaspoonful hourly for four hours, if awake, then every two hours.

I visited him the next forenoon, Saturday, and found him worse, there being increased swelling, the eyes just peeping through their lids, the redness extending to the neck. He was restless, anxious, and thirsty, and, as on examination the ankles were found to be still œdematous, the rhus was discontinued and ars. 3x substituted, a dose every two hours. His tongue was thickly coated, and the breath was very offensive, and much thick mucus was frequently being spewed out. For this condition an occasional gargle of hydrogen peroxide was directed, and as a lotion for the face veratrum viride, one dram in two ounces of tepid water was used, the latter being supplemented by an occasional dusting with the Fehr talcum powder, silicate of magnesia, as an absorbent or dryer of the now somewhat profuse serous effusion, and to allay some of the pain and heat. His voice was now stridulous, breathing difficult and a little accelerated, but there seemed to be but little swelling of tonsils or glands.

On visiting him again late that night, twenty-six hours from my first visit, I found that the lower part of the face and the neck had swollen considerably, and detecting an acute internal extension of dropsy as affecting the throat, I now resolved to direct all treatment solely toward preventing a death from that cause. The eyes were now completely closed by the swelling, the voice had become jerky, whistling and sibilant, reduced even to a whisper before I left, and the man was sitting in a chair, unable to recline. I made an effort to scarify the parts (with that relic of a superstitious and barbaric practice, the vaccinating knife, now used by me only as an occasional coaxer for young teeth); unsuccessful because of the great external swelling, and because of my inability to control the patient, as he seemed unable to breathe except with the parts in a certain position. With an overpowering sense of the futility of all my previous efforts, I now resolved to pin my faith alone on "the indicated remedy," selecting apis, largely influenced and emboldened by the expert Dr. Richard Hughes' memorable advice regarding cases of œdema glottidis:

"Trust to Apis—it has cured in its most fatal form." It was used in the third trit., a powder dissolved in water, given hourly for four hours, then every two hours. Steam from a tea-kettle was also inhaled. I nearly decided to use pilocarpine or jaborandi, but rejected it because exudations seemed profuse enough, and because of a leading apis symptom elicited, viz., stinging pain in the throat.

On visiting him the next day I found him much worse. He was now unable to even whisper, and answered all questions and made known all wants by means of signs and almost undecipherable scrawls with a pencil. This in less than forty hours from my first visit. A more repulsive and pitiable living object I never saw. Having a large head naturally, and black and bushy hair, his doubly enlarged features did not look human, while his struggles for breath and the sound of his breathing completed a picture that had so frightened and unnerved the sufferer's wife that she had lost the physical power to attend him. I immediately informed him that it was now almost certain that he was beyond the reach of medicine, temporarily at least, and that he must at once place himself in the position where a surgical measure, in the way of tracheotomy or intubation, could be resorted to at an instant's notice, then or when the most urgent symptoms indicated its immediate necessity. I suggested a removal to the city hospital, about half a mile away, and he readily acquiesced, and over the telephone I soon arranged for his removal and reception, giving a description of all the exigencies of the case, and receiving a promise that the ambulance would at once be sent. But an hour and a half elapsed before the ambulance arrived. I had gone to my office, a mile and a half away, intending to go to the hospital soon, when a telephone call came to the effect that Mr. B. was making no sound as usual with his breathing. I replied that if that was the case he was dead, and directed that the messenger call in a physician, who lived just across the street, that he might render any assistance that could be given. I at once left for the scene, and learned that the doctor had attended, pronounced the man dead, and directed that he be laid on a bed. I found that my patient had died quietly in his chair, and so concluded that

death had not actually occurred from asphyxia, which would have caused a struggle in which the man would have fallen to the floor. Death, after all, probably occurred of heart failure, that organ stopping abruptly in diastole, through weakness of the ventricular walls. In death from asphyxia the heart usually beats several minutes after respiration ceases.

We have been told, and all can probably say, "We learn more from our failures than from our successes." I have reported a rank failure, but one, after all, from which I really fear I have learned little. So I have reported this case to you in the hope that you can, out of your bounteous experience, give me some lessons for future guidance—lessons pointing out errors of omissions or commissions—and which I hope will be received in the humble spirit which fittingly becomes the honest searcher for knowledge and light.

The one thing that I believe that I have learned from this case is that a case of Bright's disease can occur without their being, at times at least, albumin in the urine. We are told, and it is a familiar fact to all, that we can have albumin without Bright's disease, but are you now prepared to be told that we can have Bright's disease without the usual accompanying extrusion of albumin? This may be *terra incognita* for me, but leaving out of the case the fact that there may have been at times but an evanescent glomerular nephritis, I have always felt certain that this patient was actually suffering from Bright's disease, though no trace of albumin was in his urine when I examined it, and it has always been a matter of deep regret on my part that more frequent chemical, as well as microscopical, examination of the urine or a *post-mortem* was not attempted. I fear that this absence, or inconstance, or whatever it may be called, of the albumin deceived me, but granted that, what better could I have done had I known the actual facts? There must have been an organic weakness of the heart, too, but which was evinced by no perceptible abnormal sound. While a diffused swelling of the subcutaneous and areolar tissue and cellular membrane is common and even characteristic in erysipelas. I have never seen so rapid, extensive, and alarming an exhibition of it, and have finally con-

cluded that in this case it was really only a localized dropsical manifestation of a case of Bright's disease. I was for a time deceived by the profuse serous effusion, believing that its presence was but a safety valve which would preclude the danger of a serious glottideal complication. I do not believe that intubation could have been performed, unless, perhaps, by a phenomenally expert and lucky operator, as the man would have been asphyxiated through the irritation of manipulation.

When we reflect how small is the aperture here involved, or even the part immediately leading to it, whose closure for but a brief space of time means immediate and somatic death, the only wonder is that such closure does not oftener occur. I have read of several cases of typhoid fever that suddenly ended with this complication, and several cases of Bright's disease and heart disease also, the latter probably through irritation of the recurrent laryngeal nerve. It must be very prone to occur in erysipelas. It comparatively often winds up cases of croup and diphtheria, and even cases of otherwise ordinary quinsy, and with its companion trouble, acute spasm of the glottis, may appear in these and other diseases far oftener than many of us may be aware. Certain it is, it is an affection or complication we must needs closely study, and be prepared to prevent or control medically, for it is not always that surgery, or even intubation, can be applied—nor is even their assurance of permanent relief often a very positive one.

In the discussion which followed, participated in by Drs. O. S. Runnels, L. W. Jordan, J. D. George, Rebecca Rogers, and the three Drs. Stewart and others, much interest was taken in the paper, the general trend being in accord with the essayist's idea, that the primal trouble was Bright's disease.

In closing the discussion Dr. Clarke said: "I said in my paper that the one thing that I believed I had learned from this case was that we can have Bright's disease without having albumin in the urine, and this with a proper appreciation of the fact that the chances of any one of us discovering a brand-new fact in physiology or pathology are exceedingly slim. At the last meeting I was appointed essayist for to-

night, and the next day wrote my paper. At that time I thoroughly believed that I had made a discovery as outlined above, as I have to confess that I had never in the literature of the subject happened to run across such a claim. Without in the least changing my paper, I went on a still hunt in the jungle of Bright's disease literature for the original patentee of the idea, and, through my own lack of confidence, hoping that I could find him. I found that Wagner, in writing of diffuse nephritis, says that 'early in the disease albumin is abundant; as the disease progresses it diminishes, and, finally, when the terminal stage is reached, after two or three years, the albumin not uncommonly disappears.' I also found that Jeanton, of the Hospital of Paris, Dieulafoy's pupil, whose work was published in the Wood Monograph Series, February number, 1889, three years before the above reported case in which my observation was made, says, in speaking of the interstitial form, that albumin is frequently absent at beginning and end, and may be absent throughout. In chronic parenchymatous nephritis, albumin is abundant and constant, no case being without it. Loomis' monograph ('Physician's Leisure Library,' 1888) cites Mahomed as saying that we can have a form of Bright's disease [of the kidney?] without lesion of the kidneys. The lesson we are to learn is obvious: Do not place implicit reliance on heat or nitric acid in cases of suspected Bright's disease, but more on the symptoms and condition of the patient—in other words, treat the patient, not the disease."

The doctor then exhibited, tested, and untested urine of patient now under his care which he suspected of being in about the same condition, as far as the kidneys were concerned, in which chemical tests showed in urine. The microscopist of the society (Dr. Jordan) took these for examination, and the society adjourned.

—Doctor, this baby doesn't make any water; when it wakes up it invariably screams and is naughty, it seems to get most relief when I bend it forward, or joggle it a little, then a little water will come." *Lycopodium*, a powder in a half glass of cold water, a teaspoonful given at intervals of two hours, soon had the waterworks in good shape.



## OUR PORTRAITS.



V. A. LINDABURY, M. D.,  
Scranton, Pa.



P. TAYLOR, M. D., Amity, Ore.  
Edinburgh Univ., 1871; Chicago Hom. Med. Col., 1890.

## A FEW WORDS ABOUT POISON.\*

By G. A. RUSSELL, M. D., Sedalia, Mo.

A SHORT time ago one of the prominent men of our town died suddenly under circumstances that were peculiar, and another death was attributed to heart failure by the press and public. This circumstance impressed me anew with the thought (as it doubtless did many others), of the alarming frequency and abuse of that familiar word "heart failure." Like charity, it covers a multitude of sins, not the least of which is the sin of ignorance.

The sin of ignorance is lamentable in any and every department of medicine, but nowhere is it more startlingly and glaringly seen than in a case of poisoning. Some night after you have just gotten to sleep, someone knocks violently at your door and tells you to dress with all haste, that a man is dying in the next block. Quickly dressing yourself, you arrive at your destination in a few minutes, to find a roomful of people by the side of the suffering man. The poor sufferer in his writhing and agony is so far gone that he cannot intelligently tell you anything. You look in vain for any diagnostic help

from the scared, anxious faces around him. What will you do? What can you do first?

The dews of death seem to be settling on his forehead and cheek, and the paroxysms of pain, that at first were frightful in their intensity and violence, are gradually grower weaker and farther apart, as the strength and life and hope of the patient seem to ebb.

Just now someone touches your arm, calls you to one side and suggests that from the things he has heard and seen, that he suspects the patient is poisoned. From the few moments you had already been there you suspected as much yourself; now that your suspicions are verified and you have got to think and act fast; no word from the man helps you; no telltale label or bottle guide you. At once you have got to determine the poison taken and the antidote to be given if you wish to save a life.

Have you ever been there? Have you ever been placed in such a position? I'll venture to say every member in the room has. I know I have, and I know that, without any disrespect to my alma mater, and I hope, without any disrespect to myself, I have several times, on such occasions, thought of my own inefficiency.

This is the thought that I desire to bring out

\* Read before the Missouri Institute.

in this paper, that our colleges are deficient in carefully treating the actions of poisons and their antidotes. So thorough ought they to be in this regard that we ought to recognize the action of a poison almost at a glance, and be able to antidote its effects if possible.

Medical men of high standing, experts if you please, and drawing fees as such, will, on the witness stand, positively swear that the deceased did, or did not come to his death from the effects of arsenical poisoning, according to the side that retained him as a witness.

Each doctor equally learned, each equally honest and sincere, yet each directly opposed to the other. This ought not to be, and while it seems to discredit the profession, it but brings out my point the more clearly.

The action of morphine poisoning is perhaps the most common and easily recognized of all the poisons. The antidote and mode of treatment of that form of poison are so well known that to discuss them here would seem superfluous. As an antidote I wish to renew your attention to the permanganate of potash, in the proportion of four grains to four ounces of water, the whole to be swallowed as soon as you can administer it. This treatment, so widely spoken of during the past few months and so generally commended, I have never had the chance of trying, but shall do so upon my first opportunity.

The theory is that the permanganate, which is ordinarily deoxidized in the stomach by the gastric juices, would, if morphine be present in solution, first attack and oxidize it, thereby rendering it harmless. Speaking of permanganate of potassium, it has also been demonstrated to be effective in snake bite and phosphorus poisoning, and should therefore always be kept in stock as an emergency drug.

The symptoms of strychnine poisoning are at once violent and terrible in their intensity. Once seen they will never be forgotten, and if fully understood by all, would doubtless forever dissuade any disconsolate one from this manner of taking off.

Violent spasms rack the body with great rapidity. During the intervals he will plead with you not to let the spasms or cramps return.

They will be most violent in the calves of the legs; or, if not there, in the stomach and bowels.

Noise, light, excitement, or perhaps a person crossing the room will usually cause them to return. He is consumed with violent thirst and he will drink or eat lard or grease of any kind with the greatest relish.

Sometimes the convulsions are preceded by partial spasms of the muscles of the extremities, but more often there is a general tetanic spasm. Each spasmodic attack lasts from a few seconds to a minute or more.

The mind is unaffected, but the sufferings are agonizing.

Sometimes a firm grasp or rubbing of the muscles is grateful. In fatal cases death is rapid, and my personal experience bears witness to the fact they are generally fatal. Death occurs from asphyxia, or spasms of the muscles of the chest, or from exhaustion from repeated convulsions.

A few words as to the antidotes of acute strychnine poisoning: If the patient is seen immediately, make him drink large quantities of melted lard, olive oil, or milk.

Doses of thirty to fifty grains of chloral, with the same quantity of bromide of soda or potassa, repeated every three or four hours, are said to have saved many cases. *Passiflora* has also been recommended in this connection.

The purpose of this short paper is not so much to give any aid and information in cases of poisoning, as to emphatically call the attention of the members to the fact that, according to my opinion, the subject of poisons and their antidotes is not sufficiently considered by the medical colleges of the land.

Another thing, I think that every practitioner ought to have an emergency case always ready for cases of poisoning especially.

#### AURUM IODID. IN INTERSTITIAL KERATITIS.

By H. F. HOFMAN, Ludington, Mich.

**M**ISS B. L., æt. fifteen, student. Loss of vision in both eyes; history of a gradual developing corneal opacity, with severe pain in the superciliary region; photophobia, the eyes being extremely hypersensitive to light; conjunctiva very much congested, with blood vessels extending down into the cornea, forming the "salmon patch" of Hutchinson.

One month from the commencement of the attack the lower half of the cornea presented an opaque appearance, due to an infiltration of the parenchyma of the cornea with inflammatory cells. The upper segment in addition to the opacity was permeated by numerous small blood-vessels forming the "salmon patch."

During the second week of the attack iritis developed, accompanied by pain and diminished mobility of the iris, vision being reduced to a mere perception of light.

Treatment consisted of aurum iod. 3x internally, a two-grain powder four times daily, keeping the pupil dilated by instilling a one per cent. solution of atropine sulph. in the palpebral aperture every four hours. Improvement was prompt, the cornea clearing up rapidly. Two months from commencing treatment vision was normal.

#### A NATRUM MUR. CASE.\*

FREDERICK W. HAMLIN, M. D., New York.

AS I was sitting in my office one sultry day in August there came a ring at the door bell.

I straightened up in my chair and prepared to receive a patient.

The visitor proved to be a brother practitioner, who said that he wished to consult me professionally. After a few general remarks he gave me the following history: After a week of very arduous professional work he had come home on Sunday morning, and, after taking a bath and getting into some fresh clothes, had started out to make his calls. His regular routine of work had been interfered with by attendance upon a case of diphtheria in the suburbs of the city, which had necessitated such close attention that his rest at night had been seriously encroached upon for three nights, and on Saturday night he had remained all night at the house of his patient.

The heat during Saturday and Sunday had been simply terrific in its intensity, and the doctor said that, when he reached his home on Sunday afternoon, he felt simply played out. However, he made his calls on Sunday afternoon and felt fairly well in the evening,

with the exception of a slight sore throat, which he had noticed the evening before, but had given no attention. The next day, Monday, after an unusually sound sleep, due to his exhausted condition, he arose feeling somewhat refreshed, but still with a sore throat on the left side.

About ten or eleven o'clock Monday morning he noticed that he felt decidedly chilly and that he was unusually thirsty. By one o'clock he was decidedly feverish, he had aching in his limbs and back, and also in the back of his head going down into the neck. His throat, too, seemed to be getting worse.

He had chills going up and down his back, and altogether felt miserable. He thought he had taken cold. He began at once to take gelsemium 2x on pellets, and went out to attend to his afternoon work. All the afternoon the fever increased so that at 5 p. m. it was 103.5° F.

Late in the afternoon he went to the office of a brother practitioner and asked him to look at his throat. Having been in attendance upon a malignant case of diphtheria so recently, he felt somewhat worried about himself.

The physician examined his throat and told him that he had an attack of follicular tonsillitis, ordered him to bed, and told him take gels. in water every half hour. He went home, mixed the gels., and went to bed. His temperature at that time was nearly 104°. He passed an exceedingly restless night, but began to perspire very freely about midnight. The perspiration greatly relieved the pains in various parts of the body. The next morning, Tuesday, his temperature was still 102°, and he was so weak that he could not get out of bed. His throat was still very painful, though not so bad as it had been during the night.

He was still chilly whenever he made the slightest movement, although perspiring profusely.

His throat and mouth were intensely dry and parched.

He sent for the physician who had seen him the previous evening. The doctor came, and, after an examination of the throat, said, "You have a patch of membrane on the left tonsil."

That was not a very pleasant statement to a man who had just had a case of diphtheria.

\* From *Chironian*, April 1, 1895.



However, the doctor said, "I do not think it is diphtheritic but follicular in nature."

The prescription was lach. 30 every half hour. All day Tuesday was spent in bed, and by evening the temperature had fallen to 101° and the throat seemed better. Considerable sleep was obtained during the day.

The perspiration continued, but the chilly feelings were not so marked. The next morning, Wednesday, the doctor said he felt strong enough to get up. His temperature had fallen to normal, and, apart from a feeling of extreme weakness and a feeling of dizziness in his head, he was comparatively well. He concluded, however, not to attempt to do any work that day. His throat was much better, but still very dry, and he had a coryza of very clear, transparent mucus, associated with dropping of mucus from the post-nares. As he was subject to catarrh, he paid no further attention to the coryza, thinking that the cold was breaking up in that way. The afternoon was fine and he concluded to take a short walk. The air seemed to refresh him, but the exertion of walking tired him considerably.

The next morning, Thursday, he arose feeling fairly well, apart from a stiffness in the muscles of the neck on the left side where the tonsilitis had been and a cough which was very distressing. There was a tickling in the throat, and when he coughed it gave him such sharp pains in the temples that it seemed as though his head would burst. After eating breakfast without much relish he was sitting in his office, when suddenly, about 10.30, he began to feel chilly and extremely thirsty, his throat and mouth seeming to be parched.

He also noticed that when he coughed he gagged.

His feet and hands were very cold and covered with a cold sweat. They also felt numb and like wood. He could not account for this new attack, as he knew his tonsilitis was better.

After an hour and a half he began to be feverish, his temperature running rapidly up to 102.5° F. However, he resolved to attend to business and went out to make his calls in the afternoon. About four o'clock he felt so bad that, being in my neighborhood, he concluded to run in and see me. I had listened to the

doctor's story, and now asked him to give me his symptoms in detail according to the homeopathic method.

He said that he was unnaturally irritable, getting angry at trifles, that his memory was very bad indeed, he made mistakes in writing and speaking, and that his head felt very much confused. He found it extremely tiresome to do any mental work. His head ached frightfully all over, but especially in the frontal region and the temples, very much aggravated when he coughed, seeming then as though his head would burst, the pain being especially marked in the right frontal eminence.

The pain in his head was throbbing in character, and with the headache he was very dizzy, so that he was obliged to hold tight to the stair-rail when ascending stairs. He noticed this vertigo especially on rising in the morning, and it was somewhat relieved by bathing his face and head with cold water. He had also a feeling of inability to straighten the head on the shoulders; the head involuntarily dropped forward, and the effort to hold it up gave him considerable pain in the back of the neck. He also noticed that his eyes felt particularly weak and that he could not fix them upon any object for a length of time without lachrymation and a feeling as though he must rest them.

He had also a persistent twitching of the left eye. He had a profuse coryza of very clear, transparent mucus, associated with a sticking in the throat; great dryness of the throat, and a sensation as though the uvula were elongated. He was compelled to hawk frequently, raising considerable clear mucus.

The senses of smell and taste were almost completely lost. His face in the morning was very pale, shining and waxen-looking, with sallowness. He had also noticed a crack at the left commissure of the mouth. His tongue was extremely dry and coated with a heavy, white coating merging into yellow at the back.

He said he had a putrid taste in the mouth, and had taken the most violent dislike to bread, but drank milk freely. He had no taste for meat of any kind, but craved salt intensely; so much so that he took it plain with great relish.

His appetite was poor, although he drank a good deal of milk to keep up his strength.

He found that smoking, of which he was very fond, seemed to give him no pleasure, but caused an unpleasant nausea. His thirst was extreme, and he liked ice in the mouth, because his throat seemed so dry. He noticed that he had frequent sour eructations, tasting of the food he had eaten. He had also increased frequency of urination, with great urgency. The bowels were constipated on Monday, but he had taken a laxative, which had produced several watery movements.

The movements were very light-colored and very offensive. He had also noticed that the movements were painful, as there seemed to be a fissure at the anus, leaving a sore feeling after defecation.

He had a sharp pain in the chest, on the left side, extending through to the scapula of the same side. The pain was stitch-like in character. He also complained of a pain in the right hip, with a sprained feeling and a crampy pain extending to the knee. He had also great pain across the small of the back, with a feeling of great fatigue, so that he was compelled to lie down frequently. It seemed as though his back would break. He also complained of great stiffness in the left sternocleidomastoid muscle, so that turning the head to the right was very painful to him.

I told the doctor that I thought he had given me enough symptoms to prescribe on, and told him that he was evidently suffering from intermittent fever.

He seemed a trifle surprised at first, but soon remembered that four years previous he had suffered from an attack of malaria, lasting six weeks. I took his temperature, which I found to be 102° F., and saturating a vial of pellets with nat. mur.,  $\frac{2}{4}$ "<sup>u</sup>, gave them to him, with instructions to take six pellets every two hours and to report to me the next day. The next day, at the appointed time, the doctor came to report. He said that he took the first dose of the medicine at 5.30 P. M. Then he felt so sleepy that he stretched out in an easy chair for a quiet nap. His fever was high, and his hands and feet so numb that they felt like wood.

About 7.30 P. M., when it was time for the second dose of medicine, he began to feel better, and, at first thought, he would not take a second

dose, but let the first act. However, he concluded to follow instructions and took another dose. His appetite for dinner was poor, and he ate very little, but drank some sterilized milk, ice cold. About 9.30 P. M. he began to perspire very freely. The perspiration seemed to relieve all his pains, and he began to feel decidedly better. He retired early, and slept well. In the morning he felt better, though still weak, and at times chilly. The nose was discharging freely a transparent mucus, and there was considerable hawking from the throat, with elongation of the uvula. The muscles of the neck were not so sore; on the whole, he said he felt better. I told him to continue the medicine, and to report in two days. He did so, and reported continuous improvement; he had no more chills, and felt so much better on Sunday that he went to Manhattan Beach, thinking the sea air would benefit him. It did not seem to agree with him, however, as he said that, during the evening of Sunday, his throat seemed worse, and the muscles of his neck were very stiff. Otherwise he felt much better, with the exception of the bowels, which were constipated, and the stools were very light-colored. I ordered him to continue the same remedy, and to report on Wednesday. He came in on Wednesday, and reported himself well, with the exception of the stools, which were not yet normal, although better. The condition of his tongue and the evident lack of bile in the stools pointed to mercurius as the proper remedy for him. I accordingly gave him some powders of mercurius dulcis 1x and ordered him to report in three days.

At the end of the three days the doctor reported himself entirely well. He said that the last remedy I gave him seemed to remove the last traces of his trouble, his appetite was much better, and food and drink had a normal taste once more.

I have reported this case somewhat in detail, as it seems to me to have an important bearing upon some of the so-called improvements which are now being made in our materia medica. I have often thought a great many of the symptoms laid down in our materia medica were simply a waste of so much paper.

This case has taught me that those very symptoms which seem so nonsensical and useless

may be of the utmost importance in the determination of the simillimum. I think, without question, I had the simillimum in this case. The symptoms were so exactly similar to the recorded symptoms of nat. mur., that I fully expected no other result than the one attained.

I may state, in conclusion, that I am fully satisfied that the symptoms were genuine, as I was myself both patient and physician.

#### THE PROCESS OF QUILLING.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Med. Record* vouches for the truth of the following: A young doctor who began his practice in Texas, west of Houston, was called to a confinement case in which he, being green and nervous, naturally had some trouble, the patient seeming unable to make the supreme effort for final expulsion. The only other occupant of the wretched quarters was an old crone in a sun-bonnet, who was silently but steadily rocking herself near the foot of the bed. Finally the old woman croaked out, "Doc, I wouldn't bother any longer with that woman. I believe I'd quill her and have done with it." The medical man not knowing what "quilling" meant, answered that he did not quite see the necessity for that yet. The old woman repeated this suggestion several times, until finally the nervous, exasperated man turned angrily on her, and said, "Madam, I'll be d—d if I will do it. If you want to quill her you can do so, but I won't." The crone took from the wall a turkey wing, and drawing a feather from it, proceeded to fashion something like a long quill toothpick, and filling this with snuff from her own private stock, leaned over the patient, and, as the next pain came, blew the snuff into the woman's nostril's. Quick as a flash the woman responded with a giant sneeze, and the child was born with a sneeze. "Thar," said the woman, radiantly, "I knowed mighty well that thar bust would make her break her holt." And it did, to the great instruction of the attending physician.

—Pouring boiling water over *old* cheese rinds and the water given in croup pronounced most excellent.

#### Book Reviews.

A COMPLETE REPERTORY OF THE TISSUE REMEDIES OF SCHUSSLER. By S. F. SHANNON, M. D., Denver, Col., 1894.

Although a large book, of some 550 pages, but little can be said of it save that it is a fine work and upon a branch of homeopathic medicine not as well known to-day as it might or ought to be known. It is to be regretted that the misguided efforts of a publishing firm has uttered another pretended work of this system of medicine, under the misleading title of "The Bio-Chemistry System," when all through its pages it prints extracts from homeopathic journals declaring the use of certain of the remedies to be most excellent in their hands. But these cures so reported were made by homeopathic physicians on homeopathic principles, and by using the bio-chemic system in the homeopathic fashion. No one, at this late day, will care to declare that there is no homeopathy in the use of tissue remedies, but if he should, it would very likely be found that he has not thoroughly investigated the merits of the remedies. With the merits or demerits of Schussler's theories we do not concern ourselves at this time, any more than we do with the merits of the allopathic system when we use his belladonna or nux, but on homeopathic principles. The tissue remedies so-called, therefore, have found a lasting place in American homeopathy and deserve such books for their exponency as Boericke's and Dewey's and Shannon's. The latter work, which lies before us is very handsomely designed, carefully collated and arranged, and is easily and readily applied to the symptom in hand—if it may be found among the tissue remedies. The arrangement of the repertory is fashioned very much after the Hahnemannian pattern—the anatomical plan, beginning with the head and ending with the feet. Each department is plainly marked and in itself again painstakingly divided until it is no longer a difficult task to find what you want in this repertory. It is a large book, handsomely printed, on heavy paper, bound in calf and is a very desirable addition to the homeopathic library.



THE HOMEOPATHIC EYE, EAR, AND THROAT JOURNAL. Editors: Eye and Ear, A. B. NORTON and CHARLES H. HELFRICH. Nose and Throat, Dr. JOHN B. GARRISON, with a long list of collaborators, giving the names of many of the most celebrated specialists of the land. The journal will be published monthly in New York and is to be had at two dollars per year.

Opened at random and scanned from an artistic point of view and the impression at once obtains that it is a copy of the *North American Journal of Homeopathy* with a misprint running-title. The typography, the head lines, the arrangement of authors' names and titles, all remind one of a page of the *North American*. Perhaps this is because the chief editor of this new journal was, a number of years, chief editor of the *North American*, and has carried his former ideas into his newest venture. All this means of course that the new journal is well arranged and printed, and its subject matter well selected. There seems to be a place for a monthly journal for these specialties, and we heartily welcome Dr. Norton back into the editorial fold, and wish his new journal success.

## Globules.

April 19, 1895.

BREK EDITOR :

Quoting yourself in a recent AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST, "What a strange admission! that the memory of profanity lingers when all else has vanished." I can confirm the condition. One of my patients, a youth of one hundred years, an old Revolutionary soldier, had been in the habit of using profane language in his early days.

At his advanced age he lost the faculty of recalling the appropriate words. At the tea table when wanting a cup of tea, he would ask for his shoes. He knew this was not what he wished to say, and then he would swear.

On one occasion when he had gone wrong and begun to swear, his Quaker daughter reproved him, "Hoot toot, father, thee swearing again!" "I didn't swear," he said. "Yes, thee did, too." "I'll be d——d if I did!"

Somewhat ludicrous, but as you say, pitifully

suggestive. Habit beyond control. All the anacardium in the world won't reach it.

Yours truly,

D. A. B.

—When you go to Boston, you members of the American Institute from the South and West, don't forget that Boston is just around the corner from Newport, and you must not return to your homes until you have made a visit to all the historical places to be found within this noble city. The distance from Newport is not great, the expense of the trip is light, for you come by the Old Colony system of railway; and when you reach Boston send yourself and your luggage to the Hotel Quincy, within a stone's throw of the historic Faneuil Hall, and in the very center of all the business and social features of the city. The Quincy is operated on the American or European plans as you may elect. Everything first class and up to date. (Be sure to pronounce that "*quinsy*".)

—Dr. William T. Miller of Cleveland has changed his residence and office. He may now be found at his office, Euclid and Huron, and at his residence, 999 East Madison Avenue.

—Dr. C. F. Menninger of Topeka, Kan., has been elected President of the Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society. A most excellent selection. Dr. Menninger is a fine homeopath and an ambitious but withal careful prescriber under the law.

—The eighth semi-annual meeting of that fearfully lettered society, called the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homeopathic Medical Society, was held at Elkhart, Ind., on Thursday May 2. The meeting, as reported by a local paper, appears to have been well attended and many good papers presented. One agreeable feature to us is the notice frequently following the presentation of papers that thus and such paper was read by the secretary. This does away with the read-by-title farce. It puts more work on the secretary, to be sure, but the secretary knows, when he invites contributions from distant and non-members, that they cannot be present, and it is but an act of courtesy to read a paper that is thus solicited. It looks very much as if our Bro. Munaw had solved the problem.

—"Our Boys" of the Boston University

School of Medicine have in the last year been issuing a little quarterly called the *Bulletin of Medical Instruction*. Latterly it has doubled its size and will soon appear in full feather. It is a very neat and a most attractive little journal and reflects great credit upon its editors and managers. Lookin' at yez.

—Mellin's Food, famous all over the world for its excellence and purity, is a Boston product; it will pay such members of the American Institute as visit Boston after completing the Institute course at Newport to visit the offices of this firm and carry away a sample or two.

—The Nebraska State Homeopathic Medical Society is represented upon our desk by a handsome little booklet programme. Its annual session was held May 1, 2, and 3, 1895, at Lincoln.

—Fisher's text-book on "Diseases of Children," and his "System of Homeopathic Surgery," are rapidly approaching completion. We advise all intending purchasers of this class of medical lore to bide a wee, and get Fisher's books. This is especially true to the recent graduates who are preparing to stock up their libraries. A medical book, to be of value to the medical man, must be the very latest on that subject.

—Send at once to the Hotel Aquidneck, Newport, and secure your rooms for the American Institute sessions. Newport, unlike Denver and Chicago, is not overrun with hotels. It will not do to wait engaging rooms until arrival of party, nor until toward the opening of the session. Be wise in time; attend to this matter now, secure a good room by writing to-day, and have the matter off your mind, and the number of your room or suite in your memorandum book.

—The Illinois homeopaths are at work seeking to secure control of the Western Insane Asylum. It is believed that the bill will be passed, and with it the homeopathic amendment. The Governor has expressed his belief that the homeopaths are entitled to one of the State institutions, so that, even if the bill should fail or be emasculated, there is hope for our school. To show the interest taken in the matter, it is necessary only to mention the names of those physicians who were present recently at Springfield, working for the bill, viz.: Drs. C. E. Fisher, Delamater, Crawford, Wilson Smith, J. J.

Thompson, and Mr. J. W. Burt of Chicago; Dr. A. A. Whipple of Quincy, Dr. F. E. Downey of Clinton, Dr. Goodrich of Jacksonville, Dr. Taylor of Monmouth, and Dr. J. A. Vincent of Springfield.

—A story is told in the *Chironian* of a good woman who joined the Methodist Church, but after a while she became dissatisfied and went to a Baptist pastor, and he immersed her and she joined the Baptist Church. After a while she came tearfully and sorrowfully to see her Baptist parson, and she said, "Oh, pastor! pastor!"

He said, "Why, my good sister, what's the matter now? You've been sprinkled, and you've been immersed. What else do you want?"

"Oh, pastor!" she said: "Oh, pastor, I want to be circumcised."

—Mr. Ernest Hart, of the Pan-American fame, has been found to have engaged in some rather questionable if not absolutely dirty work. Dr. Cushing of Boston, seems to have innocently spurred Mr. Lawson Tait to a statement of facts which shows up the ethical high priest in somber garb. The story, in brief, is that Mr. Tait was charged with improper relations with a nurse and the support of an illegitimate child. Mr. Tait replied by sending to Dr. Cushing photographic copies of the woman's retraction duly witnessed, in which, among other equally strong language, is found this: "And I unreservedly withdraw all other charges, imputations and reflections at any time made by me against you." Dr. Cushing, upon receiving this legal and satisfactory refutation of a miserable slander, gave to Mr. Tait the name of the informant, who proves to be "Mr. Ernest Hart, the editor of the *British Medical Journal*, now in India," and loyally offered to make any apology that Mr. Tait might require, and to give his testimony, if necessary, even in an English court.

Very evidently Mr. Ernest Hart might safely apply to himself some of his wonderfully exalted theories on ethics, etc.

#### The American Homeopathist.

*Issued Twice a Month.*

This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

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New York.

# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE American Institute of Homeopathy has had its fifty-first anniversary session. The meeting at Newport has passed into history. It was a splendid occasion, well designed by the several committees, and carried out to the letter of the plan. We write from Newport, in the echo of the gavel which fell last night at 6.40 and in final adjournment.

\* \*

THIS meeting was remarkable for a number of things decidedly good, and some few others not so good. But the latter are few in number. It was remarkable, first, in that the President knew the hour for opening and closing the general session; and, who, until the last day, rigidly adhered to the times set down for the Institute's guidance in the published and accepted order of exercises. President Fisher deserves for this decision on his part,—if for no other of the many good things done by him during the meetings,—the unqualified thanks of every member who was present, and of the absentees who may be in attendance at future sessions in having set a precedent for the president to follow. Some of the elders in the church objected to the sharp and rigid calling to order and calling off again at the published times, alleging various excuses for their absence. But the president was inexorable. In closing one of these general sessions, he said, after the Institute, under the permission of an acting president, had attempted to purloin of the time of the gynecological section, that if the members of important committees would come to the church at nine o'clock, there being no excuse for ignorance on that point, there wouldn't be half an hour lost each morning waiting and calling fruitlessly the many committees who ought to be there attending to the business which the Insti-

tute had intrusted to their hands. And this rule obtained until the last day, when it was found that so much business yet remained unfinished, that the president gave way and entertained a motion looking to the extension of the general session, in order to close up some necessary committees. But this little break caused much inconvenience thereafter. A sectional meeting was due to be called at the time when the general sessions occupied its time; with the result that it had no session until so late that many of its papers were read by title and discussion discouraged.

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ANOTHER remarkable thing is that members are so short-sighted as to ask for a suspension of the rules, as published, in order to get some special committee or section out of its regular place. This is a species of thoughtlessness that ought to be brought home. For instance, Clinical Medicine, having learned that Pedology had closed its work, asked to be permitted to take Pedology's second hour, which was granted; the result was that Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine held sessions at the same time, in different parts of the house, to be sure, and neither had a respectable corporal's guard in attendance, to say nothing of the desire of many members to hear both bureaus—these being practically the homeopathic sections of the Institute. We are confident that Clinical Medicine did not consider the wrong it was doing to Materia Medica or to those who would like to have heard Clinical Medicine but were in the Materia Medica section. This same thoughtlessness, we will not call it selfishness, was evidenced in the concrete when three bureaus were called for the same hour—three o'clock on Wednesday, one at the Ocean House and two in the church building, Surgery,



Gynecology, and Sanitary Science ; the former two, being very similar in topics, should have separate sections, because each contained members who would like to have heard the other section. Something about the use of the golden rule would fit in nicely about this time. Again two of the sections held or endeavored to hold sessions away from the hall of meeting—Ophthalmology and Surgery. The former succeeded, the latter did not, but finally amalgamated with the gynecological section.

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THIS brings up another question which ought not to be lost sight of again. Namely, the injustice of moving the sections from the place where they are advertised to hold their sessions. Wouldn't it be a good plan occasionally to remember that all the visiting doctors are not brilliant operators at \$500 a "clip"; that some of them need to husband their resources after they get to a fashionable watering-place, lest they run short of currency of the realm? It may be perfectly justifiable to have an official headquarters at a break-purse hotel, but it seems decidedly unkind to compel the other kind of doctors to dance attendance at such hotel, in order to know what the Institute will do next and where it will do it. President Fisher sharply rebuked the Institute for moving one of the sections to the official hotel.

At Newport this hotel headquarters was considerable of a nuisance. Many of the visitors were scattered all over the city and to them the hall of meeting was the central point to which they flocked to register and to attend the sessions. It was not courtesy to them to change the order and move the headquarters to another hotel from which, in the absence of street cars and other conveyances, it was difficult to get home after nightfall, except on foot. There are some people, be it remembered, notwithstanding the fact that they have been doctors a few years, who yet continue to be sensitive about enjoying property for which they have paid nothing.

\* \*

THE Institute wants new men, young men, to be educated, as President-elect Dudley has said, by the Institute. It cannot expect to get a country doctor to attend one of these watering-place hotels at four and five dollars a day. And

yet, it is the country doctor with his all-around practice that should be most welcome. He will not come when he finds that it requires dress suit and other like extravagances. Why not make it an object for him and his family to come to the Institute's session each year? It ought not to be difficult for the Institute to hire the use of a hall with accessory rooms in which to hold ALL of its business sessions; a central point to which any member may come and feel at home, and not be reminded, by the lavish display of toilets and dress suits and viands, that he is of the chicory-coffee-and-saleratus-biscuit kind of a doctor, who has no business to mingle with the upper class of his professional brethren.

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AT Detroit, where the Institute meets next year, we hope this will be corrected; it was promised, perhaps because of necessity, no one hotel being large enough to hold all the Institute's visitors. Why not go at it in earnest and correct what to many Newport visitors must have seemed an error? Hire a hall or building for the full time of the sessions, and make *that* the official headquarters. Let us keep the Institute democratic. The moment it degenerates into simply a vacation for high-priced people we lose our identity, and the man and his neighbor, whom we are trying so hard to bring to the Institute, will not attend; not because he doesn't want to, but because he can't afford it. There is, of course, no reason why those who care so to do, may not go to any hotel they like and pay as much for such entertainment and accommodation as they like. That's not the point. The point is not to compel those who have not the means to spare to do likewise. We are setting a bad example. Some of us have no doubt been met, when urging someone to come to the Institute next year, with, "I would like to, but I can't afford it. When I have paid my railroad fare and a week's board at a hotel I have made an unpleasantly large hole in my garret-hung stocking. I can get more fun for my money nearer home."

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MUCH complaint was listened to at times from members because of the little time in which to attend to sectional work. The answer to that was given at one of the general sessions;

namely, to make use of the evenings as well as the daytime. It's a bad mixture to jumble up business with pleasure. Could it not be agreed upon to devote the first four or five days *exclusively* to business and THEN take a holiday or two or as many more as one likes and his purse and time permits? That mad rush to have the business close on Wednesday evening when we are advertised to sit in session on Thursday is undignified. Another day's board bill to people who delight to go to high priced hotels ought not to frighten them into a blue sweat to get away.

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ONE other criticism—and these are merely criticisms picked up here and there among the membership, and are not complaints on our part—is the danger we are running into, and with our eyes open, of becoming such a costly body to local entertainers, that in a very short time we will be obliged to beg for some city to receive us in our annual sessions. Everybody doubtlessly heard the announcement made by Dr. Peck that the clambake would cost one dollar each ticket; that the local committee had done its best to make it gratis but could not with its limited numbers; and that they were compelled to guarantee the sale of one thousand tickets in order to secure the steamer and the clambake. Everybody also knows that there were not one thousand persons at the clambake. Someone else had to make up that deficiency, while at Washington, in 1893, we were informed by one resident physician, not a member of the Institute, that his assessment for our entertainment was thirty-five dollars. Gentlemen of the Institute, we are losing sight of our main object if we let this go on. We will not only lose applicants for membership by reason of the expensiveness of the jaunt, but also lose our hold upon the profession itself and for the same reason. We ought not to make ourselves dreaded. Our visits ought to be welcome—and they certainly will not be so very soon, if we continue in the pace that has been set. Can the Institute not be independent and dignified enough to discourage these money-eating entertainments? The answer to this is *not* that the Institute has nothing to do with these matters; that it rests wholly with the local committee. No city any

less than a man likes to have the reputation of being niggardly. The local committee of arrangements ought to be excused from all other things after it has secured for us—at our expense—the use of suitable hall and rooms for our meetings, reduced hotel rates, and, if possible, reduced rates for excursions and other pleasures. But let each visitor pay his bill as he goes along.

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THE sessions, themselves, of the Institute, were admirably conducted doubtlessly because the gavel in the east knew what it was about. President Fisher deserves the thanks of the Newport visitors for his excellent presiding. He was ready for every emergency; for every parliamentary question, as he was for every other kind of question. He was never caught napping or off his guard for an instant. His impromptu remarks in introducing men or measures, or announcing committees, or delivering his decision, or doing any of the work appertaining to his office, were uniformly graceful, apropos, and excellent. No member of the Institute who was present has any reason for regretting that Dr. Fisher was president of the American Institute this year. In several ways he introduced novelties that were well received. As for instance his beautiful thought in regard to the memory of the Institute's great friend, Jabez P. Dake; the throwing of the picture of this man upon a large screen with the accompaniment of beautiful music in a darkened house was solemnly grand and impressive. The most graceful fact of his incumbency was doubtless his decision when the question came up on the membership clause. Last year at Denver he had actively supported, on the floor, the proposition of the Washington people concerning membership in State and local societies of those who wished to become members of the Institute. At that time the measure was turned down. This year, as president, he embodied a similar recommendation, in his address. When the special committee reported upon this recommendation Dr. John E. James moved to amend by striking out the clause which made it obligatory to be in membership with local societies. President Fisher resigned the gavel long enough to champion his measure as an entirety and fought

the proposed amendment. The discussion became exceedingly warm and bitter, but at last was forced to a vote on the amendment. A  *viva voce*  vote left the president in doubt, the voices being equally loud and determined. A rising vote disclosed a tie. Under the constitution, Dr. Fisher had the deciding vote. Instantly he rose to the occasion. In a few remarks he said that he did not wish any act of his administration to be tainted with even the thought of injustice, so he voted "aye" and against his own measure. It was done so quickly, and from the fact that he voted "aye" that only a very few in the hall really knew what the vote meant until the session was adjourned and the members gathered in groups to discuss the result. It was a very graceful act, and one that will mark his administration for this evidence of his unselfishness. One other very fitting innovation was the closing of the Institute with prayer and benediction.

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ANOTHER remarkable occurrence was that the man who found his way to the highest office within the gift of the Institute was not seriously talked of half a dozen hours beforehand. Another member was believed to have the inside track, by reason of his great popularity. But when Pemberton Dudley was nominated it seemed to dawn suddenly upon the membership that this was the man we had been waiting for, and many a vote was changed in the twinkling of an eye that had theretofore been mentally prepared for the other man. But no ill feeling was engendered by the nomination and election. The defeated candidate came up smiling, and was made escort to his successful competitor, whom he thereupon took to the president's platform. But that which was yet more remarkable—more so, indeed, than the choosing of this excellent man to this honorable place—was the freakish repetition of history. Last year at Denver, and for some months thereafter, there was much hue and cry because the president had been elected by only half a vote, and this, some few alleged, was done under methods that were reprehensible, and therefore to be condemned. The declaration of the presidential tellers at Newport was

that there had been 195 votes cast; necessary for a choice, 98; of which Dr. Dudley had received 99 and Dr. Custis 96. Now let us have some more war-paint editorials about political methods and wirepulling, for, of course, if these objectionable methods had not been invoked at Denver so close a vote could not have resulted as to elect a man by half a vote. In this Newport election no wirepulling was resorted to, and we have the president-elect's own statement to that effect. And yet, and yet— We beg to say that this is no reflection whatsoever upon Dr. Dudley. We are glad he is president. He is a good man; he has always been a conscientious official in the times past, and will make a good, safe, conservative president, and one fully deserving of the high honor. We wanted him last year for vice president. We refer to this fact, for it is a fact, simply as a fact, and as evidence that the election at Denver was no worse than many of its predecessor elections, and if any worse than its next succeeding election, the degree of inferiority was but a half vote.

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IN the sessions there was absolute harmony. No friction was anywhere noticeable, except in the gynecological section, when Sarah Millsop apparently trod on the toes of the surgeons, who promptly flew to arms and defended each other from an accusation that had not been made. But this Kentucky girl was equal to the occasion, and turned the laugh on them when she closed the discussion. She had referred to the prevalent opinion that there was too much surgery done upon her sex, and asked for more conservative measures. The surgeons, even Father Pratt, took this as a red flag, and objected. Dr. Millsop said, in closing, that when one had disagreeable things to say, one always excepts present company; she had not intended any discourtesy to those present. She knew, of course, that they did not do unnecessary castration. She referred to those who were not present. She had always believed that this opinion of too much surgery was erroneous, but from the unseemly haste with which the surgeons rushed to defend themselves, it looked very much as if some of them had guilty consciences.



IN the Materia Medica section, under Chairman Dewey, much good work was done. Dr. Hawkes made an eloquent plea for the high potency. Dr. Woodward came to the rescue with an excellent paper, as did Drs. Monroe and Price and Royal, and many others. The practical work of the first session was opened with an illustrated lecture entitled "A Visible Materia Medica," occupying a little more than an hour in the delivery, the argument being that what is seen is best remembered, and suggesting a means by which the materia medica subjects might be made visible in the contour of the face and its coloring. Clinical Medicine had a number of practical papers, which were well discussed. Pedology had but one session, and at its close a resolution was proposed to have it coalesce with Clinical Medicine. Other counsel prevailed, and an attempt will be made to carry it on as an independent bureau. The O., O., and L. section is again at the front with its sore toe. Last year, at Denver, it complained because it was shunted off into a little room all by itself, where nobody could find it and hear its papers, which are so important to the general practitioner. As the result of that plaint, it was given the main auditorium this year. Still they were unable to keep an audience. Now they want one session before the full Institute. Dr. Dudley said, in answering this request, that the trouble with these gentlemen was that they prepared papers of so technical a nature that the general practitioner could not understand them. If they would so arrange their work as to make it of interest to the general physician there would be no trouble in holding an audience. The matter was referred to the executive committee, with directions to so arrange the programme as to please everybody.

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PRESS facilities were not very good. The local papers did as well, perhaps, as they could; but other more local attractions divided the interest. Providence and Boston papers did fairly well. The Boston *Herald* published a column a day from a special correspondent. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the Institute officers escaped the newspaper artists. The Institute has finally taken this matter in

hand and appointed a committee on press, and it is to be hoped that hereafter our meetings will be more generally advertised through the Associated Press.

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ONE of the measures to be commended is that changing the mode of nomination and election of the Institute's officers. A system based on the Australian method has been adopted. On Saturday of the session, at a given hour, nominations are made, each nominee requiring at least ten indorsers. After all nominations are closed they are printed in one ticket, and on the fourth day of the session, which means Monday, beginning at ten o'clock and continuing until twelve o'clock noon, the ballot box is open, under the supervision of tellers appointed by the Institute. The mode of balloting will be to place a cross opposite one name for each office and then depositing that ballot, etc. The one receiving the highest number of votes, etc. The entire election therefore is done by one ticket. This is a very good measure and will be a success.

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ANOTHER good measure was the adoption of an application for membership blank which practically forestalls any further action of the local and State society membership workers. This application blank requires the signature of the applicant to a number of questions which effectually debar him from, at any subsequent time, pleading ignorance of the Institute's requirements and closes the doors to any unworthy applicant. This seems a practical way of solving the membership question, and does away, we hope, with any more waving of that bloody shirt. It would be better, as one member of the Institute, in speaking to that question, said, if we went back a little further than the doors of the Institute for the unworthiness or worthiness of applicants to the colleges themselves. If these will guard their doors there will be little need of placing armed officers at the Institute gates lest bad men get in and disturb its peace and serenity. So long as a college will graduate unworthy students, students who have *not* made suitable proficiency, who have *not* in actuality attended the full course, who have *not* had a preliminary examination, who have *not* had a final examination,

some of whom were book agents or bad debt collectors a year ago, and then refuses to graduate those who are worthy but have incurred professional ill-will, just so long will the best devised precautions at the Institutes doors of admission be futile. Let us cleanse the doorstep which ornaments one of the porticos of the Institute before we close the door against those who have not sought for admission, and who, under the disfavor with which they have already been marked, will certainly not soon, if ever, dare to apply for membership. And with the new application blank, cannot.

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NEWPORT itself is a beautiful place. It is filled with historic incidents and famous points of interest. To anyone who has been in England it looks very much as if, when he climbs one of its little, crooked, up-hill and around-the-corner streets as if he were winding his weary way along in some English hamlet. Trees are here in abundance; framed dwellings are in the ascendant, and, being uniformly painted white, make a restful picture among the many trees and flower beds and evergreen hedges. The bathing at Easton beach was enjoyed, we presume, by every member of the Institute who could get away long enough to take a dip in old ocean. Everything was within reach in this city. The distances were not great, the walking not bad, and hack hire not excessive. In a word the meeting place was a delightful and restful little city. We were welcomed by the Governor of the State and the mayor of the city. The people were hospitable and courtly. Bellevue Avenue must be seen to be appreciated. The trip to Rocky Point on Saturday afternoon for the clambake was an enjoyable occasion. No one got seasick and everybody enjoyed the ride and the clams. The place of meeting, the First Baptist Church, has a history of its own antiquity. It was one of the old-fashioned churches of our infancy. Straight-back, white-painted wooden pews, with doors, and numbers on the doors. No arches or naves or other architectural device to catch and strangle the sound. No decorations or bunting. Everything simplicity itself. Abundance of room for every session and section and committee.

AND as to George B. Peck: We question whether even his best friends suspected the depths of power there lay latent in him, in the way of devising entertainment for the guest within his gates. We heard of and believe there were other local committeemen; but it was Dr. Peck who was the visible committeeman, whom everybody saw, at all hours, pockets and hands full of announcements. He seemed ubiquitous. If you got up in the middle of the night anywhere in the city, in quest of Apollinaris or a cracker, you would be sure to run up sharp against George B. Peck with just the information you wanted, if, indeed, he did not have the water and the cracker somewhere about his apparel. This genial friend and lover of his fellow-man and woman was everywhere, at all times. On the boat to Rocky Point he was upstairs and downstairs, pointing out this point of interest and that historical landmark. He it was who posed the several photographic groups; who helped the ladies over the gang plank; who kissed the little children and tended them carefully while the mothers were at the Meissen; who calmed the pangs of the seasick—(who would and did go to Block Island and nearly died with arsenicum symptoms); who arranged the weather and the tides and the bathing; who did not sleep one hour during the entire session of the Institute; who provided every comfort and convenience for the Institute's exacting demands; who eventually was not wholly forgotten of that same grateful Institute, but was elected, almost as an afterthought, to one of the most difficult offices in its gift—the five-year censorship.

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FINALLY, some few things were remarkable by their absence. First of these was that large membership which the Institute had reason to believe would attend if it came east. But New York and Pennsylvania turned out but slimly. New England did better, and Boston was especially kind. Denver still carries the banner for attendance and applications. We missed several characteristic members who have never before failed; notably Drs. Cowperthwaite and Helmut and T. F. and H. C. Allen and Monroe and Storke and Delap and McElwee. We also missed that annual telegram, that is usually sent,

wishing the Institute heartiest success and goodwill, etc. Twenty-five words by telegram being cheaper than a long railway journey and ten days at a five-dollar-a-day hotel, to say nothing of the greater advertisement.

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THE memorial services were beautiful. The new idea of having but three speakers, one for each general department of the Institute, was carried into effect. Dr. T. Y. Kinne of Paterson spoke for the founders and ex-presidents who are dead—and it was a most beautiful and eloquent tribute; Dr. H. C. Houghton of New York, spoke for the dead of the Seniors; and Dr. Millie J. Chapman of Pittsburg was speaker for the general Institute dead. These speeches were interspersed with appropriate music and introductory remarks by the chairman, Dr. Bushrod W. James. Taken altogether, the services were beautiful, solemn, appropriate, and representative.

#### THE TREATMENT OF PROSTATITIS.

By DR. W. JOHN HARRIS, St. Louis, Mo.

DISEASE of the prostate gland is a subject too vast to be fully dealt with in the limited time which can be allotted to its consideration here, hence the writer proposes to confine his remarks chiefly to the treatment of this painful and annoying affection.

I often venture to question the soundness of what has been affirmed by many writers respecting the special pathological condition of the prostate gland; also the accuracy of the classification of these prostatic diseases by those who assert that nothing more is to be done for patients, simply because authorities have failed hitherto to discover and apply more certain means of relief and cure.\*

In the chronic form, I am convinced that the prostate gland takes considerably longer time to grow into an enlarged diseased condition than is commonly supposed by the average practitioner. It grows insensibly, and often gives little inconvenience until some exposure or undue excite-

ment brings about an attack of acute cystitis, prostatitis, or an inability to micturate.

It is in the early stage that this, as well as other diseases, should be treated. For many years the sufferer may have had some intimation or warning of the approach of the disease, but as the warning was not very urgent, it was disregarded.

The first symptoms of the approach of disease of the prostate is merely an uneasiness about the neck of the bladder, perhaps during cold weather there is more frequent desire to urinate, that is all, and no more notice is taken of it; but, in the course of time the frequency becomes more urgent—still no particular attention is paid to it, until in months, or it may be years, the discomfort increases and a nightly call to urinate becomes habitual. The disease is all the while getting worse, so that in the course of time the patient has to get out of bed twice during the night instead of once. Afterward, the frequency becomes still more urgent, and the inconvenience becomes more evident, and eventually pain is substituted for inconvenience, and then a physician or surgeon is called in.

Thus disease of the prostate takes a long time to develop, and patients rarely seek assistance until the gland has become so large as to be seldom restorable to a size where mechanical means can be dispensed with.

Independently of this neglect, surgeons are themselves too much in the habit of depending on the catheter for the relief of patients, and too readily at once instruct them how to use it. No doubt, in the absence of better treatment, the catheter has been of great service to many, and has undoubtedly prolonged and even saved many a life. It is nevertheless a remarkable fact that the writer has been less successful with patients who have habituated themselves to use the catheter than with any others.

The constant use of the catheter, without any treatment to prevent the growth of the diseased gland, or to reduce its size, allows it to go on enlarging; nay, more—the writer is of the opinion that the constant use of the catheter irritates the prostatic portion of the urethra, and assists in increasing its size until, sooner or later, the mechanical obstruction becomes so large that it is impossible to have the bladder emptied

\* "Diseases of the Prostate," by David Jones, M. D., London, 1893.



without the catheter. For convenience, I will divide the treatment of prostatitis as follows: medicinal, surgical, and hygienic. In considering the acute form I ask, "What remedies, if any, cure acute prostatitis?" I will mention a few of the most important that I have found beneficial:

*Aconite*.—In cases with the characteristic hot, dry skin, restlessness, with burning and tenesmus at the neck of the bladder, with anxious urging to urinate.

*Bellad.*—The gland is intensely tender and sensitive to the least touch—straining to stool with throbbing sensation in the rectum.

*Cyclamen*.—Drawing, pressing pains in the perineum as from subcutaneous ulceration of a small spot.

*Apis*.—Straining, burning pains, and a constant desire to urinate.

*Digitalis*.—Almost fruitless efforts to urinate, throbbing pain in the region of the bladder, frequent desire to evacuate both the bowels and the bladder, with scanty passage, affording no relief.

*Gelsem*.—When the inflammation of the prostate is caused by suppressed gonorrheal discharge, from cold, or accompanied with rheumatic fever.

*Merc. sol.*—Is of service after the disease is fully under way; when the gland can be felt hard, not heavy pressure in the perineum.

*Nux. vom.*—Constant sensation as of some hard substance to pass from the rectum, chilliness as soon as the patient is uncovered, headache, and sleeplessness.

*Pulsatilla*.—One of the principal remedies in acute cases, great heat and pressure in the perineum, constrictive pains extending to the bladder, with pressure as from a stone, chilliness, and thirstlessness.

In acute cases patients should at once be put to bed and put upon a light diet of milk or gruel. The severe pain which so often accompanies this disease may be relieved by sitz baths at a temperature of 100° to 105° repeated several times a day. Hot fomentations to the perineum will often be found very beneficial. Among the remedies to be thought of in chronic cases, I mention kali, hydriodicum, thuja, iodine, conium, aurum, selenium, magnesia carb., and natrum carb. I have also seen marked benefit follow

the use of eupatorium purp. when a great deal of urging to urinate is present.

*Barosma cremata*.—When there is a vesical catarrh as a prominent symptom.

*Chimaphilla*.—When the urine contains a large quantity of muco-purulent sediment.

*Populus tremuloides*.—Where there is inveterate catarrh of the bladder, urethral stricture, and chronic prostatic hypertrophy.

*Senecio*.—In chronic cases of enlarged prostate with advanced stages of gonorrhea, where there are heavy pains along the spermatic cord.

*Saw palmetto* must not be forgotten, although my experience does not lead me to claim as much for it as many do.

Under the head of surgical measures I include the use of electricity. I do not think there is any better treatment for many of the chronic cases than the judicious use of the galvanic current, with the negative pole applied by means of a rectal electrode. I am sure I have succeeded in lessening the size of the gland very much, and also in reducing the induration. In conjunction with this treatment will come thorough dilatation of the urethral canal and the cure of strictures, if any are present.

The operation for removal of the testicles as a means of lessening the size of the prostate, offers great promise of relief. In the case of old men, where they are willing to have the operation performed, I think it should be tried, since any means that will relieve the constant suffering and annoyance caused by the everlasting effort to void the urine should not be overlooked.

Thorough drainage of the bladder by means of a rubber tube passed, as first directed by Sir Henry Thompson, will, in many cases, give great and permanent relief. This plan is really an external urethrotomy, by means of which an entrance is effected into the bladder by dilating the sphincter muscle and inserting a drainage tube, thus resting the muscular coats of the bladder.

The hygienic treatment may be of great assistance in these cases, and in this connection I have special reference to the use of hot water and glycerin. By injecting hot water through a double tube, so that the heat can be maintained and the return flow of water allowed to pass

away freely that the rectum may not become too much distended, I have succeeded in benefiting these chronic cases very much indeed. Also the use of small quantities of warm glycerin injected into the rectum seem to have a beneficial effect, by lessening the hypertrophy—just the same as the glycerin tampons have a beneficial effect on the enlarged and engorged uterine tissue in chronic metritis. Under this heading will also come the use of mineral waters.

I desire to call attention to the fact that very often these chronic cases of prostatic hypertrophy are associated with the so-called "gouty state," and, for that reason, I have seen marked benefit come from the use of mineral waters containing lithia and potash.

I think there is no better preparation of this kind than the "Garrod Spa," the formula of which is :

Lithium Bicarbonate.....	14 grs.
Magnesium Bicarbonate.....	10 grs.
Potassium Bicarbonate.....	16 grs.
Sodium Chloride.....	10 grs.
Carbonated Water.....	16 ozs.

The use of this water I have found most beneficial in chronic cases of prostatic disease.

The judicious use of hot baths must not be overlooked, especially when combined with cooling off the abdomen afterward. The temperature should be as much as 105°, and after the body and extremities are thoroughly warmed, the feet and limbs should be wrapped in warm blankets and the temperature of the water round the abdomen slowly reduced to 85°, and after a few baths have been taken the temperature may be still further lowered.

—One objection to the use of catgut—and a serious one, too—is that, in handling it with wet hands, or when it is soiled with blood or pus, it becomes slippery, and one does not feel sure that a knot tied down in the bottom of the pelvis will hold. In order to obviate this objection, Dr. Clinton Cushing of San Francisco, after rendering his catgut aseptic, puts it into a mixture of an ounce of common rosin to a pint of alcohol. He has found this mixture to preserve catgut, and to make it stick so that it will stay tied.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



HENRY J. RAVOLD, M. D.,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

President of the Missouri State Homeopathic Society.

## AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.\*

IT is a lamentable fact that in these later years the tendency has been to ignore the primitive stepping stones, the lowly and humble born, the apparently trite and insignificant materia medica. Years ago, while we were yet without college and books, save as these latter came to us from abroad, and in a foreign tongue; when we had neither hospital nor dispensary; when surgery in all schools was a very much restricted art, and its more brilliant off-shoot, gynecology, not known, our forefathers were dependent entirely upon the materia medica, however crude, incomplete, and unsatisfactory it would now be voted, for the marked success that attended their ministrations at the bedside. We are filled with astonishment and admiration as we recall what our forefathers in homeopathy accomplished. It is matter of experience to some of the older brethren of this society, that it was through heroic effort, calm and patient endurance of ostracism, calumny, and abuse, and the blazing

\* Extracts from the Annual Address of President R. B. House, M. D., of Springfield, O., at the recent session of the Ohio State Society at Cleveland.

of the way through the Black Forest of ignorance and medical prejudice, that homeopathy gained its foothold. And it is, further, known to be a demonstrable fact, that it was *materia medica*—plain, unvarnished, unmixed *materia medica*—which wrought this wonderful change; so that to-day, instead of being a term of reproach to be called a homeopathic physician, it has come to be, like the term Christian (which was first applied as a term of derision), the proud designation of a distinct and very powerful sect. We should review these earlier periods occasionally and refresh our flagging enthusiasm at the spring which regaled those early pioneers and sappers, and gave them strength and courage to hazard reputation and fortune, if not life itself, in their zeal for the implantation of homeopathy upon this continent. It is well to remember that without *materia medica* homeopathy would be as naught, that the brilliant operations of surgery and gynecology and allied arts have but little to do with homeopathy as of itself, seeing that they are equally brilliant and successful in the other schools of medicine; that upon these homeopathy could not, and cannot even at this time build for permanency; but it is *materia medica* and therapeutics,—a great boon, as it is, to suffering humanity,—discovered and classified by Hahnemann and put within the reach of all, that has made us great and prosperous, and given us a perpetual lease of life. We should remember that homeopathy proper is not dependent upon the whims and fads of the current or any other generation, but, being builded upon a rock, will outlive man himself.

It may not sound so grandly, nor pay so largely to cure fevers and colds and diarrheas and little things like these, yet it is in the success attending the treatment of these apparently minor, and non-surgical ailments, that the medical practitioner must gain his foothold before he can become famous in the more mechanical branches.

To every lover of his profession and of his school, the growing tendency within the past few years to a more careful investigation of the best methods of prescribing, and to a more thorough and comprehensive understanding of our *materia medica*, must bring both pleasure

and satisfaction. Our colleges too are alive to this growing demand for a better and more thorough teaching of *materia medica*, and those of our colleges, which are acknowledged to occupy the front rank of medical progress and education, and which are the peers of any medical schools of our country, are those whose students are thoroughly drilled, not only in the brilliant operative branches, but also in the basic elements of homeopathic medication. So that to-day homeopathy is taking first rank, because of its purity and painstaking application.

The American Institute of Homeopathy, our great parent society, last year at Denver, had a *materia medica* revival, led by one of our members, which has produced renewed and widespread interest in the subject, and given rise to an increased study of this most important of all medical subjects.

The literature of the day, the journals of the schools, the books published within the year past, all, all, show a decided step in the direction of a better knowledge and application of homeopathic *materia medica*. The daily press no longer lends its columns to burlesque the homeopathic doctors. In short, the day of homeopathic recognition seems at hand.

#### A CURIO IN PRESCRIBING.

By W. B. CLARKE, M. D., Indianapolis.

IN the June issue of a Western homeopathic journal was published an interesting and imaginative seven-page story, written on a wager, that a story, with an entirely original plot, could be constructed, to which was appended a request that the editor be informed if the result had not been attained. In like manner the following is put forward with the same claim and request, with this difference, that it is a report of actual occurrence, not fiction, like the other.

The following is an analysis of a "tab" kept on the office prescriptions of a prominent homeopathic physician in an inland city of, at the time, about 100,000 population. His custom was to send his patient from the consultation room to the dispensing desk with a written prescription, where the "powder monkey" would receive it, prepare it, and send the recipient on his way rejoicing. This record is of those prescriptions



for one month—July 18 to August 18, 1887, including only those written slips so sent out, and, of course, taking no note of medicines put up by the doctor personally, nor of practice outside the office :

Number of prescriptions, 373 ; single remedy, 155 ; alternations, 218.

The "strengths" used in these were :  $\theta$  1, 1x three times, 2x 22, 3x 338, 6x 2, 12x 1, 15x 1, 30x 35.

Of the single remedies, 88 prescriptions called for pills, 46 powders, 19 tablets, 2 dilutions.

Of the alternations, 135 prescriptions called for pills, 53 powders, 13 tablets, 3 dilutions, 4 powders and pills, 5 powders and tablets, 5 pills and tablets.

Drugs used, 18.

Nux vomica was used most often, 77 times in alternation and 20 times singly ; Bryonia next, with 64 and 17, belladonna 34 and 16, arsenicum 33 and 8, podophyllin 18 and 19, mercurius corr. 26 and 9, china 29 and 3, ignatia 16 and 4, sepia 6 and 9, ipecacuanha 8 and 1, and sulphur 19 times in alternation.

#### THAT "PLUCKING."

MRS. JENNIE VAN HYNING has brought suit in the Cleveland courts against the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, to compel them to confer upon her the degree of doctor of medicine, to which she claims she is entitled, or, failing, to show cause for such refusal. The University, on its part, entered a general denial to the allegations of the petition. *Voilà*.

We did not believe the widow would resort to legal measures. Having been "plucked," there was nothing more to be done but to go elsewhere and try it over. There is no law—no written law, certainly—which obliges a medical school to give any reason for anything it does or does not do. The widow can prove nothing ; neither can she disprove anything. Her hands are tied in every way. She doubtlessly hoped to show her friends that she had no fear of the outcome, so far as her standing was concerned. But that is all she will accomplish. A suit of this kind, under the present condition of medical schools, can result in nothing but disappointment to the plaintiff, unless that plaintiff has powerful friends or a "barrel of money." In that latter event

the plaintiff would likely enough have chosen some other means of enjoying the barrel and let medicine alone. We recognize the right of the college to pluck whomsoever it chooses, on any or no ground, as it may elect, either through merit or malice, and thereafter refuse to give a reason for its conduct ; but is this the best policy ? Instead of coming promptly to the front, showing its hand and so convincing the profession—the student-producing profession—of its innocence and good faith, the University hides behind legal quibbles, as formerly, hoping by denial and delay to defeat the poor litigant. Of course it will avail—so far as the law is concerned. It usually does. But is there no higher tribunal ?

#### INSTITUTE OFFICERS.

THE annual election of officers for the American Institute of Homeopathy for the ensuing year resulted as follows :

Pemberton Dudley, M. D., Philadelphia, President.

D. A. MacLachlan, M. D., Ann Arbor, 1st Vice President.

J. C. Budlong, M. D., Providence, 2d Vice President.

E. H. Porter, M. D., New York, General Secretary.

Frank Kraft, M. D., Cleveland, Recording Secretary.

E. H. Kellogg, M. D., New York, Treasurer.

T. Franklin Smith, M. D., New York, Assistant Treasurer.

Clitus Hoag, M. D., Bridgeport, Registrar.

George B. Peck, M. D., Providence, Member of Board of Censors for five years.

#### THE NEWPORT SESSION.

THE fifty-first anniversary of the American Institute of Homeopathy was duly celebrated by holding one of the most interesting sessions of its entire existence.

The sessions opened on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock of June 20, and, with but the loss of half a day—Saturday afternoon—continued until Wednesday evening, 6.40, June 26. The weather throughout the week was delightful, rain falling but once or twice and then mostly during the night. Bathing was in order every

day except one when the air was too cool though the water was warm.

The Institute wanted for nothing. Everything was at hand so far as the local committee of arrangements could have it done. The building in which the meetings were held was ample for size and number of rooms.

Hotel accommodations also were plentiful, many of the members remaining at cottages or private houses.

Drives and walks about the cliffs revealed many points of history as well as of interest.

Altogether the meeting was a great success and no one who attended had cause for regret.

### AS TO ALTERNATION.

*Editor THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST,*

Or, as the "Dutchman" would put it, "Mister Doctor": Is it possible that my eyes see aright when I read in your April 15th number such an expression against the alternation of remedies as this concerning our Dr. Bowen: "Is it possible that old Dr. Bowen said any such nonsense as this?" *i. e.*, the alternation of belladonna and bryonia at such a time as he may have thought proper. In fact, Mr. Editor, is it possible that the law of similars positively provides against any such practice as do many of its so-called followers, or is it not rather the fact that our law, like our American Constitution, guarantees to all its practitioners everything not positively delegated to that law; and is not such the real cause of the differences between homeopathic practitioners, to-day forming two different national societies, just like the different gentlemen of our country read and construe our Constitution and are therefore divided among themselves; but does any such actual or inferred construction of the law make the law any the less a good law or any the less effective, if administered by a member of one or the other differing element; provided that one so administering does so to the best of his knowledge and belief, and, in our case, cures his patient? I respectfully submit that with all the erudition which I have always envied your illustrious name, that in this instance your witty sarcasm or ironical humor has beclouded your usual perspicaciousness so that you need not be surprised should some of

your more astute peers, of the great faculties up north, shall call you to a halt one day with some such reference as this: "Have you read, digested, and acted upon the conservative advice of our colleague Price, of the *Southern Journal*, as suggested in his May number, 1894? If not, we would suggest some such furthering of your acknowledgements, for we doubt if there be even a few who never under any circumstances alternate remedies;" and then another might come back thus: "My dear Dr. Editor, have you read *Hahnemann's* lesser writings carefully, and have you also read and digested his *Organon*, and if so how comes it that you there overlooked his *recommendations for the alternation of two remedies*; in the one instance of the tr. of raw coffee and aconite (each for its simillimum but at once in the same patient), and in the other "a well-timed alternation of the best mercurial preparation with remedies for the cure of the itch"?

How about it, my dear Herr Doctor? Is it right *ever* or is it wrong *always* to alternate remedies in the practice of our chosen profession, the administration of remedies upon the law of similars? Does that law prohibit such practice, and if not, is it against that law to so practice? I ask for information, for, though an acknowledged homeopathist, I never saw a homeopathic college in session, but studied the whole thing out for myself on board ship, when I had a very sick cook and must needs cure him somehow or someway, *for you know a cook aboard ship is half the battle*. Please look this up and then write it up, for I write for information, and wish to make no more sport of men who differ with me, as I once felt compelled to do in the *Kansas City Arena*, of a Dr. Dill, who really provoked me by his positive assertions, which I am sure he would not now repeat or would anyone else after reading our master prescriber carefully.

Yours very truly,

R. B. LEACH, M. D.

So Hahnemann recommends alternation, does he? Well, now, this is real alarming—and in the *Organon* at that. Well, well, this is a wonderful discovery; and we had supposed that several of the eminent teachers of the *Organon*, who had studied it thoroughly, would have discovered this as well as the gentleman from Texas,

who learned his homeopathy, according to his words, on board a ship, practicing on a cook. But it seems they failed to find this alternation-part, and have been misleading the profession through its new students and younger doctors by not telling them of the super-eminent virtues and truthfulness of alternation. This is only another proof of how wonderfully different two people will see the same thing, or read the same verse in the Bible, or tell the same story. We say that Hahnemann did *not* countenance alternation. He could not! The logic of his whole system of medicine would confute him at every point. There could be no totality of symptoms as a basis for a prescription, for of a necessity there must be a totality for one of the alternating medicines as well as for the others and two totalities in one case is a manifest absurdity. If Hahnemann spoke of alternation at any time of his life it must have been in that earlier period when he was still wavering between the true and the false; when he was in the experimental stage. Alternation is not homeopathic practice. It is mongrelism of the worst type. That it is resorted to by many of the older homeopaths is not to be denied; but that was the result of a wrong interpretation of the doctrines of homeopathy; it grew out of a mistranslation of the *Organon*. But to-day, point to a single college of the American Union that teaches alternation; point to a single teacher of materia medica who teaches alternation; point to a single homeopathic journal which teaches or recommends alternation; point to one single homeopathic student of recent years, who has had the *Organon* taught to him as a part of his homeopathic education, and not simply shown to him as a book that ought to be in his library, who alternates. How many are there?

This view of the *Organon* probably accounts for it. For what? For the peculiar idea which this doctor has concerning the treatment of cholera, when he importunes the national government to adopt the use of arsenicum as a certain specific for the cure of cholera. What kind of cholera? What kind of cholera! Why, go to, what's the matter? Cholera, just cholera, the kind that kills people. All you have to do is to use arsenicum and, *voilà*, you get cured. This may be homeopathy according to the teaching

on board of a steamer and while in practice upon the cook, but any freshman will tell you that the same medicine does not cure every curable case of the same disease. Any freshman will tell you that cholera requires a variety of remedies and no one is a specific. No, Dr. Leach, alternation is not homeopathy, and it was not recommended by Hahnemann after he had formulated his system, if he ever recommended it in the earlier period of his studies.—ED.

### A GLONOINE CASE.

*Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:*

A few nights ago I was called to a woman subject to epilepsy who had been struck in the side by the shaft of a carriage and went off in one of her spasms. While getting this history she had another of them. There were distinct symptoms of shock and her heart was barely beating. So I gave her glonoine  $\frac{1}{100}$  gr. hypodermically, and in a moment the heart went to work properly and she was talking very rationally. I was astounded at the rapidity of the drug's action.

Just now, to while away a few moments before dinner, I was looking over my file of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST, and on page 394 of the issue of December 1, 1894, I see where Dr. Spencer Cox recommends this drug highly in epilepsy.

Thinking my experience might be of value I send it to you.

ALBERT S. ATKINSON, M. D.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:*

SIR: In your number for May 15 you review the new "Pathogenetic Materia Medica" issued by the Baltimore Club, and allege as a chief objection to it that it is based on the "Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis," a work for which you say you "have neither love nor use." If you had limited yourself to such expressions of indifference, the editors of the Cyclopedia would have had no right to challenge your opinion; but when you go on to state your grounds for it, and those grounds involve assumptions entirely unwarranted by the facts of the case, you will not be surprised that I crave space for correcting your misapprehensions.



In the first place, you imply that the distinctive features of the Cyclopaedia is that "the many little, and now classed as insignificant and trivial symptoms, by which we have been curing people homeopathically for these many years, are all of no value, and should be cast out." Where have we put forward such a contention? is it contained in our instructions, or exhibited in our practice? The Cyclopaedia (as I, who am indexing it, know to my cost) is as full of "little" symptoms as the most minute prescriber could wish. What you do *not* find there, and should not wish to find, are symptoms derived otherwise than from provings and poisonings. We should have belied our title had we introduced these; they could find no place in a cyclopaedia of drug *pathogenesy*. You may say that you prefer a codex like Jahr's or Hering's, which shall class under the various drugs all symptoms which, from pathogenetic, curative, or hypothetical sources, have become connected with their names. Well, you have liberty of choice, but you must not blame us for preferring to tread in the footsteps of Hahnemann. His idea of a work on materia medica that "can reveal the precise qualities of medicine" is one "which only records what medicines express concerning their true mode of action in the symptoms they *produce* in the human body." Those are his words in the preface to the *Materia Medica Press*.

Secondly, you quote the statement of the compilers of the "Pathogenetic Materia Medica" that "Hahnemann's symptoms are omitted because the data upon which they were gathered could not be had to verify the symptoms," and say, "This in our estimation is enough to condemn the Cyclopaedia and all books springing from its loins." But this implies that the editors of the Cyclopaedia have acted on the same principle; whereas our omission of Hahnemann's pathogeneses is expressly stated to have arisen from our desire that every student of materia medica should have them in their original form, and should regard our volumes as supplementary thereto (see p. xiv. of the introduction to our first volume).

Thirdly, you "refuse to accept it as a textbook, because it is painfully lame in materia medica, and sadly proficient in poisoning cases and the like." By "materia medica" here, as

opposed to poisonings, you evidently mean provings. Have you then forgotten that the rules, under which we have wrought, direct us to "give a narrative of *all* provings," while "in describing virulent drugs" we are to "give such selected cases as may properly illustrate the various forms of poisoning by them." Does this look like subordinating provings to poisonings?

I would ask you, sir, before you write again on this subject, calmly to read the introduction to our first volume and the preface to our fourth. These documents would remove many a misconception from your mind. If, having considered them, you still think a work embodying their views one for which you have "neither love nor use," I shall have nothing further to say. You will at least have had before you—which you will allow me to say you have not at present—the data for forming an opinion.

Before I leave this subject, however, I must protest against the unworthy allegation you make that the American Institute was "tricked into subscribing for" the Cyclopaedia. Who were the tricksters? It was at the instance of Dr. J. P. Dake and myself—he speaking for its Bureau of Materia Medica for the year, I for the British Homeopathic Society—that the Institute, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted the new undertaking as worthy of its support. You yourself, sir, were not then (1886) upon its roll of membership; but you have doubtless access to the transactions for that year. If in the later volumes you will trace the history of the Cyclopaedia onward to its completion in 1891 you will find no expression of dissatisfaction with the decision then come to; and I trust you will be led to acknowledge that the suggestion of trickery was as unfounded as it was ungenerous. I am, sir,

Yours very faithfully,

RICHARD HUGHES, M. D.

#### BUCCAL DRYNESS.

WHEN the mouth is dry from the administration of opium or any of its alkaloids, give the patient lemonade or other acid liquid. The salivary glands, yielding an alkaline secretion, are stimulated to greater activity by the presence of an acid substance.

## Book Reviews.

A HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA ON A NEW-AND ORIGINAL PLAN. BY M. W. VAN DENBURGH, A. M., M. D. A Sample Fascicle containing The Arsenic Group. Published by the Author. Fort Edward, N. Y., 1895.

This forthcoming complete volume, or series of volumes, has already been noticed in these pages; what there is to be added, at this time, is simply a review after having viewed the actual work of a preparatory fascicle with its every completeness. In this fascicle, consisting of 176 pages, Dr. Van Denburgh, has apparently exhausted the whole field of printed arsenic literature of whatever school, of however early a period, and whatsoever homeopathic or allopathic penman or contributor. It has taken up all the forms of presenting a materia medica topic thus far known to the student and arranged it in a most masterly order, so that the plain pathologist, the erudite symptomatologist, or the everyday user of materia medica, with no thought of its origin or care for its provings, so long as the result equals his expectation, can be satisfied. The arrangement is good, indeed it seems to us to be perfect. Every symptom recorded has its authority or other distinguishing marks so that the seeker and user may not go astray in its use. It gives the potency, it gives the authority, it gives the fatalities, it gives the individual, and it gives the composite results of all the arsenic proving group. It uses the anatomical method in one place, the symptomatological method in another part. It gives line, paragraph, and chapter wherever these are possible, and nothing seems to have escaped the eye and attention of the author.

The wonder comes, how it was possible for one brain, fatigueless as this one has always been known to be, to have found the time and evolved the energy to delve so thoroughly in the antiquities of medicine, as well as into the scientific advances of this day and prepare with such minuteness a book so well calculated to outlast not only its author but to outlast the oldest allopath—for this fascicle in its conception and arrangement seems to be built upon the rock of permanency. But the book is by no means an assured fact. The part before us is only a sample fascicle; a foretaste of what may be

expected in the event certain conditions which the author states in his prologue are met with. He promises eight hundred pages a year if the work is sustained. And to do this he requires the aid of at least one thousand *bona fide* subscribers. If after a sufficient length of time these are not forthcoming, he says, he will stop where he is. "Already I have wasted as much time, energy, and opportunity as I can afford. To go on with the work under less favorable circumstances would only be to sink these factors of life deeper and deeper in a hopeless slough. If I receive sufficient support, I shall cover the entire field of homeopathic materia medica." We sincerely trust that the profession will come to the rescue and not permit this sterling work on materia medica to be lost to itself by reason of a few paltry dollars. The work is good and we have no hesitation in recommending subscription to its early issuance, in order that another fascicle may soon appear before the eyes of the profession and assist as measurably as has the present one in building up our great school of homeopathic medicine.

## Globules.

—The *International Brief* is deserving of the hearty support of every homeopathic practitioner of the world. The remedies treated of are done up in such style of thoroughness and faithfulness of detail that they must convince any reader of their inherent value. We enjoy the *Brief* very, very much. Everybody lend a hand or send a dollar to the publishers at Philadelphia for a year's subscription.

—Drs. S. A. Jones and E. A. Clark of Ann Arbor, who have recently entered into a copartnership, have at last become settled in their newly fitted up offices in the Light Infantry block. The quarters are the largest, best arranged and equipped in the city and perhaps in the State. The waiting room and library contains the finest of furniture and art decorations and the shelves hold about six thousand volumes of books. In the rear of this room are the operating room, private consultation room, and a room for medicines. The office is open night and day. Both of the doctors are well known,

especially Dr. Jones, who is an old and successful practitioner. Dr. Clark is also well and favorably known through his connection with the Homeopathic Hospital, and is the city physician. Dr. Jones is the well-known author of "The Grounds of a Homeopath's Faith," and many excellent pamphlets and papers. His library is one of the most complete in the United States.

—A Brooklyn police sergeant has achieved a wonderful reputation for the accuracy and promptness with which he answers the numerous queries that make the life of a policeman so pleasant at times. The record of his thirteen years was nearly broken one day last week by the question of a green Irishman. This Irishman had but lately arrived in the country, and is a driver for an undertaking establishment. The man was sent for a body at one of the hospitals, but forgot his directions. The genial sergeant was standing in the door of the police station when the man drove up, and, after saluting in true military style, said :

"Sergeant, sor, will you please tell me how to get to the Home of St. Patrick's Hospital?"

"Do you mean the Homeopathic Hospital, sir?" he asked the man.

"That sounds like it, sor; but a divil of a bit difference does it make. Where's that?"

An hour later the sergeant saw the man drive back with a coffin in his wagon, and with the appearance of being perfectly happy.

—Lippincott of Memphis, the only Lippincott we know, is likely to get himself tarred and feathered for his active interference in behalf of free speech in that village. As an active A. P. A. man he secured the privilege of speaking in a public hall for an ex-priest; as a result of his outspokenness and fearlessness, it was intimated to him, a few nights ago, that he and one other of the leaders of this movement were destined for an early tarring and feathering. So Lippincott of Memphis writes us, asking, "What will take off tar?" But Lippincott of Memphis isn't lying awake o' nights dreading this tarry ordeal; on the contrary, he is sleeping the sleep of the just and the blessed, and during the daytime he is working like two beavers to get up and make an assured success of the conjoined Alabama and Tennessee societies, which meet very soon.

—AN EFFECTIVE COUGH SYRUP.—Says Dr. Brodnax: "I make cough mixtures for most of my patients, but I use the pine shaving for my own troubles in this line. Early in my practice I got, among the rough country people, from advocating this remedy, the nickname of 'Dr. Pine Splinters.' But for all that, they used and still do, this homely remedy for their many bronchial ills. For hoarseness and for a sore throat, an effective and pleasant remedy is a shaving of rich pine (fat pine) chewed, the vapor drawn into the lungs and the saliva swallowed."

—NEW CURE FOR ENURESIS.—Neugebauer tells the following in the *Centralblatt f. Gynäkologie*. In the city of Wratsch, Russia, a boy with enuresis slept with his sister. A female cousin came to visit the family and was put in the same bed. In order to sleep dry, the young ladies tied the end of the little fellow's penis with long hairs cut from their braids. He did not wet the bed that night, but the next morning a physician had to be called, to relieve the boy of his violent pain.

—UNFORTUNATE.—"I was at a little mixed gathering the other evening," says Dr. E. B. Sangree (*Med. Arena*), "when an incident occurred that rather brought down the house. The conversation had turned on to appendicitis, and in the course of the talk, a gentleman remarked that Mr. Johnson had had his vermiform appendix removed. A deafish old lady present pricked up her ears at this, and asked, 'what was that you said?' Raising his voice, the gentleman answered, 'I said that Mr. Johnson had his vermiform appendix removed.' Very sympathetically, and in loud tones, the old lady replied, 'Oh! what a pity; and he wanted children so badly, too!'"

#### A Loving Father.

Robbins: I'm troubled with insomnia.

Doctor: I can cure you of that.

Yes, I know; but we want to keep the baby, doctor.

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# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE NOTES.

THE law of dose then is believed to be this :  
Such an attenuation as will induce action in an opposite direction to that produced by the crude drug or the lower attenuations without previous aggravation of existing symptoms, the attenuation to be ascertained by means of provings.—*Chas. B. Gilbert.*

\* \*

I ALWAYS give the patient the benefit of the doubt when I am uncertain as to whether a higher or a lower potency will be better for his condition, and his case is urgent; I give him a dose of the lower to be followed by one of the higher when the case is not serious; however, if time does not press, I give the potency experience has given me most confidence in.—*W. J. Hawkes.*

\* \*

I WOULD that some of the time and energy now devoted to the improved technique for removing diseased tubes were given to teaching men that innocent girls and children yet unborn may be life-long sufferers in consequence of their sins. By this course you might not be known to the world as such accomplished surgeons, but you would have the satisfaction of knowing you were that nobler person, "A good physician."—*Sarah J. Millsop.*

\* \*

IT is well known that if an organ has once been diseased, though recovery follows, it remains permanently weakened, and when sickness returns, the acquired weakness will be shown by a second attack of the original affection; if not, the new disorder will be attended by concomitant symptoms arising from the organ or function previously diseased, consequently it has become the custom to learn of the conditions preceding the new complaint.—*A. W. Woodward.*

WARMTH in winter, coolness in summer, with proper ventilation at all times, are but three of the very important requirements of railroad travel; but cleanliness is possibly still more requisite where thousands of human lives are involved. Not only should all wood-work, and glass, and metal be thoroughly washed with disinfecting soap and water; but carpets, curtains, cushions, bedding, should be easily detachable, and washed, or be subjected to hot air bath or to fumigation at the end of every trip.—*Bushrod W. James.*

\* \*

WHEN in London in 1893 I saw several cases of atrophic rhinitis which were cured by sanitas fluid; since then I have used it in my clinic at Hahnemann Hospital, and often with the best of results. The most satisfactory local treatment consists in curetting and breaking down the cells that retained the secretions, but a lesser operation, repeated from time to time, is perhaps preferable to a radical one. Stimulation with an acid cautery is also preferable to the galvano-cautery. Packing with gauze after each treatment is an additional stimulus to healthy granulation.—*C. Gurnee Fellows.*

\* \*

MUCH of the permanent deformity which mars the beauty and symmetry of adult life originates in rachitis, and might have been prevented. Rude tossing of children should be forbidden; its effect on cerebral circulation is likely to be bad, and it involves risks of accidents. Walking is the best and most natural exercise for older children. The ordinary lawn sports are useful for muscular exercise and development. Gardening and household duties are in a high degree beneficial for children old

enough to participate in them, while they develop habits productive of industry.—*Lizic G. Gutherz.*

\* \*

I AM ready to admit that patients afflicted with septic or gonorrheal endometritis would be more safely treated by active surgical measures, but the majority of cases of uncomplicated endometritis I believe can be cured as safely, surely, and satisfactorily by electricity as by any other means, in addition to which we have had the added advantages that this treatment does not require anæsthesia, nor confinement in bed, there is no shock from operation, and the treatment is usually not attended by pain. Cases have been under my care which have resisted other methods, even curetting by some of our best operators, and have been relieved and cured by electricity.—*William T. Jackson.*

\* \*

WE should, in every way possible, cultivate among the young men and women of our day a normal paternal and maternal love. We should teach them that a well-born child can only be born of well parents. I do not think it could be amiss if the methods of agriculturists in purifying and strengthening the strains of pedigreed stock were better understood. It should be fully understood by the young that they who sap their vitality by dissipation cannot be the parents of children of sound mind and body. And that those who become boy and girl fathers and mothers will rarely have strong children to comfort them in their old age; that an inherent dyscrasia, common to father and mother, will be emphasized in the offspring.—*Benj. F. Bailey.*

\* \*

THAT a vaginal hystero-oöphorectomy can be performed with less surgical reaction than the same operation accomplished, through the abdomen, is a matter of daily experience. Just why this is so it is difficult to explain, save upon the ground that the technique involves less manipulation of abdominal viscera, especially of the intestines. Persons after this operation recover without a rise of temperature, without pain, and I think with more rapid convalescence, that is, with less of the general irritation that seems almost to belong to, and be apart of all abdominal operations. One thing I have especially observed, there is less gastric disturbance and

intestinal sluggishness after the vaginal than there is after the abdominal operations.—*Homer I. Ostrom.*

\* \*

THE patients (suffering with pelvic disorders) must be advised how to live, and be induced to follow the advice by being shown the dangers of their present pernicious methods. Where possible, they should be removed from the surroundings and associations which have contributed to bring about their nerve failure. Hydrotherapy, massage, electricity will assist the indicated medicinal treatment, and to complete the cure, a voyage, perhaps, to the Western Islands which constitute our south of France. A few month's sojourn in the delightful climate of Fayal, which is our Madeira, free from domestic cares and the harassing requirements of omnipotent fashion, with a diet consisting largely of grapes, will do more for them than operation, postural treatment, or pessaries.—*Frank C. Richardson.*

\* \*

IN 1887 I was called to a woman with a severe pain in the stomach, the messenger said. I found her sitting on the side of the bed, feet resting on a chair, both hands pressed on the pit of the stomach, she greeted me with: "Oh, dear, doctor, what shall I do?" as she bent forward and backward. There was my old tormentor (gallstone colic). I had not one bit of faith in china 6. Heat had already been applied. She said: "If I could only have some ipecac, it might make me vomit, and these pains always last till I vomit." I was glad of any turn. I prepared a half teaspoonful of the sweet tincture—it was the only preparation at hand, and gave two teaspoonfuls every five minutes; it might have been five times, when she said, in between the moans: "I begin to feel sick to my stomach." No more was given. It was not long before the pains eased away, and the suffering ceased. The next morning two teaspoonfuls of olive oil with a cup of coffee was taken a half hour before breakfast, and was continued for several months, and although before this attack a frequent sufferer with gallstone colic, she was now free for a number of years. I now use ipecac 6th, giving it every five minutes until vomit ensues.—*Nancy T. Williams.*

## OUR PORTRAITS.



C. S. ESTEP, M. D.,  
New Burlington, O.

### Materia Medica Miscellany.

**Primula Obconica.**—C. Kingsley, in the *Lancet*, reports the following case: He was consulted by a lady for repeated attacks of an intensely irritable papular eruption on both hands. The eruption lasted for three or four days, then desquamated. On one occasion the chin was affected. The patient was an enthusiastic gardener, and she suspected the *primula obconica*, and, in order to put her suspicions to the test, bared her arm, and lightly passed a bunch of its leaves around the middle of the forearm. Nothing happened until the next day, more than twelve hours after the experiment, when a broad band of small papules appeared on a raised base, giving rise to almost intolerable itching. A strange feature was that there was no effect produced until after the lapse of so many hours.

**Primula Veris.**—Proving of *primula veris officinalis*, from the "Arzneiprüfungsgesellschaft" (Society of German Provers, Univ. Hom. Annual), conducted by Schier, of Mentz. This well-known plant is the principal representative of the order of *Primulaceæ*, to

which the Alpine violet also belongs. It attains a height of ten to twenty-five centimeters, grows generally on hillocks, in dry fields, and at the edges of woods, and flowers in the spring, with a yellow corolla. It is in no manner venomous in the ordinary sense of the word, and Schier has inhaled its perfume, which smells like honey, without experiencing any inconvenience. After having cited a number of experiments, the author gives the following résumé: Preparation: essence, tincture, and dilution of the entire plant, including the root. Active principle: *primuline*. Duration of its action: Only a few days in healthy persons.

Generalities: beating, tearing, burning, and drawing sensations; trembling of the hand and feet; amelioration of the malaise of the head when in the open air; aggravation by a bent position, by movement, by being in a room, by riding in a closed carriage. Happy disposition, sleeps well with pleasant dreams; feels well generally. Sensibility to light; febrile excitement; weight and lassitude of the limbs; stubbornness. Nervous system: encephalum and cranium nerves: hammer-like, boring, beating, sometimes dull cephalæa, in both temples, occiput and above the forehead, principally at the right side of the temporal region in the morning; amelioration by pressure, aggravation by stooping, by movement, and traveling by rail; better in the open air; worse in the house. Sensation as if a band were drawn around the forehead and the back of the head, cannot keep a hat on. Tension of the skin of the forehead; burning and itching of the scalp, at the right side of the temporal region and the back of the head. Sensation as of lipothymy and of falling backward; as if the encephalum moved and wanted to get out of the skull, as of a heavy weight on the head. Fear of falling when standing up. Eyes: flies flying before the eyes, violent vertigo, as if everything was revolving, sensation of plenitude in the head, heaviness of the head, tearing, burning and pricking pains in the orbital cavities, sensibility to light, better in obscurity. Ear: buzzing and ringing in the left ear. Nose: pressure at the root of the nose, stronger on the right side than on the left. Larynx and throat: dull sensation of the right half of the larynx, digestive tube and tongue; burning pain in the



right side of the throat ; pricking, when breathing, in the right side of the thyroid body. Respiration : cough with burning and pricking in the respiratory tracts ; voice remarkably pure, clear and strong, the high notes are easily given out. Sensation as if the right half of the larynx was stopped up. Circulation : palpitations with feeling of weakness. Intense heat with anxiety, as if fearing a stroke of apoplexy ; wants to get cold ; perspiration on the forehead, feet and hands cold : head hot with red spots on the cheeks. Feet and hands perspire, the rest of the body is cold ; fugacious heat in the face, flux of blood to the head, face pale. Digestion : liquid stools without pain, with malaise made worse by pressure on the head. Tendency to vomiting with pyalism, rumbling in the bowels, tenesmus ; no coating on the tongue, but it is marked with the impression of the teeth, papillæ of the edges very red. Empty regurgitations ; dull sensation in the right half of the tongue and digestive tract. Sensation of emptiness and burning at the orifice of the stomach and in the duodenum. During defecation, fever ; goose-flesh all over the body, especially at the head, and tenesmus after stool. Sensation as if the trousers were too loose. Genito-urinary organs : troubled, earth-colored urine, which smells strongly of violets, or has the odor of a large quantity of evaporated urine. Tenesmus, painful irritation of the ureter. Rachidian nerves : weight and lassitude in the limbs, especially the shoulders. Short pressure in points in the right front axillary muscles ; short intense pain beside the insertion of the right sternocleidomastoid. Stiffness of the right side of the nape of the neck. Boring pains in the right axillary articulation, preventing the movement of the right arm ; better when in bed lying on the morbid part. Pricking in the fourth and fifth fingers of both hands ; itching in the palms of the hands. Twitching in the thumb going to the forearm, and in the big toe going to the calf. Burning in the hollow of the right hand, in the arm especially in the left side. Tearing in the lower left limb (leg and thigh). Sensation as if the left foot was swollen, with tearing and drawing. Itching in the left little toe.

Applications : To be used in light cerebral congestions (period of incubation of apoplexy)

which are brought on without psychic depression, in migraine, neuralgia, sensation of vertigo (unilateral paralysis), slight febrile manifestations, renal affections, impure or weak voice when not caused by organic changes. As this remedy has a certain relation with the skin, the author recommends it for external application, in the form of essence, when there is no lesion. Prudence is necessary here, especially for persons with sensitive and easily vulnerable skin.

**Vinca Minor.**—Dr. Schier (All. Hom. Zeit.) gives the following results of his proving of vinca minor : The principal point of this proving is the analogy to diphtheritic symptoms produced. Schier hopes that we have in this a remedy capable, not to compete with mercurius cyanatus, but to complete its effects. The differential diagnosis for the use of these two remedies is not always easy. The salts of mercury coincide rather with cases having a tendency to act on the mucous membrane of the larynx, whereas vinca minor acts in preference on the mucous membrane of the pharynx, nose, and occasionally the eyes. Vinca minor would suit more at the beginning of the disease, whereas mercurius cyanatus would be rather indicated for the cardiac paralysis. Vinca minor is especially useful when the skin, the bowels, and the womb are affected. This remedy should be used principally in dilutions, and at the same time a gargle of the diluted essence would help its action very much. The dose recommended is a few drops of the 2d or 3d decimal dilution every half hour or hour.

The comparison of Dr. Roth's and older provings (Arch. für Hom.) show a perfect concord. The principal action of this remedy is in relation to the neck, intestines, head, and skin. It is especially the neck which seems to be benefited by vinca minor in cases of angina, from catarrhal to diphtheritic tonsillitis. This remedy, however, only acts in the first stages of diphtheria, before the infection has become generalized. Among the pathogenetic effects Roth notes principally painful deglutition, and dryness of the throat and nasal fossa. He also observed cephalalgia with dull frontal and temporal pain.

**Coccus Cacti.**—Dr. Fred Kopp, in Hom. World.—The following are some of the symptoms produced in the bladder during a proving :

Desired at night to urinate, but could not. Sensations of heat and cold passing through the bladder, alternated with cramp-like, drawing pains. The desire to urinate became constant, and the urine had to be frequently discharged. The pain and the pressure were not relieved by urinating. The pain in the neck of the bladder became very violent, sometimes lasting from fifteen to twenty minutes at a time. The color of the urine was at first pale; it gradually changed to a yellow, then to a brown, and lastly, to a reddish hue. The urine also contained a large quantity of mucus, in the form of shreds and flocks.

**Coffea.**—Pruritus after taking coffee, according to Brown-Sequard, in a great number of cases, pruritus is in close connection with the usage of coffee. In one very refractory case of this malaise in a servant girl, he observed that the girl having abstained from the use of coffee, the trouble totally disappeared in from two to three weeks, and returned as soon as she recommenced taking coffee.

#### DOES OUR SYMPTOMATOLOGY FURNISH THE BEST METHOD OF FINDING THE SIMILIMUM? \*

A. W. WOODWARD, M. D., Chicago.

**I**F this question had been put to Hahnemann and his immediate followers, they would have scorned to reply. The homeopathist of to-day, equally convinced of the principle involved, withholds his answer; for he realizes more fully the insufficiency of the plan upon which our materia medica is based. He knows that the therapeutic problem at present is materially different from what it was one hundred years ago; it is not so easy of solution; it opens questions not then dreamed of, which our symptomatology cannot answer.

From Hippocrates down physicians and surgeons use indications for treatment of the patient. They are called to headaches, rheumatisms, diarrheas. Disease is still considered chiefly a local condition. Physicians make diagnosis by physical signs, and treat accord-

ingly. Hahnemann did likewise; he believed that the symptoms constituted the disease, and a curative remedy must have its counterpart of symptoms. We must cease to prescribe for the complaint if we would improve to any perceptible degree over the other schools.

Pathology has made great advances since Hahnemann. We have not kept pace with it with our therapeutics and knowledge of drug effects. Some local irritations give rise in different persons to reflex disturbances. Many neuralgias have their origin in a remote part. Excepting the infectious, there is not a definite disease having a group of symptoms peculiar to itself, which does not, in different cases, arise from different causes, exhibit a different order of development, and is not attended by different sympathetic derangement in each case, while the lesion will be the same in all.

Pneumonia may arise from a chill, enlarged liver, disease of the brain, metastatic rheumatism, etc. The multiplicity of causes for one affection is accounted for only by previous constitutional weakness. An organ once diseased remains weak though recovery follows, and a second attack will follow.

A primary disease is rarely met with except in infancy. Every illness forms a link in a pathological chain reaching from cradle to grave, which is the clinical history of that person.

Diseases, therefore, are the material expressions of hereditary weakness. But what is heredity? It is our vital endowment, strong in some parts, but weak in others. Every physician believes in heredity. (A number of clinical cases cited to show the relation between heredity and the illness treated). Other cases might be given where dropsy and nephritis occurred. In each case there was a history of previous weakness of the urinary organs or evidence of inheritance. In one case there was hereditary syphilis. In all the cases cited the symptoms differed very much, both in their violence and importance; the most violent sometimes being least important, and *vice versa*. The various symptoms of the same case were not of like value as indications of treatment. This explains why our symptomatology and our repertories so often fail us.

\* Abstract of a paper presented to and read before the Materia Medica section of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Hahnemann did not recognize any difference in the value of symptoms, and his scheme does not permit of any distinction being made between one and another.

It follows that as clinical history is the basis upon which every disease is grafted in each individual, the remedy which corresponds in its sequence, to the clinical history of the patient, becomes the constitutional remedy for that person, and, as a rule, whatever disease may ensue, it will be specific in his case.

Can an orderly sequence of drug effects be obtained by experiment upon a healthy subject? Can the same sequence be obtained from each remedy by a number of persons? Can it be made available under the rule of similars in the treatment of disease?

For answer refer to report of Committee of Drug Provings, made to this Institute in June, 1892.

#### A RATIONAL VIEW OF THE POTENCY QUESTION.\*

By W. J. HAWKES, M. D., Chicago.

IT is an unfortunate condition of things that the only worthy motive of scientific discussion is totally disregarded when the potency question is broached, and there is substituted a desire to fortify a prejudice or preconceived opinion.

Argument on this question must be chiefly negative. The mechanism and phenomena of life are unlike those of any human creation, however universal the law, and scientific art, under and by which they are constructed, in that they are forever hidden from human ken.

We must entertain and investigate possibilities. The discussion of therapeutics should, most strictly of all, be conducted in a spirit of truth.

The smallness of the dose of medicine commonly administered by homeopathic physicians is that which has been the greatest obstacle to its adoption. It has proved the most potent weapon of the opposition. Man is prone to believe only in that which he can perceive through

his animal senses. All his past medical experience has been with large potions of nauseating drugs. He has been taught that in order to be benefited medicinally he must first be bled, purged, or debilitated by the agent which is to cure him.

The size of the dose has no part in the fundamental principle of homeopathy. Hahnemann began his new treatment with the same sized doses he had used as an allopath; he was gradually forced by facts to diminish these. It is simply an outgrowth of the law itself. It is no theory. The reduction of the quantity of drug has been gradual, the aim being to cure in the most prompt and thorough manner without subjecting the sick to the bad results of drugs.

The law does not teach the potency. Therefore it is unjust to measure a practitioner's title to homeopathy by the potency he prescribes.

In the present state of our knowledge, the only safe guide as to potency is one's judgment, enlightened by learning and experience, and guided by conscience.

All drugs are poisonous. All the life-conserving forces exert themselves to expel such poisons as rapidly as possible and in proportion as they are unable to do this is health impaired. This being true, the smaller the quantity of a poison taken into the system, compatible with cure, the better.

There are no drugs or poisons naturally in the structure of the body. Even of iron there is less than thirty grains. Yet many teach to "build up" the patient with quinine, iron, strychnine, and other poisonous substances. More iron is administered in one day's dosing than is naturally a constituent of the patient's whole body. The real lack in the anæmic body, which is being given iron heroically, is in the vital power which is unable to appropriate the modicum of iron from the food which is ingested.

All manifestations of life and health come through the nervous system. All the functions of the body are performed under its direction. The vigor of the physical body depends upon its nerve supply. Therefore agents designed to aid nature in ridding herself of diseased conditions

\* Abstract of a paper read before the section of Materia Medica, American Institute of Homeopathy at Newport.



must be directed to and through this same nervous symptom.

Medicines, as such, never directly cure the sick in the sense of supplying what has been wasted as a result of diseased action, or removing growths, healing ulcers, etc., any more than the surgeon's splints, which hold the fragments of bone together, cause the knitting of the bone.

All that medicine does is to make such an impression on the governing nervous power as will correct the wrong working; it simply removes the stumbling blocks from nature's way. It must be evident, therefore, since the impressible sensitive nervous system is that part of the body to be primarily influenced in treating the sick, that heroic dosing is not needed to make an impression.

Even Ringer, of the old school, admits the power of the smelling of the drug. Over the surface particles of a substance act chemically or medicinally; consequently, the more matter is subdivided the greater the amount of active surface presented. Therefore, so long as matter exists, however finely subdivided, it may act. It is absurd to say that because we cannot sensibly perceive a given substance it does not exist.

When our natural senses, aided by the highest art, the microscope, have failed us, what next? Administer this doubtful liquid to the sick in cases where we know the remedy included in the doubtful liquid will act curatively. If it persistently fails to affect the patient, we may reasonably say it is not there; on the contrary it must be there if it acts curatively. Let us be rational on potency as in other things. Let us prove all things and hold fast to that which is good.

[Dr. Hawkes says he does not feel safely equipped for his daily rounds unless supplied with both the higher and lower potencies. He gives the patient the benefit of the doubt when he is uncertain by administering a low potency, to be followed by a higher. When the case is not serious, however, and time does not press, he gives the potency experience has given him most confidence in. When sure of his remedy he is free to say that better results, even in the most acute cases, have followed the administration of the higher potencies than have resulted from the lower.]

## LECTURES ON HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA, AS DELIVERED IN THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE U. OF M., 1894-95.

By SAMUEL A. JONES, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.

**STANNUM** (from provings in Cyclop. Drug Path.).

"Colic with much flatulence, relieved by diarrhetic stool. Velum palati and throat covered with phlegm, which is very tenacious and is detached with difficulty. Coryza.

"*Chloride of Tin*.—Pereira, according to Hughes, says, causes paralysis and convulsions and has been used as anti-spasmodic in 'epilepsy, chorea, and other convulsive diseases; and as a stimulant to paralyzed muscles in paraplegia.' Marasmus and phthisis, Stahl—according to Hughes—says that tin causes 'abundance of sputa, especially if they have also a greenish color and a sweetish taste; also a sense of great weakness and emptiness of chest' have been regarded as special indicatives for it in cases of chronic bronchial and pulmonary troubles."

*Tellurium* (as represented in Cyclop. Drug Path.).

"Vertigo (worse from walking or from any movement) accompanied by nausea and vomiting and persisting some days (?). A sensation of roughness or scratching or tickling or burning in throat or larynx. Stitches in chest walls. Feeling as of painful pressure (or as if beaten) in sacral region and extending either upward or down the thighs. Pain in various parts of body (metatarsus and metacarpus—over eye). Aphrodisiac. Eruption of red pimples and of vesicles on hands, calves of legs, and other parts of body. Diaphoresis."

*Thuja* (from Provings in Cyclop., unless otherwise marked).

"Ill-humored and depressed. Dryness of mucous membrane in nasal cavities and throat and fauces, followed by catarrhal discharge from these parts. Cough (not very common in provings though several times recorded). Itching and burning at anus; sometimes with hemorrhoidal protrusion. Diuresis (Brunton and provings). *Frequent passing of urine; sometimes in small quantities; sometimes with urging; some-*

*times with burning in fossa navicularis ; sometimes with burning at neck of bladder* (compare with turpentine). Mucous discharge from urethra (yellow in case cited in Hughes' Pharmacodynamics, 864). Wart-like or condylomatous growths on glans penis or elsewhere. (Therapy : condylomate warts. Polypi. Given internally and applied locally). Moisture, sweating about genitals. Abortion (Brunton). Stitching pains or drawing tearing sensations in various parts of body (one of the commonest items in records of provers). Feverish condition. Chills are recorded in Cyclop. of Drug Path."

The above is taken from a mimeograph copy of the lectures upon materia medica and therapeutics as prepared and sold to the students. It is submitted without comment other than that the disruption of the college is ascribed solely to Dr. H. L. Obez. As the dissatisfaction of the homeopathic students and the falling-off in the classes antedates the "late unpleasantness," those who derive their conceptions of homeopathic materia medica and therapeutics from a Hering, a Lippe, a Dunham, and a Farrington are left to draw their own conclusions. That the sowing of pyrrhonic seed leads to the reaping of a crop of homeopathic graduates is yet to be demonstrated.

### CAN WOMEN EXPECT HELP?

By J. W. WHIDDEN, M. D., Portland, Me.

IT is well known that women are subject to pathological conditions from which men are exempt. It is to these very conditions that so many women owe that state of half-invalidism which, more or less uncomplainingly, they feel that they must bear. Many have borne their burdens through life, either from lack of knowledge of means for relief or because of a fear of, or shrinking from, operative or palliative measures which may have been offered them. Others, driven by unbearable discomfort to any extreme, have accepted such forms of treatment as have come to their knowledge.

Were they warranted in entertaining hope of relief or cure? is a question of great importance to other sufferers, and one which they have a right to ask. The researches and practical demonstrations of the last comparatively few

years enable the question to be answered more decidedly in the affirmative than was possible some years ago.

Not yet can all the sufferers be cured. Happily, however, the greater part of those applying can be so far relieved of their annoying symptoms even if a cure is impossible, to allow of a greater physical activity and to make life more enjoyable.

In many instances great distress can be relieved by comparatively simple operations, while in other cases more serious, and even dangerous operation are required for diseases giving perhaps less immediate pain, but fortelling possibly fatal issue.

Inordinate suffering sometimes begins as early as the commencement of menstrual life. Young girls are thus not infrequently kept in such an apprehensive state, by the recurring dysmenorrhea, as to make all habits of life hinge upon that dreadful illness. The demands of society, combined with the modern methods of forced education, are pretty sure to aggravate the menstrual difficulty. By this combination the general health is made to suffer until the growing girl develops into a neurotic young lady, physically unable to take up the cares and burdens of married life, which will probably fall upon her while still too young to appreciate the responsibility.

For this dysmenorrhea and its accompanying conditions much, frequently all, that is needed, can be done by medication and by a systematic control of the habits of living and the methods of education. I strongly advise an extended trial of such treatment, for I am opposed to early local treatment in girls, unless the conditions are urgent. If a fair trial of general treatment does not prove satisfactory, it is then undoubtedly best to resort to such operative treatment as an examination shows to be indicated.

In virgins rectal explorations combined with external abdominal palpation should first be employed, as it will usually disclose the state of the pelvic organs and determine for or against the necessity of operative procedure, and thus of a vaginal examination with its probable destruction of the hymen.

The cause of the pain is usually found to be an obstruction caused by a sharp bend in the

uterus, usually anteriorly, sometimes posteriorly. This is best treated by dilating the cervical canal, curretting and draining the uterus, provided there is no complicating tubal inflammation.

It has been my fortune to frequently get such happy results from dilatation that I feel sure that it is an improvement on the "let alone" method, and therefore freely recommend its use in properly selected cases.

The same operation is very satisfactory also in young women who have been several years married, have borne no children, and still have painful menstruation. It results in relief of pain and reflex symptoms, and frequently is soon followed by pregnancy. The pathological condition is usually that of a sharp flexion with endocervicitis and metritis.

Women sometimes suffer acutely from what they suppose to be inflammation of the bladder, and for that they may have received treatment without relief. A careful examination, excluding cystitis, will show the trouble to be due to causes entirely outside of the bladder; sometimes to pressure from a displaced womb, or from a cystocle, most usually to some disease of the urethra. Such diseases are very likely to be accompanied by disagreeable reflex disturbances of varied character. Here very little can be gained by medicine, very much by operation.

The most usual diseases are carunculæ, fissures, prolapse, or urethrocele. The caruncles, or vascular polypoid growths, can usually be easily seen, and removed with scissors, followed by a cautery. The relief gained by such a simple procedure is very great. If the caruncle is not in sight, but its presence determined deeper in the canal, it can be gotten at by the so-called "button-hole" operation, *i. e.*, by opening the urethra on the vaginal surface. This method is of great diagnostic value as it allows of inspection of the whole urethra. This also is the best treatment for fissure, if dilatation fails. In this case the incision would be left open a variable time, for the passage of urine, thus giving the tissues freedom from irritation.

Prolapse of the urethral mucous membrane, and real urethrocele, are best cured by incising the urethra, drawing through the incision the redundant membrane, and, having put sutures

in place, cutting it off and closing the incision. These diseases, which give the woman much discomfort, and which are frequently treated for cystitis, can thus be quickly cured after their recognition by a discriminative examination. Were not such examination made the suffering would surely continue, for the disease would not get well of itself.

Such results are the best of proof that help can be promised to women who ask for relief. Many individual accounts of cases of various kinds might be related in proof of the statement, but generalization is amply sufficient to show the benefits of local and operative treatment.

Both the rich and the poor have reason to be thankful that the physician can answer affirmatively their requests for relief. They both need it.

The lady of wealth has, perhaps within a year passed through the perils of gestation and parturition too little prepared by her manner of life for such an ordeal. Being of lax fiber she gets through with a hard, and possibly an instrumental, labor. She did not nurse her baby because it would interfere with the demands of society. Yet, to her chagrin, she has not been able to enjoy life. She is weak; her back aches; so does her head; neuralgia torments her; sleep is broken and unrefreshing. And so on through a long list do the symptoms pile up. Tonics are tried but do not avail. Can she be cured? She anxiously awaits a reply. It is quite safe to say yes.

Examination shows a large, heavy, subinvolted uterus, the result of a deep cervical laceration and the lack of stimulation to the uterine fibers, which would have been gained by nursing the baby. Possibly the perineum is ruptured; at least there is a vaginal relaxation and perhaps retroversion, a very common complication. Such conditions are sufficient to cause the many reflex symptoms of which she complains. The treatment, of course, is by operation, and if carefully carried out is quite sure to make her practically as well as ever in two or three months.

Now comes the woman less favored with riches. She has always from childhood been used to hard work. She is of strong fiber and of naturally good health. But she has had a number of children and has met with that mis-



fortune, more common than is generally admitted, a ruptured perineum. And, by the way, I would like to say that if those who claim that they never have torn perineum in practice would occasionally examine deeper than the skin surface—inside the vagina—I think they would find reason to change their opinion, for some of the cases which give the most future trouble show almost no damage on the skin surface. The damage is within the vagina, extending up one of the other sulcus, or both, or tearing away the rectum from its connection with the levator ani muscle.)

As the years went by the result of rapid child-bearing, ruptured perineum, over-stretched and relaxed vagina, and hard bodily work began to show itself in the case of our poor woman, in prolapsus of the womb, at first partial and at last complete—prolapsed.

Being strong and tough she did not pay any attention to incomplete prolapse, but the prolapsed incapacitates her for work and so she asks for help. Can it be given her or must she stop her work and lose the small income with which she feeds and clothes herself and children? Most certainly she can be helped, and sufficiently, too, to enable her to finish her days in comfort. It may possibly be done with a pessary having external support, but the sure way is by operative measures, to restore the uterus to its proper place and by repair of vagina and perineum keep it there.

In a similar manner many conditions from which women suffer may be overcome by plastic operations dependent on the nature of the troubles.

The women with vesico or recto-vaginal fistulæ are naturally in conditions obnoxious to themselves and others. They need not remain so, for they can be helped. And so can those with fecal fistulous openings, even though they be far out on the thighs.

Why the women growing weaker month by month from excessive flowing should be left to medicinal help alone is not clear to me. Physical examination might disclose a polypus or polypoid mucous membrane, which curetting would quickly cure. It might disclose a fibroid, treatment for which would depend on size and location, but which is seldom benefited by medicine alone. Its treatment is essentially surgical.

It might disclose a cancer, and the longer the delay the smaller the chance for help by operative measures. Patients with cancer of the cervix have been cured by early operations, so it is never best to delay. A subperitoneal fibroid, growing so rapidly as to endanger life by pressure as well as by hemorrhage, may be made quiescent by removal of ovaries and tubes, if the total expiration is not desirable or feasible. And so help can be extended. Even in cancer there is hope. Ovarian tumors do not cause the suffering they used to do, for they are diagnosed ordinarily before the period of ill health sets in. The woman with an ovarian cyst can have the expectation of almost certain recovery after its removal, especially if an early operation is made.

The earlier the operation for any "growth" the greater the chance for recovery and cure. Every woman, on the discovery of a "bunch," wheresoever it may be located, should consult her physician without delay. And that physician should not spend a very long time either in trying to cure it with medicine, if it has at all a suspicious or dangerous appearance. He may jeopardize his patient's life thereby.

There are many ways, palliative if not operative, by which help can be given the afflicted woman. Chronic cellulitis, peritonitis, and even salpingitis, can be relieved, and sometimes cured, by judicious office and home treatment. Many of the minor ills and inflammations connected with the female reproductive organs, not dangerous, but so annoying as to lead the sufferer to fear malignancy and evils unknown, can be readily overcome and the patient's tears and anxiety turned into smiles and happiness.

And so it would seem that the physician, while relieving bodily pain and encouraging the mind to bear courageously that which it must endure, looking happily forward to the hoped-for result, can honestly answer his patient's query as to whether she was "warranted in entertaining hope of relief" with a confident "yes."

#### A BUNDLE OF STICKS.

By THOMAS LINDSEY BRADFORD, M. D., Philadelphia.

WHEN that great leader of homeopathy in America, Dr. Constantine Hering, sailing northward from his scientific researches in South

America, was unceremoniously shipwrecked upon the bleak New England coast in January, 1833, he picked up a handful of the white fresh snow, which covered the ground and which he had not seen since leaving Germany, seven years before, and, it reminding him of the familiar frosts of his dear Fatherland, he quaintly, in describing the scene, said: "I took it up, and was happy."

It was a felicitous link with his own country, and from that hour Dr. Hering felt himself at home in the United States; the fealty that he then pledged to the land of his adoption he ever faithfully kept.

It was not long before he found the modest home on Vine Street in Philadelphia, where lived his former friend and student, George Bute, who welcomed him with open arms. Soon the few who were of the new homeopathic faith sought him out—this wonderful German enthusiast.

He was just from the glorious labors of his life of naturalist-discovery in Dutch Guiana; the jungle paths of tropical forests were yet vivid in his memory; he remembered their barbarous inhabitants, the red men, among whom he had lived in amity and from whose wise men he had first learned of the marvelous healing virtues of the Bushmaster snake,—the Curucucu viper,—the Lachesis, whose poison he had brought with him to the New World, and whose effects he so carefully studied for many busy years. It was of this South American Lachesis, of which he afterward wrote as follows: "In the life of the author the order of the *Parcæ* or Fates has been reversed. *Atropos*, the inevitable, who cuts the thread, came to him first when a little boy in the form of a caterpillar on his father's grapevine, and gave the incentive to the study of natural history. Then came *Lachesis*, the disposer of destinies, and *Clotho* comes last, and holds the distaff, while the author spins the fabric of symptoms." He still thought of the poor leper outcasts of Surinam, among whom he had beneficently labored, and where he had learned much of that dreaded malady; his heart was turning lovingly to his dear good friends, the Moravian missionaries of Paramaribo, who had been so loath to permit him to depart from among them until their Bible test so decreed.

But Dr. Hering was not unknown in the

United States; the few who were then practicing homeopathy at Allentown and the neighboring towns, the little coterie in New York who had been taught by Gram, knew that the author of the articles upon homeopathy that had appeared in the Archives of *Stapf* was among them, that he could tell them much about this simple and successful method of the sage of Cœthen. It was not long before he had gathered about him a little circle of physicians and laymen who were interested in the new doctrine, and on April 10, 1833, on the birthday of the master and but three months from the time when the sea had cast the vessel on the shores, a society was formed, the first homeopathic society of America, the Hahnemannian Society, and a week later Hering stood up before an audience and told the story of Hahnemann and of Homeopathy. In this address he said: "May our beneficent Society largely contribute to the wider prevalence and reception of Hahnemannian doctrines, may that which single individuals can of themselves scarcely achieve, be effected by united efforts; then in this blessed country may the miseries of disease be diminished, future generations be rescued from its leaden fetters, the bitterest human misery, disease bearing down all earthly joy, become less from year to year, and the sweetest boon on earth, health and domestic felicity, become the portion of growing thousands here as well as in Germany!" And Dr. Hering lived to see his words realized in the land of his adoption.

At that glorious meeting, resulting in such great consequences, all the disciples were present. Carl Ihm was there, the first to practice homeopathy in Philadelphia; and the missionary physician Bute, Hering's first student—sent by him to America two years before and who had labored among the people in the sad cholera times of 1832.\* There also was Charles F. Matlack, the scholarly, who afterward rendered Hering's address into English. William Wesselhoeft had come down from Bath with his professional brethren, and there were many laymen present. This was the first bundle of sticks.

Again—it was but a short time before certain

\* Bute had charge of a cholera hospital in 1832, on Cherry Street in Philadelphia, where patients were treated homeopathically.

enthusiastic medical pioneers met (August 23, 1834) and organized another Homeopathic Society. When Freytag and John Romig and Detwiller and Becker and Pulte and Bauer and Gosewitsch and Wohlfarth and Reichelm and Helfrich, all sturdy offshoots from the vigorous tree of Homeopathy, united themselves into another Society, that of Northumberland, and another bundle of sticks was formed.

A few months later and William Wesselhoeft and Henry Detwiller and John Romig journeyed from Bath to Philadelphia and celebrated the first day of January, 1834, the thirty-fifth birthday of Dr. Hering at his house on Vine Street, by organizing the first homeopathic medical college in the world—the Allentown Academy of the Homeopathic Healing Art. Think of the resolution and audacity of planning a college to teach a medical system whose practitioners in the whole land were a year later estimated to be but fifty-three!\* Whose tenets were ridiculed by nearly the whole medical world! But this little bundle of sticks united by the strong bonds of conviction, planned and executed this thing.

Fifty years afterward it was the good fortune of the writer of this to meet one of the actors in this audacious undertaking.

One evening in 1886 the handsome new buildings of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia on Broad Street were being dedicated. The halls and classrooms were ablaze with electric lights; the wide corridors and beautiful lecture rooms were brilliant with a throng of distinguished people; homeopathic physicians and their wives, and many ladies and gentlemen from the best circles of the great city, believers in Homeopathy, and who had assembled to honor *its* teachers, and *their* physicians. During the evening, when the main hall was resounding with laughter and gay voices, there came up the wide stone steps of the main entrance from Broad Street and through the massive double doors and over the mosaic pavement of the great main hall, an old man. He was a small man, with rather narrow and stooping shoulders, his hair hung down over the collar of his coat and was entirely white; his

face was smooth; his nose was aquiline and thin, but in his eyes there was still to be seen the light of youth and hope and gladness. It was Dr. Henry Detwiller, who at the age of ninety had journeyed down from Easton to be present at the dedication of the magnificent new college building, just as fifty years before he had journeyed down with Wesselhoeft and Romig to found the Allentown Academy.

There he stood in the stronghold of Homeopathy, amid its influential friends and patrons, surrounded by physicians and students who vied to do him honor, there he stood:

“The last leaf upon the tree in the spring.”

Whose mind was doubtless picturing the events of fifty years in the history of our school of medicine. Whose eyes had seen the fair results arising from that meeting in Dr. Hering's modest study half a century before.

Again—another bundle of sticks—another meeting. Again the indefatigable Hering delivered an address: this time when the cornerstone of the Allentown Academy was laid, and at which time he preached homeopathy as a necessity!

Who can deny that from this first school, with its German enthusiasts who were not afraid to say that they believed in the teachings of Hahnemann, arose the present power of homeopathy in America!

For two years the teachings were in German and the teachers were Hering, Wesselhoeft, Detwiller, Freytag, Romig, Pulte. And during the two years there sat as pupils in those halls Adolph Bauer, A. G. Schmidt, J. W. Baker, L. Zeigler, J. C. Gosewitsch, A. H. Okie, Gustav Reichhelm, Chas. Haseler, Major Fehrenthal, J. Geist, Edward and Adolph Caspari, Ad. Lippe, Chas. Neidhard, W. Schmoele, George Bute, Henry Floto.

And then the school was broken up and teachers and students were separated. But only to become missionaries and carry the message of Hahnemann to distant parts. And wherever they went, to form new societies—new bundles of sticks.

Hering from Philadelphia made his scholarship felt throughout the world. Reichelm, with but five minutes for decision, went over the wild

\* The *Correspondenzblatt* gives the number of persons practicing homeopathy in the U. S. in 1835 to be fifty-three.



Alleghenies to Pittsburg; Lippe taught to the people of Berks County their first lesson in homeopathy; Caspari went to Chester County; Detwiller remained at Northampton; Neidhard came to Philadelphia, and his massive form, bowed with years, could until very recently still be seen upon the city streets.\* Benjamin Becker's rugged face became familiar to the people in Orwigsburg; till a little later on he became a traveler in the new West and practiced homeopathy in Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, California, Colorado, and Utah. A. H. Okie is identified with the history of homeopathy in Rhode Island; J. C. Gosewitsch went to little Delaware; Pulte opened his dispensary in Cincinnati; E. Caspari is associated with the early history of homeopathy in Kentucky; and the name of Wesselhoeft is an honored one in Boston.

The other evening the life-long friend of Hering, kindly Dr. Chas. G. Raue, gave a lecture at the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia to the physicians and students. He told of the old first days when the disciples were waiting for a message from over the Great Waters; of Hering's faithfulness; of the strictness with which homeopathy was practiced. For the keynote of his theme he took the words of little Paul Dombey, in "What are the Wild Waves Saying: "

"No, no, it is something greater  
That speaks to the heart alone;  
The voice of the great Creator  
Dwells in that mighty tone."

And standing there with his gray hair and beard and his earnest face; he became enthusiastic, like a young man would, and he rolled out loud and clear the words, "*The voice of the Great Creator dwells in that mighty tone!*" And he bade the students to become indeed real students of the materia medica of Hahnemann; to turn aside from the fallacies of antipyrin and all the other labor-saving plans of modern healing; and over and again came in the clear voice of the old teacher the keynote of his theme.

And now, when we are rounding up the first century of homeopathy; when soon, as a great and popular medical school, we shall place in the public ways of our National Capitol a heroic

statue of the master—Hahnemann—to tell the world what that first article in *Hufeland's Journal* in 1796 really meant to mankind; when about us on every side we see the will-o'-the-wisps and quagmires of isopathy, non-medication, gerin-notions, animal extracts, and eclecticism, when ourselves are of many minds, is it not wise to take to heart the fact that the homeopathic method of healing the sick, as propounded by Hahnemann in the *Organon*, is the only *method based upon other than uncertainty*, that it is the only method that has for its reason a fixed law? Let us bear well in mind that, even if no one of all our number prescribed according to the law of similia, the *law* of homeopathy, yet it would not alter the truth of that law any more than the fact that there are no perfect Christians does not change or falsify the Christ-sacrifice.

Let us one and all take to heart the eloquent words of the old war-horse, Charles G. Raue, as he shouted the message of homeopathy:

"No, no, it is something greater  
That speaks to the heart alone;  
The voice of the Great Creator  
Dwells in that mighty tone."

#### AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIC STATISTICS.

DR. T. FRANKLIN SMITH, the indefatigable committeeman having in charge the Bureau of Registration and Statistics, reports the following to the Newport session of the Institute:

There are at the present time 7 national, 1 sectional, 33 State, and 82 local societies, 33 medical clubs, 6 alumni associations of homeopathic colleges, and 2 miscellaneous homeopathic associations.

There are also 54 general and 70 special homeopathic hospitals and 65 homeopathic dispensaries.

Of the general hospitals we have received reports from 37, and from the special hospitals we have reports from 59; these together have a capacity for 8102 beds; there have been treated in all of these hospitals during the year, 45,303 patients; of these, 32,630 have been cured, 5990 have been relieved, 993 have not been relieved, and 1357 have died, showing a death rate

\* Dr. Neidhard died on April 17, 1895.

of 2.995 per cent.; 4733 are remaining in the hospitals and are receiving treatment.

We have received reports from 50 homeopathic dispensaries, showing that in them there have been 173,414 patients treated, 512,773 prescriptions given, and 35,294 outside visits have been made.

There are in the United States 20 homeopathic colleges, having 215 professors and 180 teachers and instructors; during the year there have been in these colleges 1880 matriculants, and 387 have been graduated from them; there are 10,955 alumni. There are also 33 homeopathic journals published in the United States.

Homeopathy is still dying out, dear George Gould, dying out fast!

#### SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

OUR æsthetic Board of Public Safety has seen proper to place one-fifth of the patients at the City Hospital in charge of the homeopaths.

It would be a gray horse of another color if one of the members of the board were to accidentally lose an arm and then be placed in the homeopathic ward. On the principle of "like cures like," the eminent member would lose the other arm to homeopathic surgeon.

We clip the above from one of our esteemed exchanges. Let us quit indulging in such drivel. It is a disgrace to an honorable and learned profession to stoop to such narrowness. If we cannot stay the progress of what we conceive to be a fallacy by an appeal to reason, let us not weaken our position by resorting to the methods of a mountebank.—*The Journal of Materia Medica*.

A Daniel [not of Texas], a second Daniel come to judgment!—ED.

#### DRINK IN LITHÆMIA.

IN regard to the matter of taking stimulants, patients will deceive you. I had a case of lithæmia recently, which I tried in vain to do something for, says a writer in *Gaillard's Journal*. I was strict about diet and the usual directions as to medical treatment. At each visit to my office I would ask him if he was temperate and what he took at meals. For

breakfast he stated he took coffee without much sugar, fish, very little bread, mostly stale, and water. When I came to lunch, he said it was plain, but upon his hesitating, I asked him if he took anything to digest his food. He said, "Yes, always a quart of claret!" At dinner he took nothing but fish and green vegetables, and it occurred to me to ask another question, whether he carried out my instructions about drinking water before going to bed, to dilute the acid in the urine. He said he took something to make him sleep, and that "something" was three whiskies! You see how careful you must be about the statements of patients. If you get them to take water, and nothing else, you will do a great deal for their cure.

#### WHY NOT A CLEVELAND SOCIETY?

THERE seems to me to be no better way of healing old wounds and cementing new friendships among the homeopathic physicians of this beautiful Forest City, than by giving it a general homeopathic society, that shall be independent of all college or other personal influence save the greatest good to the greatest number, and shall include all members of the homeopathic profession in Cleveland.

With an organization of this nature flourishing in this city, with its many eminent physicians, surgeons, and teachers, there could be no doubt in the mind of any lover of homeopathy that it would soon become a power in the councils of our general school, as it would in all matters pertaining to our legal warfare, here, at Columbus, or elsewhere, as the occasion for concerted and long-continued action becomes manifest.—*Annual Address of President House*.

#### CONSUMPTIVE BEDBUGS AND FLEAS.

THE following excerpt we borrow from the *St. Louis Medical Journal*:

"In an article published in the *Revue de la Tuberculose*, Dr. Dewever calls attention to the fact that tuberculosis may be communicated by bedbugs. A young man slept in a bed which had been previously occupied by a consumptive and contracted the disease. It was afterward found that he had been previously bitten by bedbugs which had evidently infested the bed

during its use by its previous occupant. Six per cent. of these insects captured from the bed contained tubercle baculi. Guinea pigs inoculated with cultures made from these bugs died of tuberculosis. Some bugs, which had been brought in contact with tubercular sputa, several weeks afterward, gave rise to active cultures. The bugs probably derived their germs from the sputa or from infected linen. It is entirely possible that fleas may operate in the same way. A knowledge of this fact ought to give rise to an active effort for the extermination of these vermin, especially in countries where bedbugs are supposed, in some way, to contribute to health."

One observation rarely establishes a fact. It is only exhaustive observation which demonstrates truth. One dead tuberculous man, some bedbugs, and a guinea pig, will not demonstrate a scientific fact. The bedbug has an ill-scented reputation, and we do not remember to have heard it praised but in one instance, and that was when somebody said something like this :

"The June bug has a gauzy wing,  
The lightning bug has a wing of flame,  
The bedbug has no wing at all  
But he gets there just the same."

A rose will not produce an onion, nor is it proven that a bedbug will produce tuberculosis. The bacteriologist is given to supererogation. He very frequently fans the air to speed the wind. If the individual bitten by the bedbugs was endowed with a *locus minoris resistentiæ*, we would much rather think that the surroundings in and about the room produced the tuberculosis. This is not the first time we have heard the bacteriologist reason from a false premise. We remember to have heard a discussion, once upon a time, in regard to the hereditary transmission of tuberculosis. The speaker on the floor was explaining his views, when a member present requested permission to ask a question. Permission was at once granted. "How is tuberculosis hereditarily transmitted?" Now, this was at a time when the *locus minoris resistentiæ* was not so strongly emphasized as now. The answer came: "I suppose through the semen; the spermatozoon being many times larger than the tubercle bacillus, is it not possible for the bacillus to adhere to the sperma-

tozoon and by this means to gain entry and produce the hereditary trouble?"

It is suggested by Dr. Dewevere that an active effort for the extermination of these vermin—fleas included—be at once instituted. We would suggest that every bedbug and flea be given



a dose of tuberculin to demonstrate whether it has the tuberculosis or not. As a curative and preventive measure, the new "serum therapy" or some other protective proteid might be tried. We have neglected to say anything about the flea. It was Shakspeare who said "That's a valiant



flea that dare eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion;" but we think that it is a still more valiant flea that would dare eat the bacillus. While great dangers may give great honors, it is equally true that their inspiration does not always come from good sense.

## Globules.

—POROUS GLASS FOR WINDOWS.—The latest hygienic craze in Paris is the use of porous glass for windows. This is declared to possess all the advantages of the ordinary window-framing, and while light is as freely admitted as through the medium of common glass, the "porous"



further admits air too, the minute holes with which this is intersected being too fine to permit of any draught, while they provide a healthy continuous ventilation through the apartment.—*The Hospital*.

—Hypericum is a great and coming medicine; it is a polycrest. Paracelsus said of it that he would rather have hypericum than all the other drugs of the shops.—*Allen*.

—An "e" may make considerable difference. Antitoxin is the new serum remedy for diphtheria. Antitoxine is an antipyretic and analgesic.

—A writer in *Health & Home* says that women are at the best age to marry when from twenty-two to twenty-three years of age and men when three or four years older.

[When does a woman reach this age?]

—The editor of the *Record* says that so far as physiology goes, it teaches that man should ride side saddle and woman astride. This may be the final evolution of the matter.

—Professor Parvin says that the physician should never leave a woman after delivery if her pulse is above one hundred. A hemorrhage is to be feared.

[Did he say that? Thought it was Professor Sanders of Cleveland.]

—Dr. Jane H. Miller and Dr. Louise N. Miller of Moline are at Eureka Springs, Ark.

—In cases of stubborn nose-bleed, turn the head back, thus making a funnel of the nose, and pour into the nostrils fluid extract hamamelis until it runs into the throat.

—Salicylate of bismuth is reported to be a good substitute for iodoform.

—The literature of Bright's disease is voluminous; our knowledge of it is very limited.

—Hyoscyamine has been found in lettuce as an alkaloid in the quantity of 0.02 per cent.

—Headaches in pregnant women are frequent symptoms of uremia and threatened eclampsia.

—The persistence of albumen in the urine is a positive indication that somewhere in the body there is a pathological condition.

—Strong lemonade, or the juice of lemons, is recommended for whooping cough. It exerts a very favorable influence over the disease, and is also a prophylactic.

—Dr. W. C. Glasgow of St. Louis claims to

have discovered a new sign of latent aneurysm of the aorta, namely, the presence of a systolic thud in the brachial artery, synchronous with the systole of the heart.

—Medical students in Sweden now have to pursue a course of study covering ten years. Six years are devoted to subjects purely medical, the other four to kindred science and languages. Yet the average Swedish doctor is no better than his American brethren with the three or, at most, four years' course. We live, and act, and study at a rapid pace on this side of the Atlantic.

—The opium habit is frightfully prevalent in India. In the dominion of the Nizar of Hyderabad alone, according to Dr. P. Hebir of the Bengal army, there are nearly 1,500,000 consumers of the drug in a total population of 11,000,000, averaging 8 grains each daily. He claims that with the East Indian race opium does not have the bad effect noticed in the Anglo-Saxon people. But it is bad enough at best, and nothing can excuse the British government for encouraging its use.

—At all periods of life, says the *Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences*, Imperial Granum is acceptable to the palate and also to the most delicate stomach.

—The Caligraph used by us for our editorial and secretarial work at Newport, while in attendance upon the American Institute of Homeopathy, was furnished by the American Writing Machine Company of 237 Broadway, New York. We have been user of this typewriter for nearly twenty years—or almost from its first appearance in the market—and we have never yet failed of receiving the full value of our money. In its use we have given it every test in all these years, have had various machines, and have always found them serviceable, reliable, and accurate. For carbon work also, it takes no second place, in fact, in all of the departments of literary, commercial, and professional work, "it stands at the head."

### The American Homeopathist,

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# The American Homeopathist.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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A CHARMING bit of inconsistency of the goody-good allopaths, in reference to their ironclad and double-rivettèd code of ethics, comes to light from an eastern city. Dr. Rotch of Boston, who has been in the professional eye for some time past with a Modified Milk for infants, has taken a small tumble from his former eminence as upholder of the code. He urged the profession to refuse to use or recommend the use of any and all patented Infant Foods of whatsoever form or description, because they are all frauds, cause rickets, and help only to swell the coffers of rapacious soulless corporations. Besides there was no need for it all. His process for preparing milk so as to be fit for the weakest stomach, and yet contain all the nutrition that the infant or invalid needed, was exceedingly simple and could be, as it should be, in the hands of every physician. To longer employ the patented foods was inhuman and unprofessional. He waxed loud and very eloquent in his appeal as against the patented preparations. In the *Medical News* of May 25, 1895, only so short a time since as that, he is quoted by Dr. Tunstall Taylor, in a paper, as follows: "I plead in the name of common humanity as well as in that of the intelligent and scientific reputation of our profession, that this representative body of American physicians should, in its endeavors to advance the general subject of infant feeding, record itself as opposed to the use of patent or proprietary foods of every description." Sounds very grandly and very humanely, doesn't it? And as if he really had at heart the good of the poor, down-trodden, patent-food-fed babies of the land. Still, this great and good man, who with one stroke of his pen or one wag of his tongue proposes to demolish all patented foods and give in place thereof a simple and easily

prepared modified milk, which is very cheap, and is *not* covered by a royalty compelling patent, this wonderfully disinterested man permits, under date of May 21, 1895, the Walker-Gordon Laboratory Co., of Boston and New York, to patent his modified milk under the trademark title of "Modified Milk," so that it can no longer be used by physicians with "scientific reputations" and except they pay the royalty exacted by this firm. We "plead in the name of common humanity, . . . that this representative body . . . record itself as opposed to the use of patent or proprietary food of every description," [including also Modified Milk, patented by The Walker-Gordon Laboratory Co.] etc.

In the meantime such reliable products as Mellin's and Ridge's Food, Imperial Granum, and the others which have saved thousands of infants from early graves and transformed them from weany, teeny, little bits of fragile anatomy into strong men and women, may safely continue in the market. Where one case of rickets may have ensued from the use of a patented food, a thousand other cases were restored to their mothers' loving arms and became healthy children. The best way to form a table of statistics is to take a look at both sides of the question. At least that is the most honorable way. When Dr. Rotch has any more ethical fireworks to explode he would do well to ponder the probability of selling his brain product to a chemical company before the sound of his voice has completely died out on the welkin. The *Lancet-Clinic* says, in effect, that the patent on Modified Milk calls for every process known in butter making, from skimming the milk to making butter, from clabber to smear case. These soulless corporations, eh, Dr. Rotch?

IN Cleveland, college matters have taken a decidedly novel turn, in that several of the perennial resignations seem this year to have stuck. That is to say, these annual resigners seem to have resigned for "keeps." Dr. Biggar has withdrawn from the University of Medicine Hospital and Maternité. He gives as his reason for so doing, in an open letter in one of the Cleveland morning papers, that there was clashing of opinions between himself and a majority of the remaining faculty, and between them and the executive committee, concerning the appointment and dismissal of professors and lecturers. He does not, however, leave the college in anger, having transferred to them his good will and his apostolic blessing. Dr. J. C. Sanders has also tendered his resignation, and his place is filled by Dr. W. A. Phillips of Cleveland, president of the Ohio State Homeopathic Medical Society. These two resignations made a big change in the "old" college, one which will be felt in all parts of the college corporation. Dr. W. B. Hinsdale has been made registrar. In the open letter referred to above, Dr. Biggar intimates that the trustees have not yet met, and it is not impossible that they may refuse to sanction the radical change in the conduct of the college elections which the faculty proposes to establish, and because of which Dr. Biggar and Dr. Sanders and others have withdrawn from the college. So it were wise and economical to delay purchasing many jubilating or "laureating" fireworks until the trustees have met and had their say-so.

One good thing may arise, phoenix-like, from the ashes of this present internecine conflagration, namely the union of the homeopathic colleges in Cleveland, and the upbuilding once more of a strong homeopathic profession. So long as certain members were in the "old" college, union was made an absolute impossibility. The "new" college refused point-blank to consider any overtures from the "old" so long as it proposed to carry these elder and disturbing elements into the proposed amalgamated faculty. Said they in effect, "When you have removed the element that produced the first split in the college, then we will listen to your application for an amalgamation." That time seems now to be at hand—unless the

trustees make ducks and drakes of the new plan.

\* \* \*

BUT even if the schools do not get together, kiss and make-up, there has been organized a new society which carries with it the avowed prime purpose of making homeopathy stronger in Cleveland than ever before, and its other subordinate purpose to keep out, and out of, all college wrangles. It is a purely non-partisan organization, with the greatest good to the greatest number for its unwritten motto. This is the Cleveland Homeopathic Society, which was ushered into existence last month. It has adopted a constitution and by-laws and is now ready for business. It is a fortnightly organization and has mapped out for itself a large field of usefulness. It is to be noted that it is the outgrowth of a few of the younger members of the Cleveland profession, those who feel the need of a homeopathic society in the city, where it will not be necessary to pay \$1.50 a plate to hear one or two members tell of the latest operation about the ovaries, or to meet in the college building of the other college, in order to hear what that side of the college war has been doing for itself and the profession. Dr. Hinsdale was elected president and Dr. Baxter treasurer. The child which is to close up the old troubles and quiet the ancient feud of the Montagues and the Capulets is born, christened, and has money in its treasury.

\* \* \*

HERING COLLEGE of Chicago has had another upheaval, this time from the very foundation stones. A number of changes have been made, the college rehabilitated and Dr. H. C. Allen returned to his post as dean, and Dr. C. E. Fisher is become the registrar. The new announcement, sent us a day or two since, shadows forth a feast of promised learning, backed by a number of vigorous and enthusiastic teachers which ought to bring fruit in the way of a large class of matriculants. Dr. Fisher will doubtlessly make his influence felt in the re-establishment of this school. A number of other names formerly in this roster of teachers do not now appear; some of these men have been good teachers, others have been mistakes and should never have been admitted. Hering



College should purge itself—and we think it has—of the charge of being a school of high-potency “cranks,” mark that word please, “cranks”—not teachers. The high-potency is all right, but that is not saying there is no value in the low. We wish the school abundant success.

## Materia Medica Miscellany.

**Iberis Amara** IN CARDIAC DISEASES.—F. Kopp in Hom. World says that iberis is analogous with cactus grandiflorus and digitalis purpurea in cardiac diseases. It must be compared with belladonna where belladonna would be indicated in addition to the heart symptoms. Shortly after taking the drug the action of the heart becomes somewhat weakened, with a fluttering motion, the pulse sympathizing by being weak and small. But within twelve minutes after, the pulse becomes very strong and full, increasing in rapidity till it reaches the century; its action, however, is rather irregular. Numbness and tingling in the left hand, commencing at the tips of the fingers and gradually extending up the left arm, in which there is a dull, aching pain. Feeling of pressure and weight in the region of the heart, with increase of the heart's action. Violent palpitation, induced on the slightest exertion, or by laughing or coughing, accompanied with a dull pain, which is increased by motion. Constrictive, choky sensation in the throat, with flushed face and red eyes. Among the gastric symptoms in the proving was nausea, sour eructations after meals, and general feeling of indigestion, with fullness and oppression. The stools are of a clay color, and the bowels feel full, tender, and greatly distended. An oppressive fullness and pain in the region of the liver is also a very prominent symptom throughout the proving. Under the action of this drug the whole system is in a state of nervous excitement. In the proving also, the body felt sore and lame all over, with weariness, and a constant desire to lie down, with great weakness and debility, accompanied with trembling.

**Cyclamen Europæum.**—Dr. J. De Wée in Homeo. Belge.—The mental symptom of cyclamen is great sadness and melancholy. The memory seems weakened. Vertigo. Unila-

teral headache, in the left temple or forehead, associated with chlorosis. In the digestive organs it greatly resembles pulsatilla. Accumulation of mucus and saliva; clammy taste; tongue has a thick white coating. Toothache with dull drawing pains at night. The gastric symptoms of cyclamen are worse at night (pulsatilla). The dominating abdominal symptom is the formation of gas with nocturnal colic which forces the patient to get up and walk about. Cyclamen causes diarrhea which comes on after drinking coffee. In women its first effect is to cause copious menses; and its second the retard and absence of the menses. The dysmenorrhea is accompanied by flatulency and nocturnal colic which forces the patient to walk about (cocculus indicus). The irregularity of menstruation is often accompanied by trouble in the breasts: in one of the provers a watery secretion was formed resembling milk, which made a stain on linen similar to that of a solution of starch. Upper extremities: Painful drawing sensation at the internal surface of the elbow and wrist: a sort of strong paralytic pressure, which commences gently in the forearm and extends to the fingers, where it becomes so violent that it prevents the patient writing; there is a spasmodic and slow contraction of the thumb and index finger, it requires a certain amount of violence to extend them again. This peculiar symptom led De Wée to cure a case of writer's cramp of seven years' duration with this remedy.—General symptoms: First of all, we find a state of general debility, a torpor of the mind and body, in fact, laziness. Sleep is agitated, falling asleep at night is difficult, and immediately they commence to sleep, there are dreams; in the morning it is hard to get up because they still feel tired. The sleep of cyclamen is entirely different from that of pulsatilla, the sleep of which is tardive but deep; this patient sleeps until morning. It differs from that of nux vomica, because this last drug has early evening sleep as a characteristic. Sulphur also has not a deep sleep. The skin is the seat of vesicular or pustular bullæ which itch and are better from scratching: only on the face. Itching on the skull which stops when scratched but returns in other places.—Modalities: Generally, the aggravations produced in

the totality of the symptoms are nocturnal and when in repose, by eating fat food or remaining quiet.

The drugs having the greatest analogy with cyclamen are *pulsatilla*, *iris versicolor*, *ferrum*, *coccus indicus*, *helonias dioica*, and *spigelia*. *Pulsatilla*: Both *pulsatilla* and *cyclamen* are adapted to chlorotic and anæmic women, to menstrual colic, and irregular menstruation; they have both the same form of melancholia, but generally, *cyclamen* has greater thirst than *pulsatilla*. The *pulsatilla* patient is better in the open air, while the *cyclamen* patient is better indoors; besides which he suffers from a peculiar kind of debility and torpor of body and mind. *Pulsatilla* has not the ocular troubles of *cyclamen*. The troubles of digestion, although similar in appearance, differ in that the *cyclamen* patient has an aversion for food after having taken a few mouthfuls (although taking these with pleasure). The menses are generally copious and in advance, instead of being scanty and late as with *pulsatilla*. The cephalalgia is general with this last drug instead of being unilateral as with *cyclamen*. *Cyclamen* affects especially the exterior parts and the left side; *pulsatilla*, on the contrary, affects especially the interior parts and the right. With *cyclamen* aggravation of the symptoms at night until midnight; with *pulsatilla* aggravation from midday to midnight. *Iris versicolor*: We know that the great characteristic of *iris versicolor* in migraine is to start by blindness of one side or the other; as this disappears, the cephalalgia increases. Very often the distinction between the two drugs is very difficult. De Wée would give *cyclamen* when the blindness is accompanied by scintillations and when the cephalalgia has its seat in the left side of the forehead or left temple, and *iris* when there are no scintillations and when the limits between the end of the blindness and the commencement of the cephalalgia are well marked. He has observed that in cases of this kind *cyclamen* does not stop the attack, but given as an intercurrent, it prevents its return. *Coccus indicus*: It is in the treatment of dysmenorrhea that these two remedies may meet one another. Both are equally adapted to flatulent colic of the intestines appearing at night and relieved by getting up and walking. *Ferrum*

*metallicum*: Both drugs are equally well indicated in chlorosis. Iron produces copious menses (generally the blood is brighter in color than with *cyclamen*). There is bleeding of the nose on the slightest provocation, vertigo, but the ocular troubles which are characteristic of *cyclamen* are never met with. *Helonias dioica*: It is only the mental state that presents any resemblance with *cyclamen*. No inclination for work, but amelioration of all the symptoms when occupied.

**Di-nitrobenzol.**—Eng. Hom. Review.—The characteristic symptoms of di-nitrobenzol are: Eye.—Failure of sight, often to a considerable degree, in a more or less equal extent on the two sides; concentric contraction of visual field, with, in many cases, a central color scotoma; enlargement of retinal vessels, especially the veins: some blurring, never extensive, of edges of disk and a varying degree of pallor of its surface, the condition of the retinal vessels spoken of being observed in workers with di-nitrobenzol independently of complaints of defective sight. Cessation of work with the benzol leads to recovery. In one case vision had continued defective, with contracted field, a considerable time after the exposure to di-nitrobenzol had ceased. The symptoms mentioned are quite in accord with toxic amblyopia from other causes, whether it be tobacco, iodoform, or bisulphide of carbon.

Circulation.—Very marked anæmia; blueness of the lips and finger tips. Spectroscopically all the specimens of blood examined showed nothing abnormal. The ordinary red corpuscles are smaller than the normal, the appearances were like those seen in pernicious anæmia. On both cold and warm-blooded animals the blood becomes of a dark chocolate color, and the red corpuscles largely deprived of their pigment.

Urine.—The urine is of a brown color, almost black like porter; this color was not due to blood or bile, or to indican, but to some pigment belonging to the aromatic series; it also contained urobilin.

Nerves.—The chief nervous symptoms are numbness of extremities and unsteadiness of gait; tactile sensation is normal. The ataxy appears to be due to an interference with the cerebral co-ordinating centers rather than to any

affection of the cord or peripheral nerves. The effects of the poison on the sexual system are in some cases quite marked. (S. Snell.) According to Dyce Brown, di-nitrobenzol ought to be tried in the following diseases: post-diphtheretic paresis; amblyopia; functional want of co-ordinating power in the lower limbs; functional disorders of sensations in the upper and lower limbs; anæmia; depressed vitality with the state of venosity, showing itself by blue lips, livid face, yellowness of the skin and the conjunctiva; markedly in Raynaud's disease; loss of sexual power in the male; shortness of breath, arising from nervous debility.

**Ephedra vulgaris.**—Dr. B. H. Mouravow, a Russian homeopath, in *Vratch Hom.*, relates his proving of *ephedra vulgaris*. He used a strong extract obtained by macerating, during twelve days, one part in weight of *ephedra vulg.* with three parts alcohol at eighty degrees, which he gave to five persons including himself. First day: 15 drops taken four times without appreciable effect. Second day: 20 drops, five times. Toward evening heaviness in all the limbs, longing for sleep. Third day: 20 drops every two hours. After the second dose violent headache, nausea, general weakness; abatement of the pulse (in one of the provers from sixty-eight to sixty-two per minute), notwithstanding the increased rapidity of the contractions of the heart. Fourth day: From early morning great fatigue, retention of the urine. After a fresh dose of 20 drops: stiffness of the neck, heavy eyes, starting from their orbits as if pushed out, pain in the eye; strong heart beat with weakening of the pulse; respiration accelerated. In one of the provers left-sided hemicrania with numbness of the entire left arm. Mouravow felt especially the stiffness of the neck and backward pulling of all the body on turning the head, and a dull pain in the region of the spleen. Fifth day: no medicine taken. Same syndrome, extreme apathy, increase of exophthalmia. The following days gradual decrease of all the symptoms. The author concludes that this drug acts principally on the ganglions of the cervical sympathetic nerve and causes a congestion of the spinal cord; it therefore merits our careful attention in the treatment of Grave's disease (exophthalmic goiter).

## OUR PORTRAITS.



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## HIP-JOINT DISEASE.

By WM. DAVIS FOSTER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

**C**OXALGIA, white swellings, coxitis, morbus coxarius and hip-joint disease are synonyms for the same pathological condition. This disease may have its origin in any of the tissues entering into the formation of the hip-joint—either the ligaments, the cartilages, or the bones. Its most common point of beginning is said to be in the ligamentum teres. Next in frequency is in the cartilages; next in the bones, the capsular ligament, and so on. The point of origin determines the successive invasion of adjacent tissues and the conditions of treatment. The circumstance of greatest importance to the patient as well as to the surgeon is the incipient or first stage of the disease, which is often mistaken for rheumatism or something else. The same is also true of the second stage.

And here it is pertinent to say that the physician as well as the surgeon ought to study prophylaxis in this as all other diseases. It is known that this disease may be cut short in either of its stages; hence it is wise and presumably possible to successfully attempt to pre-



vent the development even of the first stage. And further, if we study the constitutional peculiarities of our patients carefully, and watch their health closely, it will be found practicable to entirely prevent the development of this grave malady in any of these forms. If it be true, as now taught by bacteriologists, that these cases are, from their beginning, or soon after become, clearly tubercular in character, it is certain that there will be diathetic phenomena which will at an early period put the medical attendant on his guard. Bacteria are everywhere present; they are resident in all the tissues of the body; they remain inert and dormant during the period of rude and active physiological vitality of the body. When this bodily vigor begins to fail, however, as a result of bad food, living in dark, damp rooms, with absence of sunlight, pure air, and wholesome exercise; from the incubus of depressing mental states and bad moral environment, added to irregular habits of living; under these conditions, the proper nutriment being furnished for the development of the germs, they quickly assume activity and begin their course of destruction. It should be remembered that bacteria require a suitable nutriment to effect their prompt development.

In young children the very beginnings of hip-joint disease are announced by muscular twitchings during sleep; added to this, the subject is irritable, the secretions are disturbed, the appetite fictitious, the muscles flabby and shrunken away on the affected side, the countenance pale, and the signs of illness are very apparent. Soon follows a little limp in the gait, attended with pains in the knee or ankle joint—not often in the hip. These pains at first are very slight and may escape attention unless the medical attendant is very alert. A rise of temperature will be sometimes noticed in the evenings, and it may be continuous; toward the last of this stage more or less spasm of the muscles will have supervened.

When these conditions have been discovered, what shall be done? First, improve as far as possible the environment of the patient; induce cleanliness; secure ventilation, good food, wholesome drink, plenty of sunlight; attend to the secretions, and endeavor to get the

patient out of doors, and encourage wholesome exercise. If a male, perform circumcision if it has not been already done; examine and treat as any condition in the rectum. If a female, uncover the clitoris, amputate the nymphæ if redundant; remove any remains of the hymen, and generally smooth up the vulva and vagina, not failing to carefully observe the conditions of the urethra, and especially the meatus; at the same time give such remedies as belladonna, nux vomica, rhus, silicea, calcarea carb., calcarea phos., aconite, sulphur, or whatever remedy may be found indicated. These measures will arrest the disease before the second stage, or that of effusion with apparent lengthening of the limb, has set in. It unfortunately happens, however, that the disease has often escaped notice or been neglected in the first stage, and the cases are generally brought to the notice of the surgeon when fluid and most likely pus has already formed within the capsules. The spasm of the muscles has become pronounced, resulting in marked deformity of the pelvis and the leg. It will be found in the early stage that the adductor muscles will be usually involved, whereby the diseased leg is flexed and drawn across its fellow, producing a characteristic decubitus. This stage requires, in addition to the measures advised in the preceding, that the surgeon shall evacuate the fluid, sterilize and drain the joint, apply suitable apparatus, involving extension, weight and pulley, to be worn at night, and an appropriate splint by day, together with suitable dressings, proper medication and food.

Without going into minute detail as to symptoms and treatment, it is sufficient to say that the third stage of hip-joint disease presents conditions which frequently render extensive excision of the thigh bone, as well as the bones of the innominata, necessary; to this must be added drainage, suitable apparatus in which is provided proper extensions and having in view early ability to get the patient out into the sun and air. In this stage Sayre's improved long hip splint will be found to meet satisfactorily every condition. In whatever stage this protean disease may be encountered, it is always of the first importance to get the patient out into the open air and sunlight, at the very earliest possi-

ble moment. Changes of climate, to the sea-shore or mountains, will be found useful. The use of electricity will, in many cases, contribute to a cure. Calc. carb., silicea, calc. phos., sulph., and asafetida effect good in the last stage. In short every known agent which will contribute to improve the vitality should be utilized.

In regard to the question of tuberculosis, surgeons entertain various opinions. Since the development of the germ theory of disease, one large class holds that hip-joint disease is always tuberculous. The other class deny this, and account for the disease as the result of injury. It is probable that both views may be correct. It is certain, however, in my opinion, that in the last stages of hip-joint disease bacteria become an important factor. Whether the disease was originally tubercular or not makes little difference in the treatment, the indications are plain.

A most important duty of the surgeon is to make a correct diagnosis. There is but one way to do this: it is necessary to strip the patient, and lay him on a table or a level surface. It will then be noticed that the knee on the affected side will be raised from the table, while the pelvis lies flat. If it be attempted to bring the knees down to the level of the table, the pelvis curves forward and moves with the thigh, the hip-joint itself being immovable. Those conditions are reversed when the knee is again raised from the table. To emphasize the conditions mentioned, it is only necessary to manipulate the sound side, which will show that when the knee is raised, the conditions are reversed—the hip-joint moves and the pelvis is not disturbed. Taken together with the history of the case, this diagnostic test is usually conclusive.

Without going into a detailed inquiry in regard to the causes of morbus coxarius, I will briefly refer to one circumstance to which attention was directed by Barwell of London. He states that nearly all the boys admitted for hip disease, in the Charing Cross Hospital, had congenital phimosis. In a short time, this coincidence was found to be nearly, if not quite constant. At last, in the middle of 1873, he began to note in a hundred male cases of hip-joint disease, occurring in his private practice or admitted in the hospital, the presence or absence of this condition.

A tabulated statement which follows show that of the hundred boys treated under ten years of age ninety-six had abnormal prepuce. Mr. Barwell adds: "I would also point out, that these are not fortuitous coincidences, because, for two years at least before commencing tabulation this association was remarked.

"Furthermore, I asked my friend, Mr. Moraut Baker, to inquire for me about the prevalence of hip disease at the Evelina Hospital, which is largely used by Jews; he tells me that few children are there admitted for hip disease, and that most of those so received belonged not to the Jewish but to the Christian community.

"Of course, I have not overlooked the fact that hip disease also occurs in female children, though, I believe, less frequently than in male.

"I regret exceedingly that I did not simultaneously tabulate such cases as I am now engaged in doing; but, this I can say with certainty, that in a large proportion of girls affected with hip disease, will be found vulvitis, even vaginitis, with or without discharge, and generally, I believe, produced in the first instance by thread-worms creeping from the rectum to the vagina. In a certain proportion will be found protruding nymphia or nymphæ, covered by a cuticular surface. Further than this, as my numbers are incomplete, I am disinclined to go."

#### THE POINT OF VIEW.\*

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MEDICAL papers should above all else be purposeful, and that accomplished, it matters not whether they are suggestive or instructive.

Dr. Goullon of Weimar has said: "If we now ask who can be called a pure homeopath, I believe I might reply that he is one who applies homeopathy according to the measure of the advance of his knowledge and to the greatest extent of his energies, and therefore develops and realizes it as his *predominating* therapeutic principle, even should he be forced, through the imperfection of human endeavors and circumstances which lie wholly beyond his control, to

\* Abstract of a paper presented to the section of Materia Medica of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Newport.

adopt, in exceptional cases of emergency, other modes of treatment. We would call him an impure homeopath who uses the homeopathic remedies according to the principle of *contraria contrariis*, who prescribes them in combination with allopathic and antipathic drugs, who weakens and exhausts the vital principle by depletive and counter irritant measures, and who treats the same disease, from sheer indifference or from the wish of the patient, now on this and now on that principle. Such is the measure according to which we must judge of the purity of the homeopathic physician, and let us not condemn him if he is obliged now and then to yield to the force of circumstances."

[After giving four graphic cases of rheumatism, he proceeds] :

"What is the purport of these cases? They are offered to show that the single remedy and the careful selection of the same is as much the practice of the one who uses the low dilution as of the man who uses the higher. To some, the mythical, mystical, hypothetical always appeals. To others, the practical, the material, the demonstrable. Medicine is amenable to law, and this never will be done till the question of dose is settled. I care not whether the answer is in favor of the lowest preparation as advocated by Schmid, or of the dilutions and triturations strengthened by dynamization. I know a physician who assured me that for one year after giving up the highest dilutions he gave absolutely no medicine, and with no ill results to his patients. In the year following he gave remedies only when most imperatively indicated."

### HAHNEMANN'S THERAPEUTIC HINTS.\*

By R. E. DUDGEON, M. D.

#### INTRODUCTION.

IT has always been a matter of regret to his disciples that Hahnemann did not publish any systematic work on his therapeutics. His unrivaled powers of observation, his intimate acquaintance with the actions of medicines, and his vast experience would have enabled him to produce a manual of inestimable value to the practitioner. But, though Hahnemann has not written any complete work on his clinical experi-

\* It is the purpose of the editor to complete these hints in three, or, at the most four, additional issues of this Journal.

ence, his writings are by no means destitute of valuable indications for the remedial employment of many of the medicines whose pathogenic properties he had investigated. The greatest number of these indications is to be found in the introductory observations prefixed to most of the pathogeneses of the medicines contained in the "Chronic Diseases." In introducing these indications he usually remarks that the medicine was most serviceable when some of the conditions or symptoms enumerated were present. In the first part of this work, and again in a note to "Alumina," he deprecates the use of these indications as a substitute for a careful comparison of medicinal and morbid symptoms in the treatment of diseases. They should not, he says, be solely relied upon in order to determine our choice of the remedy, but should rather serve to corroborate the correctness of that choice, which must always depend on similarity of symptoms of drug and disease. Besides these hints in the "Chronic Diseases" there are to be found scattered throughout Hahnemann's published works and letters many clinical observations from the experience of himself and others, which are of great service in assisting the practitioner to choose the right remedy for many affections. Among these I have included the illustrations given in the four first editions of the "Organon" of the homeopathic use of medicines by writers of the old school, as Hahnemann had satisfied himself that these were genuine examples of homeopathic cures. A considerable number of the symptoms of the pathogeneses in the "Materia Medica Pura" are stated to be "curative," but few of these are available for my purpose, as they seldom really deserve that appellation, being mostly transient effects of an opposite character to the normal state of the prover, such as "longer sight" in a myope, "cheerfulness" in a person naturally melancholic, etc. In the absence of access to Hahnemann's case books, the material I have collected and arranged in repertorial form may be regarded as Hahnemann's own selection of therapeutic instruction from the vast stores of his own experience.

#### INTELLECTION.

- Flow of thoughts, excessive : Rhus.
- Intrusion of irrepressible ideas, at 3 A. M. :  
Nux-v.
- Weakness of head : Coni.
- Unsteadiness of mind : Natr-c.
- Mental activity impaired : Lyc.
- Difficulty of understanding what is read or spoken : Natr-c.
- of thinking : Alu., calc-c., natr-c., petr., rhus, sil.
- of thinking and confused head : Sulph.



Diminished thinking power : Am-c.  
 Inability to think : Natr-m.  
 Incapacity for mental work and confusion of head : Sep.  
 — — — — with low spirits, and laziness of mind and body : Phos-ac.  
 Absence of mind : Oleand.  
 Forgetfulness : Alu., coni.  
 Memory, weakness of : Natr-m., petr., sep.  
 — lack of : Hyos., kali-c., petr., sil., stram., sulph., zinc.  
 Speech often suddenly stopping : Magn-m.  
 Imbecility : Æth., lolium.  
 Stupor : Camph.  
 Unconscious, falls down : Aur.  
 Sufferings from mental labor : Graph., lyc., natr-c.  
 — from reading and writing : Sil.  
 Religious fixed ideas : Sulph.  
 — feelings, want of : Coloc.  
 Insanity : Stram., verat-a.  
 Mental derangement : Hell., hyos.  
 — — stupid : Hyos.  
 — — characterized by obstinacy, cunning, disobedience, wish to run away : Dig.  
 Mania : Bell., laur.  
 — after sunstroke : Hyos.  
 — apathetic : Camph.  
 — with unintelligible talking (prophesying, gift of unknown tongues) and convulsions of the limbs : Solan-nig.  
 — foolish : Stram.  
 — alternating with melancholia : Stram.  
 — gaiety, alternating with despair : Acon.  
 — jealous : Hyos.  
 — wandering : Verat-a.  
 — with convulsions : Stram.  
 Nymphomania : Hyos.  
 Dæmonia : Stram.  
 Delusions attended with spasmodic movements of limbs : Stram.  
 Illusion that he sees a wolf : Bell.  
 — that he sees persons who are not there, on waking, m.: Sulph.  
 Feeling as if he had two wills, one counteracting the other : Anac.  
 — as if the mind had no connection with the body : Anac.  
 Delirium from excessive pain : Verat-a.  
 — furious, with convulsions after delivery : Verat-a.  
 Grimaces, while talking : Bell.  
 Desire to bite : Bell.

## EMOTION.

*Anxiety.*

Anxiety : Alu., am-c., anac., arn., calc-c., camph., carbo-v., caust., cham., coloc., coni., graph., natr-c., natr-m., petr., tabac., verat-a.

Anxiety, attacks of : Sulph.  
 — morning : Graph.  
 — at night : Ars.  
 — in bed, n.: Sep.  
 — at n., driving him out of bed : Graph.  
 — when seated at work : Graph.  
 — when perspiring : Calc-c.  
 — restless : Calc-c.  
 — with weakness : Am-c.  
 — with sadness and tendency to weep : Lyc.  
 — with shivering as evening approaches : Calc-c.  
 — caused by thoughts : Calc-c.  
 — after hearing of cruelties : Calc-c.  
 — and heat, at n. : Calc-c.  
 — sick : Kali-c.  
 — compelling him to open his dress and go into the open air : Sulph.  
 — about domestic matters : Baryta.  
 — about his disease, with fear of death : Nitr-a.  
 Anxious, jealous, fiery, hot temperament : Nux-v.

*Depression.*

Pensiveness : Sep.  
 Homesickness, with redness of cheeks : Caps.  
 Indifference to his own relations : Sep.  
 Dislike to society : Baryta., natr-c.  
 Low spirited : Sulph.  
 Depression : Arg-n., ars., chel., staph.  
 — of spirits : Coni.  
 Uncheerfulness : Calc-c., nitr-a., phos.,<sup>?</sup> sil., sulph.  
 Unhappiness : Graph.  
 Gloom : Coni., sep.  
 Sorrowful thoughts at n.: Caust.  
 Grief : Ign., lyc.  
 — inward : Puls.  
 Discouragement : Camph.  
 Dejection : Anac., led., natr-c.  
 — and weeping : Sep.  
 Hypochondriasis : Aur., coni., nux-v., plumb. verat-a.  
 — from continence in unmarried men : Coni.  
 Hypochondriacal humor : Natr-c.  
 — dejection : Caust.  
 — uncheerful : Anac.  
 Sadness : Coni., ipec., natr-c., natr-m., nitr-a., sep.  
 Melancholia : Aur., bell., calc-c., camph., caust., clem., lyc., puls., sep.  
 — alternating with salivation : Merc.  
 — with slow pulse : Croc.  
 Inconsolable over all her actions, which she thinks are evil : Sulph.  
 Profound mortification, with throwing away what he may have in his hand : Staph.  
 Hopelessness : Camph., caust., verat-a.  
 Despair : Camph., verat-a.  
 — about health : Calc-c.

Lachrymose : Am-m., baryta., bell., calc-c.,  
puls., sulph.  
Weeping by day : Caust.  
Moaning : Camph.  
Thoughts of death, as though she must die :  
Zinc.  
Tired of life : Am-c., aur.  
Suicidal tendency : Aur., camph., verat-a.

### *Ill-humor.*

Sensitiveness : Lyc.  
Excitement : China., cicuta, petr.  
— d. and n. : Hyos.  
Irritability : Alu., carbo-v., coff., coni., lyc., sil.,  
sulph.  
—, cross : Natr-m., phos.  
— and anxiety : Phos.  
Irritation : Nitr-a.  
Restlessness, intolerable, he does not know what  
to do on account of it : Stann.  
Vehemence : Natr-m., sulph.  
Cannot bear to be looked at : Ant-c.  
Impatience : Acon.  
Fretfulness : Carbo-v., caust.  
Peevishness : Arn.  
— silent : Puls.  
— lachrymose : Ipec.  
Obstinacy : Calc-c., lyc.  
Crossness : Am-m., calc-c., caps., coni., ruta.  
— and obstinacy : Nitr-a.  
Discontent : Caps., cicuta.  
Ill-humor : Coni.  
Rage, beating others : Hyos.  
Nervousness : Calc-c.  
Vexatious, disagreeable thoughts : Lyc.  
Vexation during menses : Acon.  
— causing great indignation, grief or shame : Ign.  
— causing anger, violence, heat and annoyance :  
Cham.  
— causing anger, violence, heat and annoyance  
if chilliness and coldness are present : Bry.  
— sufferings caused by : Alu., ign., natr-m., sep.  
Mortification, effects of : Ign.  
Vexed and anxious about every trifle, from ex-  
treme nervous weakness : Sil.  
Indignation, with great internal annoyance :  
Coloc.  
— sufferings from : Coloc.  
Irrascibility : Ars., bry., caust., coni., graph., ign.,  
kali-c., lyc., sil.  
— with indignation : Staph.  
— and dejection : Sulph.  
Scolding : Petr.  
Wishes evil to others : Natr-c.  
Malicious, wicked, irascible disposition : Nux-v.  
Inhumanity : Anac.  
Hard-heartedness : Anac.

### *Fear.*

Irresolution : Aur., nux-v.

Fearful : Alu., am-c., phos., staph., sulph.,  
verat-a.  
Fear : Alu.  
— when alone : Phos.  
— of solitude : Lyc.  
— of ghosts at n. : Carbo-v.  
— that he is about to die : Anac., ars., nitr-a.  
Terror : Bell.  
Want of courage : Coni., cupr., natr-c., sep.  
Cowardice : Sep., sil.  
Concern about the future : Natr-m., phos.  
Distrustful of the future : Caust.  
Presentiment of death : Calc-c.  
Anthropophobia : Anac., baryta., natr-c.  
Startled, apt to be : Calc-c., carbo-an., carbo-v.,  
caust., coni., kali-c., natr-c., natr-m., petr.,  
phos., sep., sulph.  
Fright during menstrual period : Acon.  
— followed by depression of spirits : Ign.  
— sufferings from : Acon., opi.  
— effects of, when recent and causing fear : Opi.  
— — — when not so recent, and causing cross-  
ness : Acon.

### *Apathy.*

Indifference : Am-m., calc-c.  
Phlegmatic : Puls.  
Taciturnity : Coni.  
Unwillingness : Natr-c.  
Laziness : Am-m.  
— after rising, m. : Natr-m.  
— with difficulty of movement : Sep.  
Aversion to walking : Zinc.  
Distaste for work : Alu., am-m., calc-c., caps.,  
china., coni., graph., nitr-a., phos., sep.,  
sil., zinc.

### *Other Emotions.*

Restlessness : Camph., caust., cham., coni., sil.  
— in evening : Am-c., ars.  
— at n. : Bry.  
Tossing about : Acon.  
Agitation, mental : Acon., dros.  
Laughter, sardonic : Ign.  
Alternately gay and lachrymose : Ign.  
Excessive joy, sufferings from : Coff.  
Unmanageableness : Am-c.  
Disobedience : Amm-c., dig.  
Love, unfortunate, with silent grief : Ign.  
— with jealousy : Hyos.  
Jealousy : Hyos.  
Deficiency of moral sense : Anac.  
Godlessness : Anac.  
Profligacy : Anac.  
Lasciviousness : Hyos.

### SLEEP.

Long of falling asleep : Alu., anac., ars., coni.,  
graph., lyc., natr-c., nux-v., phos., puls.

Sleeplessness : Am-c., bell., calc-c., coff., hyos., stann., sulph.  
 — after 3 A. M. : Bry.  
 — from vexation : Coloc.  
 — from thinking : Lyc.  
 — from bodily uneasiness : Carbo-v.  
 — from pinching in hypogastrium : Magn-c.  
 — owing to fornication in calves and feet : Sulph.  
 Too light : Alu., sulph.  
 Waking, frequent : Nitr-ac.  
 — up at n. : Ars., calc., sep.  
 — too early : Natr-c.  
 Restlessness, nocturnal : Nitr-ac.  
 — with frequent waking : Lyc.  
 Tossing about at n. : Calc-c.  
 Has not slept enough, m. : Sulph., zinc.  
 Unrefreshing : Alu., coni., graph., Lyc., nux-v., sep., sulph., thuja.  
 Yawning : Hep-s., mang.  
 Drowsiness : Calc-c.  
 — and yawning : Lyc.  
 — by day : Am-c., am-m., calc-c., carbo-v., coni., kali-c., lyc., magn-c., natr-c., natr-m., phos., sep., sulph.  
 — in forenoon : Carbo-v.,  
 — in early evening : Nux-v., phos., sep.  
 — evening : Ars., calc-c., coni., kali-c.  
 — when rising, m. : Petr., zinc.  
 Lazy about getting up : Nux-v.  
 Waking, difficult, m. : Nitr-ac.  
 Sleeps too long, n. : Sulph.  
 Somnolence in diseases : Thea.  
 Sopor : Ant-c.  
 Nocturnal pains felt during : Graph., nitr-ac.  
 Starting in : Arn., graph., lyc.  
 — out of : Nitr-ac.  
 — up owing to anxious dreams : Carbo-v.  
 Fright in : Sulph.  
 Cough in : Calc-c.  
 Suffocative oppression of chest during : Graph.  
 Jerkings in : Cupr., kali-c.  
 — and twitching in : Sulph.  
 — of muscles in : Baryta.  
 Talking in : Carbo-v., coni.  
 Talking or crying out in : Zinc.  
 Rambling in : Baryta., graph., kali-c., lyc., sep., zinc.  
 Imagines he is called in : Sep.  
 Nightmare : Am-c.  
 Horrible visions before falling asleep : Calc-c.  
 Dreamful : Alu., coni., lyc., nitr-a., phos., sep.

#### *Dreams.*

Vivid : Petr.  
 Anxious : Anac., calc-c., caust., graph., kali-c., lyc., magn-c., nitr-ac., sep.  
 — with weeping : Natr-m.  
 Tiresome, and waking for hours, or difficulty of falling asleep again after walking, n. : Natr-m.

Frightful : Graph., kali-c., lyc., phos., sep., zinc.  
 —, restless and talking in sleep : Sulph.  
 Rambling, anxious : Sulph.  
 Fanciful : Natr-m.  
 Lascivious : Nitr-ac.

#### HEAD.

##### *General.*

Vertigo : Alu., Arn., ars., bry., coni., hyos., ign., kali-c., lolium., natr-c., phos., sep., sulph., tabac.,  
 — extreme, as if intoxicated, e. : Sil.  
 — all things seem to whirl, and is apt to fall forward : Natr-m.  
 — as if swayed to and fro : Petr.  
 — so that he must lay hold of something : Sil.  
 — making him lie down : Nitr-a.  
 — in morning : Carbo-an.  
 — as if from stomach : Kali-c.  
 — when looking around, as though he should fall to the side : Coni.  
 — especially when stooping : Lyc.  
 — when sitting : Sulph.  
 — when sitting and reading : Am-c.  
 — when walking and sitting : Nitr-ac.  
 — when going upstairs : Calc-c.  
 — when climbing high : Calc-c.  
 — when eating : Am-c.  
 — with jerks in head and inability to remember : Natr-m.  
 — transient attacks, with loss of recollection when walking in open air and writing : Sep.  
 — with nausea : Puls.  
 — with slow pulse : Croc.  
 — with paralytic weakness of limbs : Am-m.  
 Empty, hollow, confused : Puls.  
 Confusion : Natr-m., petr., zinc.  
 — and incapacity for mental work : Sep.  
 Dazed : Anac., graph., natr-c., sil., zinc.  
 — in m. : Iod.  
 Dull, dazed feeling : Sil.  
 Vertiginous dazedness : Caust.  
 Dullness : kali-c.  
 Blow on head, as if had a : Bell.  
 Buzzing : Graph.  
 Humming : Caust., Kali-c.  
 Intoxicated, as if, on rising, m. : Graph.  
 Hollow feeling and headache after epileptic fit : Cupr.  
 Chilliness : Baryta., carbo-v., sep.  
 Coldness : Sulph.  
 Cold spot : Sulph.  
 Heat : Sil.  
 —, cold feet : Am-c.  
 Sweat, evening : Calc-c.  
 Weight : Camph., carbo-v., coni., lyc., sep., sulph.  
 Heaviness, as though it was full of water : Phos-ac.



Heaviness and want of recollection, from stooping : Sulph.

Rush of blood with flushes of heat : Sulph.

Congestion : Ant-c., aur., carbo-v., kali-c., lyc., nitr-ac., phos.

— on stooping : Sep.

— on sitting up in bed, m., followed by headache : Lyc.

Apoplexy : Croc., nux-v.

— serous : Bell.

Bent down when walking : Sulph.

Jerking forward : Sep.

Headache : Arn., coff., sulph.

— violent, of influenza : Camph.

— long-standing : Am-c., clem.

— periodical : Sep.

— every day : Magn-m.

— morning : Kali-c., phos., phos-ac.

— on waking, m. : Natr-m.

— at night : Lyc.

— from reading and writing : Calc-c.

— from annoyance : Lyc., petr.

— after eating : Am-c.

— after a meal : Ars.

— from sneezing and coughing : Kali-c.

— on the slightest movement in bed, n. : Sulph.

— aggravated by stooping : Ign.

— from over-lifting : Calc-c.

— when driving : Kali-c.

— in the sun : Natr-c.

— from being overheated : Carbo-v., sil.

— vertiginous : Natr-m.

— sore : Zinc.

— drawing to bursting, daily : Sulph.

— drawing in head, forehead, temples, and molars : Petr.

— dull, pressive : Caust.

— stupefying : Phos.

— pressive : Carbo-an.

— — after dinner : Carbo-an.

— — tensive : Lyc., magn-m.

— — shooting : petr.

— cutting : Puls.

— shooting : Caust., coni., sulph.

— — and humming : Sulph.

— —, worse on movement : Bry.

— tearing : Coni.

— — on crown, forehead, temples, in eyes, nose, and a tooth, on lying down : Lyc.

— — in forehead, vertex, and occiput : Nitr-ac.

— — shooting, he must lie down : Natr-m.

— as though head would burst : Natr-m.

— bursting : Calc-c., sil.

— tensive : Camph.

— hammering : Am-c., natr-m.

— —, after walking in open air : Calc-c.

— beating : Natr-m.

— — in middle of head : Calc-c.

— throbbing : Iod., nitr-ac., sil.

— — and beating when moving body : Natr-m.

Headache : throbbing and clucking : Sulph.

— like pulling the hair, with nausea : Alu.

— sick : Am-c., carbo-v., nitr-ac., sep.

— with nausea : Kali-c.

— with slow pulse : Croc.

— feels hollow after epileptic fit : Cupr.

Cephalic gout : Coloc., guaj.

Gout in h., attacks of, with boring pain compelling him to cry out, and vomiting : Sep.

#### *Forehead.*

Itching : Alu.

Sweat, m. : Kali-c.

— n.—Sars.

Weight : Ars., calc-c.

— pressive : Stann.

— as if it would press out, from noon till evening : Sil.

— like a board in front : Calc-c., dulc.

Pain over eyes : Baryta.

— ulcerative (above eye) every evening : Hep-s.

— boring, as if head would burst : Calc-c.

— — (at root of nose) every m. from 7 to 12 o'clock : Hep-s.

— — and burning : Dulc.

— drawing out at : Sil.

— pressive : Calc-c.

— — over eyes : Natr-m.

— shooting, over eyes : Natr-m.

— shooting out through eyes : Natr-c.

— tearing, with heat, forenoon : Sil.

— — to and fro every afternoon : Lyc.

— — also in temples, crown, eyes, nose, and a tooth on lying down : Lyc.

— throbbing and drawing : Natr-m.

— as if all would come out there : Am-c.

#### *Temples.*

Pain, pressing, to eyes : Anac.

— shooting : Caust.

— tearing, also in forehead, crown, eyes, nose, and a tooth on lying down : Lyc.

#### *Vertex.*

Pain from nape to crown, preventing sleep : Sil.

— shooting : Coni.

— tearing, also in forehead, temples, eyes, nose, and a tooth on lying down : Lyc.

— tensive, shooting : Caust.

— throbbing : Sulph.

#### *Sides.*

Icy coldness, r. : Calc-c.

Hemicrania : Sil.

Clavus : Ign.

Pain, tearing, also in teeth and cervical glands : Graph.

Stitches in parietal bone : Natr-m.

#### *Occiput.*

Heaviness : Sulph.

Heaviness: especially in occiput, closing eyelids: Natr-m.

Pain from false step or loud noise: Anac.

— aching: Acon.

— pressive: Kali-c.

— throbbing: Calc-c., petr., sep.

### *Scalp.*

Chilled, apt to be: Kali-c.

Itching: Ant-c., graph., nitr-ac., phos.

— also in nose and ears: Sep.

Formicating, humming, buzzing: Sulph.

Sweat, evening: Sil.

— when walking in open air: Graph.

Scurf: Natr-m.

Eruption: Petr.

— severe: Clem.

— scurfy: Kali-c.

Tinea capitis: Graph., petr.

— itching, humid, scabby: Sil.

Nodular elevations: Sil.

Pain, as if ulcerated: Zinc.

— pricking (one side): Phos.

— tearing, boring, scraping, n.: Lyc.

— tearing at certain hours: Natr-c.

### *Hair.*

Dryness: Kali-c.

Falling out: Am-c., ant-c., aur., calc-c., coni., graph., kali-c., nitr-ac., petr., phos., sep., sil.

Baldness: Baryta, lyc., zinc.

## EYES.

### *Eyebrows.*

Warts: Caust.

### *Eyelids.*

Quivering: Calc-c.

Opening, difficulty of: Phos.

— inability of, n.: Sep.

Closed, morning: Calc-c., sulph.

Closure, evening: Natr-m.

— spasmodic: Hyos.

— from frontal headache: Calc-c.

Redness: Ant-c.

Inflammation: Ant-c., ars., baryta.

— with photophobia: Natr-c.

— of meibomian glands: Dig.

Stye: Agar, coni.

Lippitudo: Euphr.

Agglutination: Baryta, calc-c., carbo-v., caust., lyc., magn-c., natr-m., phos., sep., sil.

—, m.: Kali-c., magn-c., mang.

— and lachrymation: Alu.

Dry matter on: Am-c., graph.

Dry scabs on edges, on waking, m.: Sep.

Tension, m.: Sulph-ac.

Pain, burning: Calc-c.

— sore: Calc-c.

Pain: pressive, as from a grain of sand: Graph.

— cutting: Calc-c.

### *Upper Eyelid.*

Heaviness and sinking down: Sep.

Paralysis: Nitr-ac.

— and ptosis: Zinc.

Burning, itching: Lyc.

### *Canthi.*

Pain, with redness of eyes: Sil.

— burning and pressive: Carbo-v.

### *Outer Canthus.*

Sticky matter: Natr-m.

Burning and smarting: Phos.

### *Pupils.*

Tendency to dilate: Calc-c.

Dilated and insensible: Camph.

Sluggish to contract: Nitr-ac.

### *Eyeball.*

Itching: Calc-c.

Cold feeling when walking in open air: Alu., coni.

Heat and pressure: Carbo-v.

Dryness: Zinc.

Lachrymation: Calc-c., caust., kali-c., natr-m., phos-ac.

— in open air: Calc-c., lyc., sil.

— in wind: Phos.

— morning: Calc-c.

— and agglutination: Alu.

— and agglutination, n.: Phos.

Tears, acrid: Natr-m.

Sticky moisture interfering with vision: Lyc.

Swelling: Guaj., kali-c.

— evening: Sep.

Congestion, with frontal headache: Alu.

Redness: Bell.

— with pain in canthi: Sil.

Inflammation: Ars., caust., clem., euphr., mez., natr-m., rhod., sil.

— with heat and pressure as from a grain of sand in: Phos.

— with agglutination by n., and lachrymation by day: Lyc.

— with photophobia: Baryta.

— with burning: Phos-ac.

— excessively painful: Acon.

— scrofulous: Dulc.

Glaucoma: Phos.

Convulsions: Coni.

Sunken: Camph.

Pain, from straining sight: Carbo-v.

— sore: Nitr-ac.

— burning: Carbo-v.

— — with dimness of vision: Mang.

— — and cold feeling: Am-c.

Pain: burning and cutting when reading by lamplight : Calc-c.  
 — smarting : Iod., lyc., natr m., sil.  
 — biting, burning, e. : Lyc.  
 — aching : Euphr.  
 — pressive : Baryta., calc-c., cupr., lyc., nitr-ac., sep.  
 Pain, pressive, shooting, lachrymation : Graph.  
 — pricking, by candlelight, e. : Sep.  
 — Shooting : Calc-c., hep-s., nitr-ac.  
 — —, e., from light : Lyc.  
 — tearing : Sil.  
 — — and shooting, and in facial bones : Sil.  
 — — as from a grain of sand, e. : Alu., graph., phos.  
 Lachrymal fistula : Sil.  
 — — suppuration of : Calc-c.

#### *Cornea.*

Opacity : Puls.

#### *Vision.*

Hemiopia, vertical : Mur-a.  
 Diplopia : Natr-m.  
 Hypermetropia : Bell., calc-c., coni., dros., lyc., mez., natr-c., natr-m., nux-v., petr., sep., sil., sulph.  
 Myopia : Am-c., coni., lyc., petr., phos., sulph., sulph-ac.  
 Photophobia : Sil.  
 — for daylight : Graph.  
 — with inflammation : Baryta., hep-s.  
 Dazzling by light : Baryta., calc-c., coni., kali-c.  
 — by daylight : Sil.  
 Dread of sunlight : Phos-ac.  
 Irritated by candlelight : Lyc.  
 Sparks : Aur., lyc., sil.  
 Glittering : Caust., graph., lyc.  
 Chromopsia : Dig.  
 Colored stripes : Coni.  
 Pale, when reading : Sil.  
 Gaze : Petr., sep., sulph.  
 Feathers : Lyc., natr-c., natr-m.  
 Flues : Calc-c.  
 Veil, so that he cannot see : Natr-m.  
 Nets : Anac.  
 Dark nets : Caust.  
 Flying web : Baryta.  
 Dark points : Coni.  
 Dark spots : Anac., aur., baryta.  
 Flying spots : Am-m., kali-c.  
 Black spots : Magn-c.  
 — —, flying : Nitr-ac.  
 — — and bright stripes : Am-c.  
 — — and fiery stripes : Sep.  
 — — and light stripes : Natr-m.  
 — — hovering : Phos., sep., sil.  
 appearance : Phos.  
 Blackness, when walking or stooping : Natr-m.  
 — on stooping : Graph.  
 — and glittering : Lyc.

Weakness : Anac., aur., sil.  
 Dimness : Anac., baryta., calc-c., dig., phos., puls.  
 — by day, everything seems enveloped in a gray covering : Phos.  
 — by candlelight : Phos.  
 — from too much reading : Ruta.  
 — sudden, on occurrence of tearing, shooting headache : Natr-m.  
 — from cold : Cycl.  
 — flickering : Am-c.  
 — with burning : Mang.  
 — as through gauze : Calc-c.  
 Mist, on looking closely or reading : Calc-c.  
 Darkness, when reading : Calc-c.  
 — after eating : Calc-c.  
 Cannot read small print : Natr-c.  
 — — or write without spectacles : Sil.  
 Letters run together when reading : Graph., natr-m., sil.  
 Sudden attacks of blindness : Sil.  
 Amaurosis : Acon., bell., camph., coni., dulc., natr-m., puls., sil.  
 — incipient : Caust.  
 — with contracted pupils : Sep., zinc.

#### *Crystalline Lens.*

Cataract : Am-c., phos., puls., sil.

(To be continued.)

### G. A. R. ANNOUNCEMENT.

SOUTHWESTERN HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I HAVE the pleasure to announce that the Citizens' Committee having in charge the arrangements for the Twenty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in this city, September 11 to 13, 1895, has accepted the tender of the use of the Southwestern Homeopathic College and Hospital, and the services of its surgical and medical staffs, for the occasion mentioned.

Arrangements will be made to comfortably care for, in the hospital, without charge, all visitors who may be ill or injured and who may desire homeopathic treatment, and the hospital ambulance will be constantly ready to respond to calls. It is the purpose to make the College the headquarters for visiting homeopathic physicians; the reading and writing rooms and other conveniences will be at the disposal of all homeopathic visitors, and they are invited to have their mail directed in care of the College, where



provision will be made for receiving and distributing it.

The employment of the College buildings as a temporary club will prevent their use as sleeping quarters, but the faculty hope that all visiting friends of homeopathy will feel free to avail themselves of the many advantages offered by the College as a place for rest, reading, and writing, and it is especially desired that visiting ladies will make use of the College as a meeting and resting place. It is the object to make the institution the center and rallying point, during the encampment, of all the friends of homeopathy.

All communications, for fuller information, will receive prompt attention if addressed to

C. P. MEREDITH, M. D.,

Chief of Surgical and Medical Staff,  
Homeopathic Hospital, 635 Sixth Street,  
Louisville, Ky.

### Globules.

—During September Dr. E. H. Pratt of Chicago will hold two classes for instruction in official surgery; one class, beginning September 2, in Chicago, and one in Baltimore, beginning September 23.

For particulars concerning the Chicago class address F. D. Holbrook, M. D., 100 State Street, Chicago. For particulars concerning the Baltimore class address Henry Chandlee, 1013 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

—*On dit* that Richard Hughes of Brighton, England, has been asked to take materia medica in the homeopathic department at Ann Arbor. "Bet yer new hat he don't come."

—Dr. J. J. Fowler of Washington, Mo., has just completed the design for a new materia medica machine, which will include in full the symptomatology and pathology of all the remedies, and in every way be equal, and in most respects superior, to the card repertory which he exhibited at Denver.

—Dr. E. H. Porter of New York, general secretary of the American Institute, is vacating at Upper Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., and also putting the Transactions together as rapidly as the discussions and papers come to him from the members.

—Had a pleasant visit while at Boston recently, with Mr. Hazeltine, representing the Mellins' Food Co. This progressive company has gone into its new building on Atlantic Avenue, where they are always glad to receive and entertain any physician or his friends who may call.

—Mr. Boynton, of Otis Clapp & Son's pharmacy, Park Square, Boston, was glad to see ye editor, and took enough of his time to greet us cordially and talk the situation over, notably the Newport meeting.

—The subscription price of the *International Brief* is \$1.50 a year in advance, instead of \$1.00, as inadvertently stated in one of our recent issues. The June number contains an excellent analytical study of arsenicum. You who have not seen this valuable little journal, especially you materia medica people, are missing a big treat.

—Dr. R. B. Leach's answer on alternation, as practiced by Hahnemann, will appear in a succeeding issue. Received too late for this number.

—The Hahnemann Monument Committee, at its report in the Ocean House, were able to raise by subscription only a little over three thousand dollars. The profession must take this up and see that it is promptly subscribed.

—Dr. C. E. Fisher's *Diseases of Children* will be on your table within a few days. You will be pleased with its handsome appearance as well as its excellent matter.

—The Editor of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST, with his family, took a farther vacation on leaving Newport by visiting Boston and New York and enjoying the rainy season.

—Returns from debaters in general and sectional sessions of the American Institute of Homeopathy are coming in slowly, very slowly. Hurry up, please, if you want the Transactions out on time.

—Dr. James W. Ward and Dr. Florence N. Saltonstall, both of San Francisco, were married July 10. Congratulations.

—Dr. James C. Wood has removed his residence to his new house on Amesbury Avenue, No. 326. Office at 122 Euclid Avenue.

—A physician reports that he has not failed for many years to quickly check every case of vomiting of pregnancy, neuralgic toothache, and

*pruritus pudendi* of the pregnant state, simply by a single vesication over the fourth and fifth dorsal vertebræ.

—Cleveland Homeopathic Society, started during the month, is strictly non-partisan. That is to say, it takes no part in either college's squabbles.

—Malcolm & Moss' new book, "A Regional and Comparative Materia Medica," has reached our table and a hurried turning over of its pages speaks well of its arrangement and contents.

—Menstruation is usually suspended during enteric fever.

—Dr. D. A. MacLachlan of Ann Arbor has had an attack of malarial fever which prostrated him for a few days. Better now.

—P. Blakiston, Son & Co., announce the early issue of an authorized translation, by Dr. Albert B. Hale of Chicago, of a "Handbook of Diseases of the Eye," by Dr. Eugen Fick of the University of Zurich. This is one of the most complete, thorough, and compact of text-books.

—Dewey's *Materia Medica* programme for the Institute was a pretty little device, containing a half-tone cut of the statue of Hahnemann, as it will appear in heroic size in the monument in Washington. The programme consisted of four pages and gave the titles and names of authors of the papers presented, with little introductory statements. There were nineteen contributors.

—Prominent symptoms of *Kali carb.* Upper lids puffy, "little sacs between lids and brows." Great sensitiveness to cold but no perspiration, aggravation, 2 to 4 A. M., short shooting pains.

—The house of Fr. Bayer, in Elberfeld, has accomplished the production of a substance, called Somatose, which comes very near being a pure albumose product. In fact, Goldmann found in it, besides water and salts, seventy-eight per cent. of albumoses and only 3.4 per cent. of peptones. Hildebrandt speaks of eighty-four to eighty-six per cent. of albumoses. It is a yellow powder, finely granular, inodorous, and nearly tasteless, and perfectly soluble in water. It represents, in nitrogen, a value in albumin more than four times greater than that of meat.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co. have recently arranged to have Somatose combined with dough and baked in the form of crackers, making a

readily obtainable nutrient food of high value. Samples are sent on application.

—The professional market seems to be filled with substitutes for the original and ever favorite Antikamnia; all warranted to do what the Antikamnia has succeeded, by hard work and expenditure of much money, in establishing; all of these nefarious products masking under some name partly modeled after the Antikamnia pattern, beginning with an A, and warranted to still pain, etc., etc., are base imitations of Antikamnia. They may be, and perhaps are, coal tar products, but they cannot take the place of Antikamnia; this was the first product and made a success because of its merit; hence the host of imitators. Insist upon getting the original Antikamnia, and caution your druggist that if he practices any substitution you will not only decline further to deal with him, but hold him personally responsible for any untoward action of his substituted remedy.

*Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:*

From many sources I have received circulars which had been distributed by the Oakland Chemical Co., and the senders, according to the accompanying letters, appear to be impressed that the Oakland Chemical Co. in these circulars seem to depreciate the value of my analyses. I take the liberty to inform you that my report on the real value of the different brands of peroxide of hydrogen, which was published by you, is correct from beginning to end. I will further say that the analyses of the O. C. peroxide of hydrogen medicinal, published by the Philadelphia *Times and Register*, June 1, 1895, are also correct.

It merely shows that the first samples bought and tested by me in November, 1894, contained soluble barium salts, and that the samples bought and tested in May, 1895, did not contain them.

Very respectfully,

H. ENDEMANN.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1895.

### The American Homeopathist,

*Issued Twice a Month.*

This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., Publishers,

New York.

# The American Homoeopathist.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 15, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

A READING of such homeopathic journals as have issued since the Newport meeting discloses the pleasant consensus of opinion that the Institute sessions for 1895 were a success. Not all, however. One little proprietary printshop concern in the far Northwest has, or, rather, had, a correspondent at Newport, who paraded his opinion in set and doleful manner. Among other things says this veracious chronicler, while commenting upon the number of members present: "It is difficult to account for this meager attendance except as a protest at [*sic*] the disreputable methods used to bring the present administration into power." This sounds most alarming, and doubtlessly emanates from an unbiased and totally unselfish member, who finds fault only to correct, else he would not turn his pen against the highest office in that same Institute.

\* \*

WE turn the page and scan the signature, and lo, and behold you, this correspondent proves to be one of the defeated candidates for the presidency at Denver, one who, in verity, worked whatever "disreputable methods" were invoked, but yet not sufficiently long enough nor strong enough to get himself elected. It is the pot calling the kettle black—viewing the question from the pot's standpoint, and the calling is done in a cracked pot sound. When it comes to saying disagreeable things in writing or in print, it is well to remember that it lay in the power of the medical press, only a short time since, to exploit a certain wonderful operation done by a certain wonderful operator—an operation, notwithstanding, which did not please the wonderful man's immediate brethren, and great was the hue and cry thereat. But the journals, in consideration of the former standing of this wonder-

ful operator, "shet up, and ett their vittels," and nothing was said about any "disreputable methods," etc. People residing in glass-canopied flats shouldn't throw boomerangs.

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TO return to the point. The attendance at Newport, while small, was quite up to the expectation. There was no whisper of any ill feeling as against the president, or against any act done by him. Some of those who opposed him most bitterly last year, at Denver, united in doing him honor at this session. No one hesitated to address him; no one failed to speak well of the dignity and grace of his incumbency. This Knight of the Sore Toe, alone, so far as we have been able to learn, having this grievance, gives his own interpretation of it. Strictly his own interpretation. There were other causes operative for the small number present. Times have been hard, and collections harder. Members of the Institute who were most zealous last year for Dr. Fisher's promotion, and rejoiced at his election, did not attend this year, because and only because the money failed to hold out for two consecutive visits to the Institute. People who are not officers of the Institute, and others whose expenses are not paid in whole or part by some body corporate or incorporate, find it rather a heavy tax on their slender purses to travel so far and pay so much at the high-priced headquarters hotel. And that was the only cause assigned by anyone who was present for the small number. Dr. Fisher's presiding received the universal plaudit of "well done." Many of those who had come unfriendly, lukewarm, or, indeed, utterly indifferent, said at the close of the sessions that he had made a splendid officer, and that the Institute had nothing to regret in his presidency.



AS to Denver once more. There were no "disreputable methods" called into play by the successful candidate either to elect or reject candidates. We defy this Pleader of the Baby Act to produce the first scintilla of evidence in support of his allegations. He has none. And it is well known that he entered knowingly into a wicked combine to defeat the will of the Institute. Will he dare deny this? Let any one examine the informal and formal ballots of 1894 for answer. Figures don't lie. The half vote was harped on last year by some of the journals who knew not the whole truth of the matter. But these same journals are ingloriously silent this year about the one vote. Evidently this Chapter of Lamentations was written from Newport before the new election was had. Dr. President-elect Dudley said in his acceptance speech (what he should not have hinted at for the world, if he really believed the allegations as against his predecessor to be true) that in his case—Dudley's case—no wire-pulling was done! How could he know? He got under the wire by barely a nose—that is to say, by one solitary vote. What he might have received had wires been used no man knows, and the other party won't tell. If this tremendous plurality over the vote which, by means of alleged wire-pulling, elected his immediate predecessor was designed as a stinging rebuke to the "disreputable methods" called into play at Denver, then it may be safe to say that the rebuke rolled off harmlessly and without damage to itself or its non-wire-pulling architects. We look with interest for the next letter from this special war correspondent.

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ANN ARBOR has not made much improvement in its almost hopeless struggle against its ever-increasing foes from within and without. The latest advices indicate that the governor's signature to the legislative bill removing the college from Ann Arbor to Detroit, with a number of other bills, is being legally disputed, and the fear is expressed that all these bills will be declared invalid. The exact cause of this illegality we do not know. So that the work of the past six or eight months at Lansing is menaced by this unfortunate mishap. The Regents have filled the vacant chairs with members of

the Michigan profession, not recognizing the claims of Drs. MacLachlan and Hunt. The materia medica chair has not, up to this moment of writing, been filled, the report coming to us that efforts are being made to secure the services of Dr. Richard Hughes of Brighton, England. This would be a good thing for the university, but we do not believe Dr. Hughes will accept. These appointments have been made with the understanding that the college remains on the campus at Ann Arbor. One of the newly appointed professors was President of the Michigan Homeopathic State Society during the fight made by MacLachlan and Hunt and the majority of the State profession to have the college removed to Detroit. No announcements are out; no other meeting of the Regents until September; where are the students coming from, and what have they to come for?

### Materia Medica Miscellany.

**Euphorbia Pilulifera.**—University Homeopathic Annual.—Euphorbia pil. has given excellent results in cases of acrid leucorrhœa, aggravated by the least motion, especially useful for pale, delicate, and sensitive women. In gonorrhœa, when there are intense pains at each micturition, burning pains which oblige the patient to sit down or to keep quiet; violent desire to pass water. Humid asthma with prostration and restlessness. Hemorrhages caused by sunstroke or traumatism.

**Aconite AND Ferrum Phos.**—MOSER of DANTZIG, in University Homeopathic Annual, has made a comparative study of these remedies. Schussler's principal remedy in the first stage of fever is ferrum phos. where the Hahnemannian homeopath would first give aconite. One might think that the two remedies in their action were equal. Moser tries to throw some light on this question. Many physicians imagine that in a metallic salt the acid is of no importance; this is as great an error as to put on a footing of equality the different varieties of aconite. Aconite may be used in affections without fever. On the other hand it is not the first to be used in all kinds of fever. Aconite is only appropriate to fevers which begin with a certain energy, accom-

panied by dryness and heat of the skin, pulse full, rapid and hard, great thirst, intense anxiety and extreme agitation, anxiety going to fear of death. During the day all these symptoms diminish; and, besides, they are more bearable before than after midnight.

It is therefore not always indicated in typhoid fever. Neither is it in the fevers generally called pyemic and septicæmic; nor in hectic or intermittent fevers; nor in acute rheumatism once the malady has taken firm hold. In peritonitis, at the beginning belladonna or bryonia would be better indicated. In the inflammatory processes of the other serous membranes, meninges, pleura, pericardium, aconite is only adapted to the last, while for the pleura bryonia would be indicated, and for the meninges belladonna. On the other hand in pneumonia, at least at the beginning of the disease, aconite renders great services; as also in acute bronchitis, the acute laryngitis of children (pseudo-croup), even in true croup, alternating every five to ten minutes, aconite, spongia, and hepar sulph., all three at high dilutions, are recommended by many physicians. In diphtheria aconite is incapable of stopping the disease. In so-called acute exanthema, measles, roseola, scarlatina, variola, aconite given at the beginning will favorably influence the evolution of the disease. If we examine ferrum phosphoricum we see that this remedy, according to Schussler, has a much wider field; according to him, it is indicated in the first stages of all cerebral fevers, as in all fevers with troubles of the circulation; this trouble is provoked by a loss of equilibrium of the iron molecule, and that, consequently, iron given in molecular doses restores the normal condition of the blood vessels dilated by the fever and so stops it. It is not necessary to discuss this theory. It is a fact that in many fevers ferrum phosph. brings about the desired result, notably in cases where it finds its "homeopathic" application. It is difficult to make an exact delimitation. If we judge by the provings of ferrum metallicum and ferrum aceticum, we find as for aconite: pulse full and hard; feverish chill, thirst, anxiety, increase of the sanguin afflux toward different regions of the body, amelioration during the day and before midnight. However, for ferrum the sensation of agony so characteristic of aconite is missing; the pulse

also is not so hard in aconite. What is characteristic of iron and its salts is tendency to hemorrhage, which is due on the one hand to the plethora of certain organs caused by iron, and on the other hand by the great facility with which the capillaries are torn. Ferrum phosph. will stop fevers, not only in hemorrhages accompanying cerebral fevers but also where, although there is no hemorrhage, the patient has a tendency to hemorrhages and a tendency to troubles of the circulation, as in persons often suffering from sanguin afflux, palpitations, etc. It is more useful than aconite during the period of development, especially in women, in feverish conditions, in fevers with sanguin afflux, especially to the head and lungs. It is particularly adapted to fevers accompanying pulmonary tuberculosis, where aconite is not at all indicated. In certain forms of intermittent fever, after the abuse of quinine, the phosphate and acetate of iron are useful (N. B. Schussler's principal remedy for intermittent fever is natrum sulphuricum). In rheumatic fevers ferrum phosph. is worthy of great confidence. In these cases the neutral or alkaline reaction of the urine is a characteristic indication.

#### OUR UNJUSTNESS TO HOMEOPATHY.\*

By ELDRIDGE C. PRICE, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

WHY do so many apparently homeopathic prescriptions fail to cure?

This question is almost parallel with a much older one, "What is life?" The answer to my question, however, while it may not be so far-reaching as would be an interpretation of the older problem, yet certainly has a bearing on man's qualifications to enjoy this life, even though he may not be able to understand its full meaning.

A counter question may be raised on the threshold of our subject: Do so many apparently homeopathic prescriptions fail to cure? What reply do you all feel spontaneously springing to your lips? In proportion as you are credulous of all ostensible pathogenetic drug symptoms, will you disagree with me; but not one of you all but must agree that more or less frequently prescriptions fail to cure or produce the slightest

\* Read before Amer. Inst. of Hom., June, 1895.

good effect, even though they seem to be homeopathically indicated.

Acknowledging this to be a fact, let us examine into some of the reasons why.

The first reason which confronts us is to be found in our ignorance of pathology. Into this subject I will assume that you will grant me the privilege of entering no further, but will accept the statement as a truism. Of anatomy we know much, of physiology we know something, but of pathology we know little.

Another reason for our therapeutic mistakes is our ignorance of ætiology. We know that all diseases have their causes, but of the causes we know little. Who can tell why one man subjected to poor food, poor clothing, and miasmatic damps will develop rheumatism, another subjected to the same environment will have a tertian ague, while a third will die of pneumonia? It is something, some condition inherent in the individual, which determines the character of the disease manifestation; it is the determining cause which we do not understand. Ignorance of this unknown quantity consequently plays an important part in the problem.

Another cause of failure is lack of diagnostic ability, which may depend in part upon the individual physician, but is largely because of the defects already mentioned!

Aside from all other possible additions to the causes of some of our therapeutic failures, those we have mentioned are sufficient to excuse much. These reasons, however, are supplemented by another which is of quite as much importance, and from the point of view of the therapist is probably paramount. I refer to the storehouse from which we are compelled to draw our indications for the best we know of scientific therapeutics. The armamentarium of drug indications is sadly defective, and its defectiveness depends largely upon that unknown quantity, the human organism; and by the human organism I do not mean merely the physical organism, but I mean equally the psychological part, that part from which subjective symptoms at least are drawn. There are, of course, many things we cannot know, at least in our present state of general knowledge, but there are some things we can and should know, but which we had allowed to escape us, and among these latter may be

noted our ignorance of the detailed condition of drug experimenters. We know nothing of the condition of those persons from whom our drug symptoms have been obtained, prior to the proving of the drugs; nor were the provers themselves familiar with their normal condition. Occasionally we find hints of this pre-experimental state, but these hints are not usual, and the conditions indicated from these hints are often such as to weaken our confidence in the details of the test following. For example: one prover will casually remark that he is subject to attacks of sick headache, another that he has a skin affection, another that he is subject to chronic diarrhea, and a fourth that he is a sufferer from nervous derangement; and straightway each will proceed to record among his presumable drug effects the details of his particular malady. Symptoms from such sources, therefore, are not the best to be used as indications, if we wish our prescriptions to cure. These personal infirmities would give us no cause for uneasiness as to the therapeutic use of the drug proved by the invalid provers, did we know the history of each record, but the new symptoms which have appeared for the first time after testing the drug, are indiscriminately mixed with those from which the experimenter has suffered so long before the record. Not only should such unreliabilities not appear among our symptomatology, but many of the experimenters themselves were not even in condition to undertake a proving. Those epileptics were surely not fit experimenters from whom to derive our neurotic pathogenesis of belladonna; nor was the sting of a wasp (*vespa*) a fit origin for the indication "ulcers on cornea" found recorded under the symptomatology of *apis mellifica*.

A patient comes to us with the following symptom: "Tenderness of bone to touch at *under* surface of right supraorbital ridge (inner end), whether stooping or not; sometimes pain over ridge when not stooping, during morning." On searching our symptomatology we find the identical symptom under *petroleum*, and are tempted to prescribe the drug; but second thought suggests investigating the source of the indication. We search with care and are rewarded for our pains by discovering that the reported indication occurred in the prover on the



forty-ninth day after taking one dose of Jenichen's 3000th dilution of petroleum.

Another patient is afflicted with ophthalmic congestion, and sees dark points floating before the eyes. On investigating our materia medica we find this symptom well marked under phosphorus, and on further inquiry into the source of the symptom we are faced with the fact that one of the provers who recorded the detail, was at the time suffering from "internal hyperæmia of the eyes, with sensitiveness to lamplight and inability to work long by the light; even during the day she could not sew long without pressure in the eyes and photophobia."

Another patient appears who has repeated crying spells, with sticky tears, memory deficient, formication and tickling in left finger tips, *vertigo, especially on sitting down or going downstairs*, and GREAT NUMBNESS. Platinum proves to be the "indicated remedy"; but on referring to the source we find this whole group of symptoms to have been recorded as a supposed result of one dose of the 300th dilution.

Again we undertake to prescribe for a patient who suffers from persistent vertigo, headache, and palpitation of the heart, all of which are apparently due to gastric disturbance. We take up our materia medica to find the simillimum for this case, and review the symptomatology of many drugs, sixteen of which we find have palpitation, thirty-one have headache, and forty-one have vertigo. Upon comparison we find that eleven of these drugs all have gastric derangement, vertigo, and headache, and three have the whole group of symptoms, gastric derangement, headache, vertigo, and palpitation. Another symptom by which we may be able to differentiate these three drugs is nausea. Upon investigation, however, we find that they all have nausea. The patient in addition has mental depression, but so have our trio. Another symptom, however, we manage to extract from our patient, which is, a feeling of emptiness in the stomach, not relieved by eating; but as this symptom cannot be found as having been produced by either of the three drugs under study the new indication gives us no assistance. We search and research our materia medica, and to our disgust we find we do not know enough of the true individual peculiarities of these three

drugs to decide which is best suited to our case; nor can we find any other remedy better suited than either of these three. Here should come in our knowledge of ætiology; but we can find no cause, other than gastric derangement superinduced by the habit of rapid eating common to American business men. What is to be done? We are trying to prescribe in accordance with the law of similars. We have come to a place where three roads meet, each offers evidence of leading to the same place as the others; which shall we take?

Is this a puzzle? It is, without doubt; and it is a puzzle that sometimes confronts us all. What is to be done? The only thing we can do is to give one of the three apparently indicated drugs. This we do, but without effect; we give the second, with the same absence of result; and finally, the third gives no relief. In desperation we prescribe on the one remaining symptom, which neither of our apparently better indicated trio has, empty stomach not relieved by eating, and our patient is cured.

What does the foregoing mean? It means that we failed in our efforts because the drugs we so carefully studied have not been properly proved; it means that the majority of the gastric symptoms recorded as results of drug action, are simply due to local irritation of the drug as a foreign body, and that such symptoms are not dynamic effects of drugs at all; it further means that such symptoms as palpitation of the heart, headache, and vertigo, are merely reflex results of local gastric irritation, which are just as likely to occur after too much pork, alcohol, plum pudding, or crabs, as after too much chamomilla, pulsatilla, nux vomica, or carbo vegetabilis.

The cases I have cited are not exceptional cases; there is no class of diseases in which apparently homeopathic prescriptions do not sometimes fail to cure because of the causes I have noted: ignorance of pathology, ignorance of ætiology, ignorance of diagnostic signs resulting from ignorance of pathology, ignorance of psychological conditions, and finally, ignorance of the characteristic and distinct effects of individual drugs.

Subjective symptoms are often treated with a species of contempt by the physician, but they are many times as important as are objective

symptoms. Objective symptoms are obvious, and may be simply indicative of physical disturbance; they are frequently but the superficial signs of some underlying infirmity. Subjective symptoms may and often do point to more serious trouble than objective symptoms; they often cause more expenditure of vitality and consequently a greater loss of force than do the more superficial objective symptoms. There is no keener sufferer than the neurasthenic, and yet his symptoms are chiefly subjective.

I do not think it necessary to more than call attention to the fact that all the innumerable subjective details which have been published as drug symptoms are, with few exceptions, nothing more significant than individual peculiarities of the experimenters, which, with self-concentrated attention, would have occurred whether the drug had been taken or not. Without the preliminary health record, we are justified in assuming this to be true of all tests not carried to the toxic point.

The practical bearing of my remarks may be seen at a glance and understood by all who have undertaken to practice homeopathy conscientiously with the pathogenetic material at hand. We all must acknowledge the fact, except those who are devoid of experience, that apparently homeopathic prescriptions do sometimes fail to cure; we must also recognize the fact that the chief reason therefor is our unreliable collection of pathogenetic records; and finally, we must also recognize the fact that this state of affairs cannot continue in this age of scientific precision. As a separate school of medicine, with claims to scientific consideration, our existence is jeopardized, we must mend. I do not speak thus of individual homeopaths, of those individual believers whose success depends to a large extent upon the "medicine of experience," for we all acquire more or less useful routine knowledge and depend upon it with justifiable and frequently justified confidence, and which knowledge may often be found to have a foundation in homeopathy *a posteriori*, but I speak of scientific homeopathy, *a priori* homeopathy, of the knowledge of drugs which enables us to prescribe intelligently according to the law of similars, with a confidence in the result which is not misplaced. For many years we have claimed

that homeopathy is the science of therapeutics, and now and then we have been able to demonstrate the fact; but whatever we may have done in the past, very few *a priori* homeopathic prescriptions (compared with the total number we all make within the legitimate field of the law) have come within my circle of observation; more chance-work is done than it is flattering to admit. Is homeopathy a science? If it is, then we must be able to intelligently and deliberately demonstrate it as any other science or branch of science can be demonstrated.

Instances may be cited in which positive results can be deliberately produced in the healthy; but it is upon the sick our demonstration must be made. That unknown quantity, the human organism, is the obstacle. A newly graduated cadet was once asked how he liked the army; his reply was, "The army is all very well if it were not for the common soldiers." So it is with the human organism; while it is the medium through which our results must be obtained, yet it is also the factor which gives us all the trouble in securing these results. *After* we have made a successful prescription it is no difficult matter to talk about the beautiful homeopathic cure we have made; *before* the cure we do not feel so sure of results. Let our purists shake their heads and shrug their shoulders as they will over such statements; they are nevertheless facts, and facts which must be met within the next generation.

Homeopathy is continually being challenged by our opponents, and we must do something to prove the truth of the law, not to the satisfaction of allopathy (that is of little moment), not to the satisfaction of its enemies, but the satisfaction of scientific requirements, to our own satisfaction, of the practical application of the theory of similars, in conformity with all other demonstrably correct facts.

The more one learns of drug pathogenesis, the less satisfaction one finds in practicing medicine upon the old lines. It is for this reason that we find our teachers of materia medica generally willing to discuss methods for improving our condition. The time is doubtless near at hand when some practical effort will be made to mend matters. Considering the spread of the belief in homeopathy, and the correct application of the

law with curative results, we are astonished ; and if we are astonished at these results, which are based upon such meager knowledge of the means for applying the law of similars, we may expect far greater and more positive results when we have a more definite knowledge of how to apply drugs with scientific precision. In the meantime we have no cause to lose faith in the law ; let us never forget this, and even though we do not live to see the fullest possibilities of the science of therapeutics realized, yet we can always have the consciousness that when these possibilities are realized, homeopathy will be definitely classed among the sciences, even to the satisfaction of the most critical truth seeker. Just how this ultimate result will be secured, it is impossible to predict, but as no drug has yet been properly and strictly tested upon the human organism, we are inclined to think the supplementary re-proving of our most trusted drugs will be an important factor in the problem. Our new materia medica, while it will contain more reliable material, will, however, not give the prescriber brains to make the prescription, and, as has always been the case, so it will continue to be necessary that the physician must not only have a fair knowledge of his materia medica, but he must also understand all there is to know of pathology, ætiology, diagnosis, and the psychological side of the human organism. With such breadth of learning concentrated upon the patient, our question will be a conundrum of the past, and in its place this statement will stand unchallenged : Few apparently homeopathic prescriptions fail to cure, because the merely apparent has, through conformity to the strict requirements of science, become the demonstrably real.

If in the past we have been unjust to homeopathy, we believe the future will be characterized by our efforts to retrieve our sins of omission and of commission.

#### HEMOPTYSIS.—REMEDIES FOR PULMONARY HEMORRHAGE.

By DR. MOSER, Danzig.

**H**OMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.—*Natrum nitricum*, 1st dec. dilution ; *ferrum phosph.*, 3d or 6th dec. trit., when there is febrile excitation. *Phosphorus* 6th and higher ; especially

during growth, pale color, menses scant or missing, tendency to epistaxis and bleeding of the gums. *Arsenic* or *carbo veg.*, high dilutions : anxiety and restlessness, anger, coldness of the extremities, intense thirst, paleness of the face, pulse rapid and small. *Millefolium* at low dilutions. *Ipeca* 3d, especially when there is concomitant catarrh. *Bryonia* for dry cough and shooting pains. *China*, for paleness of the face and rapid fall of strength. *Aconite* or *digitalis* when accompanied by violent palpitations with febrile excitement. *Acalypha indica*, especially when there is a concomitant dry cough. *Hamelis* is an excellent remedy, but it acts principally on the venous system. *Arnica*, if due to traumatism. Domestic remedies : Decoction of the fresh leaves of *achillea millefolium* or *thlaspi bursa pastoris*. Mistletoe. Kitchen salt, a teaspoonful dissolved in a little cold water, to be taken in small swallows. Physico-dietetic remedies : The patient should lie on the back, slightly raised, and in absolute repose. Ligature of the limbs, on the thighs, immediately above the knees, and in the middle of both arms. Cold compress on the chest, half water and half vinegar ; compresses of water as hot as possible around the legs and forearm. Citric acid lemonade, tea with honey, and white of eggs with sugar, might be given internally.

#### CIMICIFUGA IN INTERMITTENT FEVER, AND SOME CLINICAL INDICATIONS FOR ITS USE IN OTHER AFFECTIONS.

By J. J. FOWLER, M. D., Washington, Mo.

**C**ASE I.—Boy æt. four years, anticipating tertian type. Chill moderate, without thirst. Fever high, with much thirst. Convulsions late in hot stage. Light sweat with decline of fever. Yellowish white coating on tongue. *Cim.* 3x prevented a recurrence of the paroxysm, but the remedy was not continued, and the fever returned in about two weeks. *Cim.* 2x was then given with the result of preventing the next paroxysm, but *ipecac* and other remedies were used to relieve the conditions remaining.

**C**ASE II.—Mother of the above boy. Pregnant eight months. She stated that she had had a miscarriage at the eight month of the last pregnancy, and said that she now anticipated

a similar result. She had felt sick on the second day preceding, and on the day I was called had had a chill at 11 A. M. which lasted two hours. She was first seen at 3 P. M. and was then suffering from severe and continuous pains which she described as labor pains, but which frequently extended from the back into the thighs or farther up the spine. When instructed not to bear down, she said she was compelled to do so, as the only means of obtaining relief.

Cim. 3x was given, the fever and distress gradually abated and she had no recurrence, although, after a few days, other remedies were used for other complications which had presented. At full term she gave birth to twins.

Among other conditions that have been relieved, are ; thick, whitish yellow coating on tongue. Bitter taste after eating anything. Aversion to or actual aggravation from eating meat, vegetables, or fruit, while starchy food and milk agree.

In all these cases cim. 3x was used, and while I do not consider clinical symptoms obtained with the 3x as a rule very reliable, I give these cases because the action of the remedy was so prompt and the result so satisfactory that I consider the remedy well chosen.

### HAHNEMANN'S THERAPEUTIC HINTS.\*

By R. E. DUDGEON, M. D.

(Continued from page 247.)

#### EARS.

##### *Auricle.*

Eruption on and behind : Baryta.

— on lobe : Baryta.

Eczema, behind : Graph.

Painful swelling : Anac.

Tumor, encysted, of l. lobe : Nitr-ac.

##### *Meatus and Inner Ear.*

Itching : Anac., sep.

Insensibility of meatus : Mur-a.

Dryness : Graph.

— and dry feeling : Petr.

Fetor : Graph.

Suppuration and itching, with dull hearing : Am-c

— of inner ear : Carbo-v.

Discharge : Anac., carbo-an., nitr-ac,

— purulent : Calc-c., carbo-v., graph., natr-m.

— of fetid pus : Hep-s.

\* It is the purpose of the editor to complete these hints in three, or, at the most four, additional issues of this journal.

Wax, accumulation of : conl.

Pain, boring : Sil.

— aching : Guaj.

— drawing : Sulph.

— — shooting outwards : Coni.

— shooting : Calc-c., kali-c., natr-m., nitr-ac.

— shooting out at : Kali-c., sil.

— — when walking in open air : Coni.

Pain, tearing, shooting : Coni.

— pulsation : Magn-m.

— throbbing : Calc-c., mur-a.

— — and blows : Natr-m., phos.

##### *Hearing.*

Intolerance of noise : Puls.

— of noise and talking : Phos-ac.

Oversensitiveness : Lyc.

— to music : Sep.

— to noise : Natr-c.

Sufferings from music, organs, noise : Lyc.

Noise : Calc-c., natr-m., petr.

Tinnitus : Am-c., am-m., baryta., conl., lyc., natr-m., petr., sil.

Singing and ringing : Graph.

Humming : Anac., carbo-v., caust., natr-m., petr., phos., sep., zinc.

— and rattling : Sulph.

— with dull hearing : Calc-c.

Buzzing : Alu., am-c., anac., baryta, calc-c., carbo-v., conl., graph., iod., sulph., zinc.

— with headache and hot cheeks : Calc-c.

Fluttering : Sil.

Hissing : Graph.

Crepitation : Nitr-ac.

Crackling, when swallowing : Calc-c.

Beating : Nitr-ac.

Knocking : Calc-c.

Roaring : Am-m., calc-c., caust., conl., lyc., natr-m., nitr-ac, petr., sep., sulph.

Thundering : Calc-c.

— rolling : Graph.

Stopped up : Nitr-ac.

— which sometimes goes off with a crack : Sil.

Dullness : Am-m., calc-c., graph., iod., kali-c., lyc., mag-c., natr-c., natr-m., nitr-ac., sep., sil., sulph., sulph-ac.

— for human voice : Phos.

— with suppuration and itching of ears : Am-c.

Deafness : Anac., dig., dulc., mur-a., petr., sil.

— with noise like boiling water : Dig.

#### NOSE.

##### *External.*

Sore : Calc-c.

Swelling : Graph.

Redness : Alu.

— of tip : Sil.

Inflammation and eruption on tip : Sep.

Eruption on tip : Caust.

Pimples : Sil.

Scabs on dorsum : Phos-ac.



Warts : Caust.  
Caries : Aur.

*Nostrils.*

Inflamed, swelling of tip : Sulph.  
Ulceration : Ant-c., lyc.

*Internal.*

Itching : Am-c., carbo-v., sep.  
Constrictive, suffocating sensation : Hell.  
Dryness : Am-c., anac., baryta, calc-c., coni.,  
graph., kali-c., magn-m., natr-m., nitr-ac.,  
petr., phos., sep., sil., sulph.  
— and dry feeling : Petr.  
Agglutination, n. : Lyc.  
Stopped up : Anac., ant-c., ars., calc-c., carbo-an.,  
caust., coni., cupr., graph., kali-c., lyc.,  
magn-c., mur-a., natr-c., natr-m., nitr-ac.,  
petr., sep., sil.  
— —, morning : Coni.  
— —, for years : Coni.  
— —, one nostril : Sulph.  
— — with yellow, fetid pus : Calc-c., carbo-v.  
Discharge, watery : Carbo-v.  
— mucous : Anac., graph., phos.  
— purulent : Coni.  
— of bloody pus (mercurial) : Hep-s.  
Congestion with epistaxis and frontal headache :  
Alu.  
Blood, blowing : Phos., sep., sulph.  
Epistaxis : Anac., calc-c., carbo-v., lyc., nitr-ac.,  
phos., sep., sil., sulph., carbo-v.  
— when washing, morning : Am-c.  
— with frontal headache : Alu.  
Pimples : Sil.  
Pustules : Am-c.  
Ulceration : Kali-c.  
— with fetid discharge : Merc.  
Scabs in : Lyc.  
— — r. nostril : Nitr-ac.  
Dry scabs : Graph.  
Nodular swelling : Ars.  
Fetor from : Calc-c., graph., nitr-ac., phos-ac.

*Smell.*

Deficient : Hep-s., kali-c., nux-v., phos., sep., sil.  
Loss of : Nat-m.  
— — with coryza : Puls.  
Nasty, when inspiring by nose : Nitr-ac.  
Of dung : Calc-c.

FACE.

Pallor : Nitr-ac.  
Pale, sickly look : Sulph.  
Dirty complexion : Phos.  
Blue : Camph.  
— with loss of consciousness : Aur.  
Yellowness : Kali-c., petr., sep.  
Yellow spots on forehead and upper lip :  
Natr-c.  
Freckles : Am-c., calc-c., graph., lyc., mur-a.,  
natr-c.

Coldness : Camph.

Redness and burning of cheeks : Phos.

Flushing : Cham.

Heat : Ant-c., cham., coni., kali-c., natr-c., sil.,  
sulph.

— flushes of : Graph., kali-c., lyc.

— with buzzing in head and headache : Calc-c.

Burning of cheeks : Phos-ac.

Itching : Ant-c., calc-c., coni., natr-m., sep.

— under eyes, on rubbing, smarting, burning :  
Coni.

Prosopalgia : Acon., calc-c.

Pain, drawing : Ars., kali-c.

— shooting : Ars.

— tearing from l. upper lip over cheek to ear :  
Am-c.

Roughness : Sulph.

Eruption : Baryta, calc-c.

— itching : Lyc.

Pimples : Mur-a., natr-m., nitr-ac.

— itching : Coni.

— on chin : Phos-ac.

Erysipelas : Carbo-an., graph., hep-s., rhus,  
solan-nig.

— with prickling tension : Hep-s.

Erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of  
right side proceeding from root of carious  
tooth : Sep.

Eczema : Carbo-v., coloc., coni., graph.

— round mouth : Natr-m.

— on chin : Sil.

Bulbous excrescences : Alu.

Heaviness : Alu.

Bloated : Kali-c.

Swelling : Verat-a.

— and tension : Lyc.

Chaps and rhagades : Sil.

Ulcers, eroding : Coni.

Warts : Kali-c.

Paralysis of half : Graph.

*Facial Bones.*

Pain, shooting : Carbo-an.

— tearing and shooting in cheekbone : Alu.

— — — and in eye : Sil.

— ulcerative in malar bones when chewing :  
Natr-m.

*Hair of face.*

Itching pimples (whiskers) : Calc-c.

Falling out of beard : Graph.

JAWS.

Pain in bone : Agar.

— shooting, in bone : Carbo-an.

— tearing, in bed, n. : Phos.

Cannot shut on account of stiffness in neck : Sil.

Trismus : Bell.

*Joint.*

Cracking when chewing : Am-c.

Tensive pain when chewing or opening mouth :  
Am-m.

*Lower.*

Painful nodes : Graph.

Swelling of bone : Sil.

Pain, drawing and shooting, n. : Sil.

LIPS.

Dryness : Coni.

Dry, exfoliating : Sep.

Exfoliation : Coni.

Cracking : Carbo-v., nitr-ac.

Eruptions : Ars., calc-c.

Ulcer on vermillion : Nitr-ac., sil.

Ulcerated corner of mouth : Am-m., graph.

Ulceration inside : Graph.

—, cancerous : Clem.

*Upper.*

Hepatic spots : Sulph.

Swelling : Natr-c., natr-m.

Chapped : Natr-m.

Blisters, hemorrhagic, inside, painful to touch :  
Natr-m.

Scabs under nose : Baryta.

*Teeth.*

Difficulty of cutting (children) : Calc-c.

Yellowness : Phos-ac.

Looseness : Am-c., carbo-v., nitr-ac., zinc.

Toothache : Agar., coloc.

— sore : Zinc.

— smarting, and in whole cheek, day and night :  
Sil.

— ulcerative pain on knocking teeth, n. :  
Magn-c.

— as if ulcerated, when chewing, m. : Phos.  
contractive : Carbo-v.

— boring : Sil.

— digging and sore : Calc-c.

— — and shooting : Sil.

— — tearing with burning stitches : Mt-n.

— gnawing : Carbo-v.

— dull drawing, n. : Cycl.

— drawing : Calc-c.

— — in sound teeth when walking in open air :  
Coni.

— — boring in carious tooth, as if forced out of  
socket, shoots causing a shock through  
body, often with gumboil : Nux-v.

— — shooting, day and night, renewed by cold  
and heat : Calc-c.

— — rheumatic : Acon.

— shooting : Carbo-an., coni., kali-c., sep.

— shooting, n. : Phos.

— — extending to ear : Cham.

— — after cold drink : Graph.

— burning stitches, from hot things : Baryta.

— tearing : Cham.

Toothache : tearing out at ear when eating : Sil.

— — to temple : Cupr.

— fornicating, pecking : Cham.

— pecking after food : Lyc.

— throbbing : Carbo-v.

— throbbing and shooting : Magn-c.

— jerking : Baryta.

— jerks when he sucks tooth with tongue : Sil.

— pain in gum, gnawing, pricking in teeth,  
drawing, jerking (as if nerve was drawn  
and suddenly let loose), with chilly feeling,  
pale face, aggravated by warm room and  
heat of bed, relieved by cold air blowing  
on it, in mild, quiet, lachrymose disposition,  
chiefly in e. : Puls.

— congestive : Aur.

— of carious teeth : Ant-c.

— in all carious teeth at once, gums swollen and  
tender, jerks through periosteum : Mt-n.

— in no particular tooth : Cham.

— from cold drink : Calc-c.

— aggravated by cold drinks : Cham.

— from cold air, with congestion of head,  
loose tooth, with formicating pain, as though  
it would fall out in chewing, and tearing  
pain in gums : Hyos.

— in morning, can't chew, aggravated by open-  
ing mouth in cold air, and by mental work :  
Nux-v.

— incisors painful during inspiration : Mt-n.

— from cold or hot things in mouth : Carbo-v.

— when chewing : Zinc.

— when eating : Kali-c., natr-c.

— after eating or drinking : Cham.

— relieved by applying wet finger : Cham.

— as if from looseness and detached gums :  
Sulph.

— teeth forced out of sockets : Caust.

— unbearable : Cham.

— of pregnant women : Magn-c.

— of choleric persons rendered irritable by  
drinking too much wine or coffee and not  
being much in open air : Nux-v.

— evening : Sulph.

— nocturnal : Graph.

— in fits at night, with red cheek : Cham.

— with swelled cheek : Cham., lyc.

GUMS.

Tenderness : Calc-c.

Pain, drawing : Carbo-an.

— shooting : Calc-c.

Swelling : Calc-c., graph., sep.

— with throbbing pain : Sulph.

Bleeding : Ars., calc-c., carbo-an., carbo-v.,  
nitr-ac., sep., sil.

Excoriation : Sep.

Suppuration : Caust.

Pustules : Carbo-an.

Fistula, dental : Caust., natr-m.

## TONGUE.

Coating : Iod.  
 — dirty : Lyc.  
 — black : Camph.  
 — white : Petr., phos., sep.  
 Dryness, night : Calc-c., carbo-v.  
 Soreness : Sil.  
 — of tip : Sep.  
 Cutting pains : Acon.  
 Inflammatory swelling : Merc.  
 Blisters : Natr-m.  
 Ranula : Calc-c.  
 Cancer : Mur-a., thuja.  
 Paralysis : Acon., dulc.

## TASTE.

Acid : Kali-c., natr-m., sulph.  
 — after eating : Carbo-v.,  
 Bilious : Camph., cham.  
 Bitter : Arn., camph., carbo-an., carbo-v., china.,  
 kali-c., natr-c., nitr-ac.  
 — especially after eating : Am-c., nitr-ac.  
 — while or soon after eating : Ars.  
 — morning : Calc-c., sil.  
 — with nausea, m : Lyc.  
 Cheesy : Phos.  
 Disordered : Kali-c.  
 Flat : Petr.  
 Fetid : Anac.  
 Nasty : Iod.  
 Putrid : Petr.  
 — morning : Sulph.  
 — fasting : Natr-m.  
 Rancid : Arn.  
 Salt : Carbo-v., zinc.  
 Slimy, m. : Lyc., phos.  
 Soapy : Iod.  
 Sweetish : Nitr-ac.  
 Deficient : Phos.  
 Loss of : Lyc., sil.  
 — — with coryza : Puls.  
 Tastelessness of food : Arn., ars., sulph.

## SALIVARY GLANDS.

*Submaxillary.*

Pain : Calc-c.  
 Swelling : Lyc., natr-m., petr., sil.

*Parotid.*

Hard swelling : Coni.

*Saliva.*

Salivation : Camph.  
 — weakness from excessive : China.  
 — mercurial : Hep-s., iod., nitr-ac.  
 — alternating with melancholia : Merc.  
 Saliva, fetid : Merc.

## MOUTH.

Fetor : Ars., petr., sep.  
 — feeling like : Lyc.

Fetor not perceived by himself : Anac.  
 Dryness : Alu., baryta, carbo-v., sep., sil.  
 — morning : Graph.  
 — so that the parts are stiff, tongue can be  
 moved with difficulty, speech indistinct :  
 Lyc.  
 Flow of water into : Anac., bry., carbo-v.  
 Mucus in : Calc-c., phos., sil.  
 Swelling of : Am-c.  
 Aphthæ in : Borax, merc.  
 Excoriation of : Phos.  
 Ulceration of : Merc.  
 Flow of bloody pus from (mercurial) : Hep-s.  
 Stomacace : Carbo-v.

*Palate.*

Dryness of : Carbo-an.  
 Mucus, covered with : Kali-c.  
 Ulceration, mercurial : Hep-s.  
 Caries : Aur.

(To be continued.)

## TREATMENT OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

By ELMER LEE, M. D., Chicago.

THE result of prolonged reflection, covering many years, and the observations resulting from personal experience in the cholera epidemic in Europe of 1892, is the conviction that there is provided in the laboratory of the universe a remedy which surpasses the results of human ingenuity as much as does the sun surpass in brilliancy the light of the artificial lamp. The all-pervading and all wide remedy, the greatest product of omniscient nature's laboratory, which alone can cope with this pestilential disease of the human race, is nothing more and nothing less than the unmatched, unmatchable  $H_2O$ . Pure water is absolutely the only trustworthy cure for cholera, and if it came at a great price it would probably be more greatly valued. The human organism is so constituted that if it is assisted by  $H_2O$ , every morbid element may be eliminated out of its domain. The acutely poisoned body quickly recovers its equilibrium and its harmony of action as soon as the processes of elimination can remove the invading poison. In the construction of the mucous lining of all the accessible cavities and channels it is prepared by an undiscernible law to successfully resist the entrance of every form of organism. The products of organic action alone are able to pass into the blood. If sufficient quantities of pure water of a suitable tem-

perature are introduced into the body through the natural channels, it is actually possible to wash morbid products, as well as organic forms of life, out of the human body. The mouth gives entrance to the causative germs in Asiatic cholera. This is quite conclusively established. The locality of the development and formation of the toxin in the earlier stages is determined to be in the upper end of the small intestine; and from experience, as well as from the powers of reflective analogy, there is no doubt that the system can be saved from death if the morbid entity, the germ, is literally deluged away from the alimentary canal by the copious use of a remedy that cannot be of the slightest danger to the victim. The amount of water to be used varies in different cases. It is impossible to use too much; it is possible to use too little. From the earliest moment that the patient is seen, the propositions should be, first, wash the whole alimentary canal with pure water; wash the lower portion by introducing irrigations of warm soapsuds or merely warm water into the colon with sufficient frequency and in sufficient quantity to cleanse that portion of the bowel effectually. The frequency of washing that portion of the bowel which is accessible from the rectum should be one, or two, or three, or four times a day, according to circumstances. At the same time from one to ten quarts of warm pure water, mildly medicated with peroxide of hydrogen or hydrozone, should be administered at regular intervals during the day, as the prescribed remedy by the mouth. If the patient vomits, very well. Immediately re-introduce the quantity of water that was vomited. No harm can be done in any case, and if it is possible to save life it is possible to save it through this method. It is the quickest and the surest method of exciting the activity of the kidneys, and is the safest. It is the rational and effective measure for maintaining the volume of the blood. It is the scientific process by which to establish cutaneous circulation in the capillaries.

The use of simple and useful hygienic measures are the same as in other prostrating diseases. Patients should be fed with regularity at not too frequent intervals, giving the proper time between administrations of simple food for its digestion. The use of appliances for

maintaining the heat of the body are not to be neglected.

The precise details of the method of treatment indicated at this time will be forthcoming in a subsequent paper.

#### THAT JOURNALISTIC CLUB.

THE MEDICAL VISITOR in a recent issue, referring to the Journalistic Club which was formed by the homeopathic editors at Newport, says: "The Journalistic Club was formed for the sole purpose of booming the Institute, right or wrong, and inducing physicians to join—a worthy object, but would it not be just as well kindly to solicit doctors to unite with them instead of grabbing them by the collar and clubbing them into submission?"

"A worthy object" to boom the Institute *right or wrong!* A very worthy object, truly! And all these eminent men, who have been directing homeopathic thought for years, long before we were born (medically), are capable of doing so "worthy" a thing! Truly, Brer Hoynes is smarting under some deep grievance, else he would not put that charge against the homeopathic editors who have been his friends and associates for years.

The editor of THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST (ourselves) is secretary of the Journalists' Club, and if any such ridiculous purpose was announced he did not hear it, and his minutes do not show it. Further on, this same heedless penman says, "The Journalistic Club has pledged itself, and will not even publish news that is detrimental to the Institute." Again we say, both editorially and secretarially, that this is a statement made of whole cloth and of a piece with the other villifying statement. Anyone who has followed the course of THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST for the past six or seven years well knows that it values its independence too highly to surrender its right of judgment to any club or organization whatsoever. THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST has pointed out in times past wherein the Institute could and should improve itself, and it gives us satisfaction to find that many of the suggestions were heeded. No club, society, association, or body of men, corporate or incorporate—nay, not even the Ameri-



can Institute of Homeopathy, great and glorious and progressive as it is, can control the opinions of THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST. We propose talkin' out in meetin' whenever there is a call so to do, and the spirit moves.

The Journalistic Club, in the process of its borning, distinctly stated its purposes to be mainly social, to get better acquainted each with the other personally; to work together for the supremacy of homeopathy, and for the upbuilding of the Institute and all kindred organizations, state or local; and to fight every aggression of the enemy upon the homeopathic preserves. That and *that* alone was the purport of the desultory talk had by the assembled journalists. That club is all right. It is not hidebound; neither is it pledged to do anything that cannot be done by any decent, truthful, reader-fearing journalist anywhere, in the medical profession or out.

It is to be deplored that a man and editor of the professional standing and reputation of Brer Hoyne has not found his way into the Institute. The Newport meeting was essentially for the profession in membership with the Institute. It was fair to assume that the guest who came was either a member, or purposed becoming one. The committee, therefore, which hunted up the journalists, knowing naught to the contrary, assumed that Dr. Hoyne, being in attendance on reduced Institute railway fare, staying at the institute hotel, enjoying the Institute's entertainments and other privileges and participating in the Institute proceedings, was a true and loyal knight of that Institute; they could not know that he came to Newport only in order to attend his little sawed-off menagerie at Watch Hill, R. I., later on—a modern instance that the longest way round is sometimes the nearest way home. So the committee invited him to attend the meeting. When he came, the club, on a vote, decided to limit the membership to members of the Institute, not knowing even then that this redoubtable editor was not a member. In the light of subsequent events it seems that the Club builded better than it knew when it added that plank to its platform.

The real African in the woodpile is easily unearthed. Dr. Hoyne has no quarrel with the Journalistic Club *per se*. That's simply a blind.

Unfortunately that annual and perennial source of professional devilment, a college war, has been let loose in one of the Chicago colleges, and some of its strife-inciting elements were injected into *The Medical Visitor* article. Thus it happens that Dr. Hoyne uses the Club as a target for his broadside instead of making a bull's-eye of the one offending member.

#### THE HERING POEM.

WE would really like to publish in full a "poem" found in the June issue of *The Medical Visitor* (that one little journal which does not belong to the Journalists' Club, because, forsooth, it would not pledge itself *not* to publish anything derogatory to the Institute, and therefore will be the only journal to publish the whole news to the profession, from its standpoint), but we fear that even our best-intentioned readers would not appreciate this effort of *The Medical Visitor* to furnish the best and most independent news to the profession. It is a "poem" which should have appeared in *Puck*, or *Judge*, or on the right hand side, top of column of the second page of *The Weekly Ladies' Suppository*. We will, however, give a few verses, just to show the spirit of the thing:

- " We're students at ' New Hering,'  
And we have just loads of fun  
Before the little bell rings  
And the lecture has begun.
- " In comes the grave [!] professor,  
With fingers long and straight  
Quizzes us on Apis.  
And what we all have ate.
- " Hoyne, our friend and helper,  
With learning most profound,  
And surely a better teacher,  
Not in all the world can be found.
- " You know, of course, Dr. Hawkes,  
We like him for his wit,  
With manners grave but kind,  
We like just a little bit.
- " Then Stafford, what shall we say of him?  
With his sweet perennial smile.  
And with his piercing eagle eye;  
Shows him a man without any guile.
- " And there is dear Prof. Allen,  
He knows full many a lass.  
He is so nice and friendly  
To the sweet girl graduates in our class.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



C. E. WALTERS, M. D.,  
Cedar Rapids, Ia.

*Chicago and H. Homeopathic Hospital College, 1890.*

Prof. Crutcher, king of the microscope,  
So wise and full of sells,  
We wonder where he got it all from,  
But those pleasant hours in the laboratory tells.  
&c., &c.

But, really, we won't take up any more of our space with this "poem." We want to be kind to the 'erring.

## Globules.

—The Southern Homeopathic Medical Association meets in annual session at St. Louis, November 12, 13, and 14, 1895.

—The Committee on World's Homeopathic Congress (to meet next summer in London) appointed by the American Institute of Homeopathy are Drs. T. F. Allen, E. H. Porter, T. Y. Kinne, H. C. Aldrich, W. A. Dewey, B. F. Bailey, and H. M. Paine.

—According to the *Medical Record*, castor oil has not failed in any case to remove warts when applied once a day for two to six weeks.

[Among homeopathic physicians castor oil is also in much repute for greasing buggy wheels.]

—Boric acid is recommended, either sprinkled

on linseed meal poultices, or used in form of ointment, thirty grains to one ounce as a treatment for erysipelas.

—The white inside bark of the small pine trees chewed, or made into a strong decoction, a half wineglassful every half hour, will check diarrhea by two or three doses. So says Dr. Broadnax.

—*Good Housekeeping* says: The reason why drinking should not accompany eating, but be indulged in before or afterward, is, in the first place, because liquids are foods as well as solids, and repasts must be kept as light as possible at all costs. But there is another reason. Dry repasts, if light, lead to a loss of flesh, whereas the same quantity of food, if it include liquids, is devoid of this effect. It is not easy to say why this should be so; but the most probable explanation is that when only solids are eaten the juices of the body are called into action to a larger extent than otherwise, in order to further the process of digestion, whence a sensation of thirst is usually experienced. The body has thus lost more than the ordinary quantity of water, and if this loss be not compensated by drinking, it will be replaced by the body itself, which will draw upon its superfluous fat for the purpose. The fat is decomposed into its elements, and combustion takes place. This process commences about an hour after eating, and if drinking be deferred until then it may be indulged in afterward with profit, inasmuch as it promotes the very process which half an hour earlier it would have prevented. But in any case, and at all times during the cure, liquids must be taken with as much moderation as solids.

—We have a very nice letter from Dr. R. B. Leach of Paris, Tex., in answer to our criticism of his claim that Hahnemann taught and inculcated alternation of remedies. As soon as we can do so the letter will be printed without further comments.

—And the same may be said in regard to Dr. Richard Hughes' attack on us. Institute matters have crowded out some of the usual work for this journal.

—Dr. St. Clair Smith of New York says that fur used to lie on will prevent bed sores.

—Arrange to be present at St. Louis during the

sessions of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association next November. A big meeting and a rousing time expected.

—The *Homeopathic Guide* of Louisville, under the editorship of Dr. Allison Clokey, is a bright and chirrupy little paper. It is homeopathic to the core. Send for a specimen copy.

—Henry Minton, M. D., of Brooklyn, died June 1, 1895, after a long illness at his home, 165 Joralemon Street, in his sixty-fifth year. His "Uterine Therapeutics" continues to this day a splendid text book.

—*The Century* for July contains another of its famous Dutch scene stories, by Anna Eichberg King, with pictures by George Wharton Edwards, "The Blighting of Mynheer Van Steen." The frontispiece consists of an excellent picture of William Cullen Bryant as he was about 1850. "American Rural Festivities" introduces the reader to a novel form of outdoor theatricals. F. Marion Crawford's story, entitled "Casa Braccio," is now in its thirty-first chapter and continues to hold the interest of the reader as at first. "The Strike at Mr. Mobley's," puts a new phase on the woman question. The "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" furnishes the usual installment of interesting reading matter, profusely illustrated. Other well-illustrated reading matter fills out the usual round of good things, so that *The Century* reader is not at all likely to be disappointed when he purchases his copy of this famous magazine.

—Dr. Allison Clokey of Louisville, Ky., secretary of the Section in Pedology of the American Institute of Homeopathy, is already in the field for his section. He with his chairman, Dr. B. F. Bailey of Lincoln, Neb., have issued a letter to a number of the best-known practitioners asking for help to make Pedology what it was in the aforesaid time. We believe the right men are at the helm and that they will bring Pedology up out of the rut. Here's luck to you, brethren.

—The sending out to the many debaters of the stenographic report of their speeches has brought in a number of suggestions touching the matter. One of these is that the general sessions ought not to be reported beyond the actual business done. That is to say, these fly-away speeches on the life insurance question, the membership in local societies question, and the

other burning questions ought to be eliminated. Why not? The result is all the Institute cares for. The *modus operandi* is not essential. In the sections, of course, this would not hold. *There* it is necessary to have good reports made. Other suggestions are to "boil down" what is said in five pages into five to ten lines, and not send these out to be revised.

—The Missouri Institute of Homeopathy had the misfortune to have a "cheap" stenographer at its last annual session, who succeeded in making such a horrible mess of his report that it was unfit for publication, and hence was not sent out. It is well to remember that a cheap stenographer, even though rapid in office work, is not fit without other training to report a medical meeting.

—The "Social Highwayman," as given in full in a recent *Lippincott*, is a wonderful story and bears reading more than once. An apparent dude with lots of money takes a prison bird on his dismissal from jail, and this prison bird writes the story of his master who is the "Social Highwayman." It appears that this highwayman, a member of New York clubs, is a thief, relieving his guests of surplus jewelry and cash on every occasion, but it is so well concealed that he goes undetected for a long while. When detection at last threatens him his man saves him by a *coup d'état*. And so throughout the story, which is cleverly woven together and well told, the interest never flags from beginning to end. Other excellent stories keep up the reputation of this serial for good reading matter. Its Book-talk is a well-written review of current literature.

—*St. Nicholas* for August is on our table and continues with its bright and readable stories for boys, boys of all ages, from three to fifty or more. "The Boy of the First Empire" is still interesting, notwithstanding he is being pretty well drawn out. Another newspaper-boy story has been launched in a recent number which reads well and gives promise of a good story. "Jack Ballister's Fortune" still holds the "boards." We miss its graphic pictures this month. A very pretty little sketch is the leading article, "The Bronco's Best Race."

—Dr. J. Kent Sanders, Cleveland, has been elected Professor of Gynecology in Cleveland

University of Medicine and Surgery, *vice* Dr. H. F. Biggar resigned.

—Dr. Sarah J. Millsop of Bowling Green, Ky., is summering in Europe, where she will attend the most noted hospitals.

—Dr. H. F. Bellows of Boston is in Europe for a short vacation.

—The annual announcements of the colleges begin to appear upon our table. Some of them are elegant bits of the printers' art, while others are not. The Boston University School of Medicine was among the first to reach us. This is a very excellent school. The Hering came next with its *rehabilitated* faculty.

—The recording secretary of the American Institute finds that some of the loudest talkers about the delay in publishing the Transactions last year are the ones who hold their copy until importuned three, four, and some even a half a dozen times to return the same. The printing cannot go on, not even be begun, until the General Sessions report is returned and corrected. Five pages of these latter reports are still withheld, and the holders not only decline to return them, but fail even to acknowledge their receipt. In short, they treat the Institute officers with contemptuous silence.

—Dr. Hausmann, an assistant of Professor Virchow, declares that he has used the anti-toxin of M. Roux and Herr Behring on proved cases of genuine diphtheria, without a particle of benefit and much harm.

—GOING BAREFOOTED IN SUMMER: The hygienic treatment to which Dorothy Drew, Mr. Gladstone's granddaughter, is subjected, extends so far that she always goes barefoot, indoors or out, except in very muddy or bitterly cold weather. Her dress and fare are of the simplest, and she is one of the healthiest, happiest, and most irrepressible of children.

If Mrs. Drew leads the way in educating her child in a more natural way, why should not others follow. There are multitudes of children of wealthy parents who would be benefited by treatment similar to that above described.—*Journal of Hygiene*.

—“TIPS.”—Dr. Cocksedge of Wales (*Med. Press*) places the following tips at the disposal of his brethren: If you have a fatiguingly deaf patient to talk to, place the ear pieces of your

binaural stethoscope in the patient's ears and talk into the chest piece, and you have an excellent ear trumpet. If you leave your spectacles at home, being old and presbyopic, make a hole with a pin in the corner of your visiting card, and you can read your clinical thermometer or anything else.—*Exchange*.

—The estate of General Benjamin F. Butler has donated for a sanitarium for consumptives old Fort Union in New Mexico, which includes sixty-seven thousand acres of good land.

[But this gift had a string to it, as Dr. W. D. Gentry is willing to testify. Case of “wicked partner” over again.—ED.]

—A suit for five thousand dollars damages against the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital Co., which controls Huron Street Hospital, was begun in common pleas court recently, by Frank Wilson. The plaintiff was employed as night orderly in the college. He claims that through the carelessness and negligence of Dr. W. H. Weber, the hospital superintendent, he drank poisonous disinfectant, thinking that it was Hunyadi water. It was Wilson's duty, according to the petition, to taste medicine before administering it to a patient. Hunyadi water was prescribed for one of the patients and Wilson took a drink from a bottle with a Hunyadi water label. He was taken violently sick and claims to have been affected permanently. He claims that Weber was responsible for the fact that the bottle was not properly labeled.—*Cin. Med. Jour.*

[Yes? Wonder who concocted that cock and bull story?—ED.]

—The preparation called Borine, in various degrees of dilution with water, is the most pleasant antiseptic mouth wash I have ever employed. In inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, as well as in the treatment of necrosis of the bones, or empyema of the antrum, I can highly recommend it.

C. F. W. BODECKER.

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# The American Homeopathist.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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APROPOS of the supplementary statement made by our genial treasurer, Dr. Kellogg, at the conclusion of the reading of his annual report at Newport, namely, the cutting down of current expenses, we desire to call attention to the absolute needlessness of reporting *verbatim et literatim* the speeches made in General Session: for, having once been faithfully reported and revised (in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred added to, instead of diminished), it becomes the bounden duty of the Institute to print the speeches; and printers' ink, with the usual accessories, cost money.

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THE Institute membership (those who did not attend the session) are not concerned one-half cent's worth in the eloquent periods of the debaters. There is nothing to be gained by the perpetuation of these many-times grandiloquent remarks, the sole object of the Institute consisting in the accuracy of the reported proceedings; in other words, it wants the facts, the results, and is only mildly tolerant of the intricate scaffolding used in erecting the several parliamentary structures. The General Sessions should be reported *en bloc*, so to speak; the question before the house to be clearly stated, with its amendments, substitutes, and other some many parliamentary accouterments; together with a *brief* statement of what each speaker said, but not his "speech"; and a clear *résumé* of the whole; or if the American habit (speech-making) must be indulged, let us have a few more committees, similar to the one on resolutions, in the privacy and sanctity of whose seclusion the speeches might be safely discharged. Who, of the older Institute, does not remember the almost interminable debate that

would arise on every, however insignificant, resolution introduced into the house, until finally some clearer brained member than the others had this standing committee on resolutions inaugurated, since which time all the ancient and perennial fireworks have been squelched, and who will say that the Institute has not been the gainer thereby?

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IN the sectional work, of course, the most perfect and painstaking stenographing should be done. Here we meet with that which is worthy of living in the printed page, and no money expenditure should be deemed too great to accomplish this end. If the General Sessions were reported as suggested, it would materially reduce the bill for postage on the part of the Institute; it would reduce the expense of printing the Transactions, and it would reduce the time needed for printing and publishing the Transactions; for, as now conducted, the General Sessions being reported *verbatim*, the manuscript must be dismembered, mailed, and submitted to each speaker; time is lost waiting for the return of these many isolated sheets, some speakers giving no attention to frequent requests, and others absolutely neglecting to return the manuscript, corrected or otherwise; money is required for postage and stationery; time is needed to send out, and on their return to piece out the tangled tapestry again; the general secretary cannot send even his first half dozen pages to the printer and thus get the matter under way, because some one or two members may not have turned in the connecting link between the initial pages; and so the stage waits, and the Transactions halt, dependent upon the sweet will of a few distant or unresponsive members.

IF, however, the secretaries could go to press with the General Sessions the day after the Institute closed, nay, there seems no good and sufficient reason why it might not be mailed to the print-shop in daily copy, the work would be rapidly expedited, the sectional manuscripts would be in the secretaries' hands many days before the General Sessions' report would be in printers' proof and revise, and the Transactions would be in the offices and on the tables of the profession long before the papers themselves had been forgotten, or the brilliant surgical or gynecological expedient had been proven a farce or a fad, and thrown aside as useless.

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THE Recording Secretary (to make a personal application of your argument) ought not to be required to work more hours and more continuously stenographically, than his assistants in the scientific work—for here much respite is given when papers are being read and not reported. He should be in charge of the RECORDS of the General Sessions, see to it that nothing goes astray or amiss; he should have, as now, the watchful care of the stenographic corps, to see that every paper presented in each section is duly returned to him; that every debater is given his speech in due time for revision and then gathered up again and turned in finally to the General Secretary; but in addition to all this and these he should have charge of the newspaper work—the proper presentation of the Institute's sayings and doings to the local, the Associated, and the homeopathic press. In a few words, the exploiting of the Institute and its work to the profession at large as well as to the lay population. With a few minor changes and additions to the constitution and by-laws there seems to be no valid reason why every homeopathic journal in the land could not be made the recipient of a prompt, daily *résumé* of the important events of the sessions.

One of the painfully weak points in the Institute for years has been its lack of proper and legitimate advertisement among the masses—the doctor-employing masses. Instead, therefore, of making the recording secretary merely an automaton with a short-hand pencil, add also a "blue" pencil to his other duties and empower him to expedite the business of the Institute

somewhat along the lines hereinbefore laid down; cut out the pyrotechnical, spread-eagle speeches and parliamentary fencing bouts; increase the efficiency of the scientific work, and much improvement will be promptly manifested.

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—ERRATA.—In the letter from Dr. Richard Hughes of Brighton, England, published in our July 1 issue, the word *features* should be *feature*, and the numeral "1886" should be "1884."

## Materia Medica Miscellany.

**Calcarea fluorica** IN PAINFUL PARTURITION.—By an accident I discovered my mistake for flatulence in one particular case that I had, says Sarah J. Hogan, in Chicago Medical Times [Hom. Recorder]. I had gone the rounds of vegetable remedies; I thought I would try something else. After looking over the various remedies I had at hand I selected calc. fluorica. The change it wrought was magical. It was in a case of pregnancy, so I continued its use until the end of the term. When the full time arrived it was the quickest and least painful parturition I ever attended. It was the second child; the first had been a prolonged and hard labor. That was three years ago. I did not give the credit to the remedy at that time, but continued its use for flatulence, especially with pregnant women; results at birth always the same—whether multipara or primipara.

**Sambucus nigra** IN BRONCHIAL DIFFICULTY.—Dr. King, in Med. Visitor, reports the following interesting case: Four-year-old boy has loud, wheezing respiration, which could be heard all over the flat. Face pale, bluish, and puffy. Copious cold sweat. Tenacious mucus running from nose. Child is greatly distressed for air. Starts up suddenly and wants head on high pillow. This condition had started apparently with a cold in the head two days before, and had gradually extended and grown worse ever since. The difficulty was not in the larynx, for there was neither hoarseness nor croupy cough. The loud wheezing arose plainly from the chest, and was caused by diminution of caliber in the smaller bronchial tubes, either from spasmodic constriction or from viscid dis-

charge. Whatever the condition may have been, *sambucus nigra* 2x, a few drops in a glass of water, a teaspoonful given every hour for a few hours, made a very pretty and rapid homeopathic cure.

**Solanum nigrum.**—Fred. Kopp in *Hom. World*, gives the following symptoms developed during a proving, to show the action of the drug on the head and eyes. Very severe pain over both eyes, increased by stooping or by motion; severe headache, with redness of the face; feeling of lightness and heat in the head; alternate dilatation and contraction of the pupils of the eyes; appearance of black rings before the eyes during dilatation of the pupils; sight feels very weak, the weakness being increased by light; eyes feel watery; redness of the eyes, with sensation of burning in both eyelids; floating of spots before the eyes (*muscæ volitantes*); (the majority of the eye symptoms are accompanied with either severe pain over the eyes, or heaviness and dullness of the head;) giddiness, with nausea, colic, tenesmus, and headache; coma from poisoning by the drug, with moaning, alternating with convulsions; violent throbbing of the carotid arteries, with headache and feverishness; pulse from ninety to ninety-five; eruption of pimples on the forehead, small, red, hard, and sore to the touch. *Solanum nigrum* has done great service, and has proved itself to be a most valuable remedy in the various forms of meningitis (such as cerebro-spinal, basilar acute, and incipient), congestion of the brain, irritation during dentition, sick headache, nervous headache, amaurosis, photophobia, and *muscæ volitantes*. It is also a priceless remedy for what is known as night terrors in children, and hideous dreams. The symptoms of *solanum nigrum* bear a striking resemblance to those peculiar to the action of *belladonna*, to which drug it is analogous. The dilatation of the pupils of the eyes is a very striking symptom of the action of the drug, although in some cases contraction has been known to be the rule, while in others there is an alternation of both dilatation and contraction. With either dilatation or contraction of the pupils of the eyes, dullness of the head is a frequent symptom, and both eyes are very sensitive to the action of light. As in cases of poisoning by *belladonna*, so in *solanum*

*nigrum*, the face becomes red and bloated, the headache is of the most violent and horrible description, generally of a throbbing nature, as if the head would split, or, on the slightest motion, as if the brain were moving about, and would burst through the forehead, and throbbing of both the carotid and temporal arteries, extreme vertigo, and an amaurotic condition of the sight are very prominent symptoms. Its action on the mental sphere also is very important, covering the symptoms peculiar to delirious raving, and even rage and imbecility itself. The expression of the countenance becomes confused and anxious-looking, and the mental faculties are finally completely suspended. Absent-mindedness, or loss of memory, is, therefore, a prominent symptom of the action of *solanum nigrum*, and this symptom in the proving shows that it is a most valuable remedy for that condition when it is met with in disease. *Solanum nigrum* is no mean rival of *belladonna*, and its action on the human system has been noticed by the illustrious Hahnemann himself, who has spoken of the great restlessness, often of a violent and convulsive nature, which he has known to follow in cases of poisoning by the plant.

**Mezereum, A CURE BY.**—Miss M. E. R., age thirty-nine, brunette, in good general health, except chronic catarrh. Seen April 1, 1893. The left ear failed many years since. History not definite. Subjective noise and fear of failure of the right ear inducing motives to treatment. Examination shows right ear, hearing distance  $\frac{40}{240}$ , left  $\frac{21}{240}$ . The canals clear, membrana tympana retracted and scarred as if by suppuration in childhood. Eustachian tubes not dilatable by auto-inflation. After aural massage and attempts at auto-inflation, H. D. for watch, right  $\frac{56}{240}$ , left  $\frac{22}{240}$ . The patient complained of excessive sensitiveness to the air, even the air of a fan, and occasionally a sensation as though the air went through to the throat. The mucous membrane of the nose and vault of the pharynx was granular and irritable. The patient received *mezereum*, a dose before each meal, with entire relief of the subjective symptoms, as indicated by *mezereum*. A year later there was no relapse to former conditions, and the patient expressed herself as a happy woman.



## OUR PORTRAITS.



J. S. CRON, M. D.,  
Gladbrook, Ia.

## OUR DEPARTED SENIORS.\*

By HENRY C. HOUGHTON, M. D.

SINCE our meeting at Denver, twelve of our Senate of Seniors have graduated from this school of earthly life, to the higher education of the heavenly one.

These esteemed members were in no sense specially different from other members of the Institute save in the fact that most of them in some degree, some in a special degree, were devoted to its interests and objects. With many of them it has been my good fortune to be associated ever since my graduation; the present moment gives me the opportunity to express my sense of obligation to them, and to others who have been fellow-laborers with them, during the past twenty-eight years, for the fraternal equity of the Institute, and through it, that of our School of Medicine. Not until recently was it my privilege to know how much the older members had conserved the peace, the power, may one say, the fraternal graces of the profession. When a younger member I may have chafed under the conservatism of my older colleagues, hence, I may plead for consideration now.

\* An Address delivered at the Memorial Services of the American Institute of Homeopathy, at Newport, 1895.

I say that could those years be retraced, they should be more free from criticism, more earnestly devoted to the purpose to make all my colleagues members of this organization. One cannot do better service to the individual, and through him or her to the profession, than to induce one to join the Institute the very year they graduate.

As one looks over the list of our departed colleagues, the names call up the varied features of physical, mental, moral worth which characterized each one, and the so-called chances of life are refuted; for in this hour, as we come to lay our garlands on their graves, we must admit that they have taken with them but one thing: the character evolved by each one through a life-long discipline. By what strangely varied experiences has each one come to be what he is. We can say in the words of Young's "Night Thoughts":

"How poor, how rich, how abject, how august, how  
complicate, how wonderful is man!  
How passing wonder, He who made him such!"

The selection of the healing art as a life work, argues a philanthropic, a beneficent nature, in the great majority of cases, which, while it may not be a voucher for Christian faith, may stand in no second place in God's esteem, "And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest."

Christianity has been so much subjected in story and song to the influence of pagan ideas, that methinks we must return to the teaching of its Founder, unmodified by what theologians may have said or philosophers desired. He looked forward with joy to his decease which he was to accomplish at Jerusalem, because with the presence of the divine part of his nature he saw the benediction which was to fall from his uplifted hands as he passed from earth.

Holland, at once poet and physician, has stated this truth far better than others may hope to do:

"Life evermore is fed by death,  
In earth and sea and sky,  
And that a rose may breathe its breath  
Something must die.

"Earth is a sepulcher of flowers,  
Whose vitalizing mold  
Through boundless transmutation towers  
In green and gold.



"The oak tree struggling with its blast  
Devours its father tree,  
And sheds its leaves, and drops its mast,  
That more may be.

"The falcon preys upon the finch,  
The finch upon the fly,  
And naught will loose the hunger pinch  
But death's wild cry.

"The milk-haired heifer's life must pass  
That it may fill your own,  
As passed the sweet life of the grass  
She fed upon.

"The power enslaved by yonder cask  
Shall many burdens bear,  
Shall nerve the toiler at his task,  
The soul at prayer.

"From lowly woe springs lordly joy,  
From humbler good, diviner,  
The greater life, must eye destroy,  
And drink the minor.

"From hand to hand life's cup is passed,  
Up being's piled gradation,  
Till men to angels yield at last  
The rich collation."

Such, then, is the change that has come to our colleagues—not destruction, not unconsciousness, but life, consciousness of life of a higher sort, a body of greater possibilities; it may be of scientific study and saintly service to Jehovah, ministering to us, while we wait our call to join them.

Sometimes adverse criticism is advanced to the effect that medical men are irreligious because they do not accept creeds of men's making? True, they come to look at some things without sentiment, and run counter to accepted ideas of churchmen; but beliefs, creeds, are not religion, only in so far as they affect the life; a man may be orthodox and be bad, or he may be good, do good, and be badly orthodox.

In that delightfully touching book of Ian Maclaren, "Beside the Bonny Brier Bush," there is a sketch of the Scotch doctor, much to this point; possibly some of my hearers have not read it. Allow me to quote the last portion:

"When the coffin was laid down at the mouth of the grave, the only blackness in the white kirkyard, Tammas Mitchell did the most beautiful thing in all his life. He knelt down and

carefully wiped off the snow the wind had blown upon the coffin, and which had covered the name, and when he had done this he disappeared behind the others, so that Drumsheugh could hardly find him to take a cord. For these were the eight that buried Dr. MacLure—Lord Kilspindie at the head as landlord, and Drumsheugh at the feet as his friend; the two ministers of the parish came first on the right and left; then Burnbrae and Hillocks of the farmers, and Saunders and Tammas for the plowmen. So the Glen he loved laid him to rest.

"When the bedrel had finished his work and the turf had been spread, Lord Kilspindie spoke:

"Friends of Drumtochty, it would not be right that we should part in silence, and no man say what is in every heart. We have buried the remains of one that served this Glen with a devotion that has known no reserve, and a kindness that never failed, for more than forty years. I have seen many brave men in my day, but no man in the trenches of Sebastopol carried himself more knightly than William MacLure. You will never have heard from his lips what I may tell you to-day, that my father secured for him a valuable post in his younger days, and he preferred to work among his own people; and I wished to do many things for him when he was old, but he would have nothing for himself. He will never be forgotten while one of us lives, and I pray that all doctors everywhere may share his spirit. If it be your pleasure, I shall erect a cross above his grave, and shall ask my old friend and companion, Dr. Davidson, your minister, to choose the text to be inscribed."

"We thank you, Lord Kilspindie," said the doctor, "for your presence with us in our sorrow and your tribute to the memory of William MacLure, and I choose this for his text:

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

"Milton was, at that time, held in the bonds of a very bitter theology, and his indignation was stirred by this unqualified eulogium.

"No doubt Dr. MacLure had many natural virtues, an' he did his wark weel, but it was a peety he didna mak mair profession o' relection."

"When William MacLure appears before the Judge, Milton," said Lachlan Campbell, who

that day spoke his last words in public, and they were in defense of charity, 'He will not be asking him about his professions, for the doctor's judgment has been ready long ago; and it is a good judgment, and you and I will be happy men if we get the like of it.'

"'It is written in the Gospel, but it is William MacLure that will not be expecting it.'

"'What is't, Lachlan?' asked Jamie Soutar eagerly.

"The old man, now very feeble, stood in the middle of the road, and his face, once so hard, was softened into a winsome tenderness:

"'Come, ye blessed of My Father . . . I was sick, and ye visited Me.'"

Maturity should bring charity; judgment comes at last, and it belongs to Jehovah. Such maturity is manifest in Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar."

"Sunset and evening star,  
And one clear call for me!  
And may there be no moaning at the bar  
When I put out to sea;

"But such a tide as, moving, seems asleep,  
Too full for sound and foam,  
When that which drew from out the boundless deep  
Turns again home.

"Twilight and evening bell,  
And after that the dark!  
And may there be no sadness of farewell  
When I embark;

"For though from out the bourne of Time and Place,  
The floods may bear me far,  
I hope to see my Pilot face to face  
When I have crossed the bar."

## TWINS THAT WERE NOT TWINS.—A CASE OF SUPER-FETATION.

By LEMUEL C. GROSVENOR, M. D.

SOME years ago I had a case which afforded me no little interest, a medium of amusement, and some instruction. The case, too, was rare, as well as interesting.

Mrs. M., a multipara, placed herself under my care for future attention. She was quite at a loss whereabouts in her trip to locate herself—if she counted from her last menstrual habit, she was in the latter part of her third month, but if

from viability, she was in the latter part of her fifth month. She was quite sure she had felt motion for two weeks.

I told her not to worry, for I was accustomed to dealing in futures. It was her party and she could have it whenever she chose, only to take care of herself so beautifully that the event would be a success when it did occur. As time progressed the motion became more and more pronounced, and she named the cause of all her discomfort Joe. She had already a beautiful little girl and was hoping for a boy. Whenever she was particularly annoyed, she laid the blame on to tumultuous Joe. She went along, however, without further discomfort until seven months from her last period, and 4½ months from the time she first felt life.

Labor asserted itself and she sent me a hasty summons. Dressing the lady and the couch after the most approved aseptic methods I put her to bed. Labor progressed normally under light chloroform anæsthesia, and in due time a beautiful little girl made her appearance.

Using all proper dispatch in the infant's first toilet, the nurse and I soon had it off our hands and were ready for further developments. At my suggestion the nurse prepared another suit without giving the case away to either the mother or the ecstatic father. Soon labor reasserted itself, much to the surprise of the lady, who exclaimed, "Why, doctor, we do not have such hard pains for the afterbirth, do we?" "No," I said, "these are for Joe." "What! There ain't any more, I won't have any more!" "Well, you must act your own pleasure about that, of course, but you must have a few more pains."

Soon another babe was born, a seven months' boy, with light complexion, fair hair, and blue eyes—there being no parallelism between the two. The first was a full term, well-developed, beautiful brunette, with dark complexion, black eyes, and an abundance of jet black hair, weighing 8½ pounds. The other was a seven months' boy, underdone, with light complexion, little hair, and light blue eyes, weighing 6½ pounds. They were as unlike as two children of the same parents could well be, the one taking after the mother, and the other resembling the father. Each had an entirely separate placenta, while, as we all know, in twin pregnancies we most fre-

quently have a double placenta, the one overlapping the other.

We find our only explanation of this case in the quite rare fact of super-fetation. The mother became pregnant, menstruated twice afterward, a condition which is not so rare, and then became pregnant again. When labor took place for the mature child, the uterine contractions not only gave it birth, but loosened the hold of the second and it soon followed. The last required extra care for a while, but soon became robust and rugged. Both are living to-day and healthy, and no one, now, after eight or nine years, would take them for twins.

They are now living in an Eastern city, a thousand miles from where they were born, and the father often writes me of the little brunette and her brother Joe. In our own beautiful Chicago—where the buildings are higher, the streets are broader, the skies bluer, our inland sea more beautiful, our people more energetic and progressive than anywhere in this broad land—in this Vienna of the West, with its ten medical colleges and nearly two thousand medical students, why should not our ladies keep step with the procession, and even set the pace for their sisters.

One of our daily papers made note of a case where the lady gave birth to a full term child, and in four months gave birth to another. She, too, was a multipara, very much so, and this was another case of super-fetation.

### HAHNEMANN'S THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

By R. E. DUDGEON, M. D.

(Continued from page 259.)

#### THROAT.

Swelling like a lump felt : Ign.  
 Plug in, sensation of a : Hep-s.  
 — sensation, and in gullet : Sulph.  
 Pain like a plug, as if the food had stuck, n. : Graph.  
 Dryness : Hep-s., lyc.  
 — day and night : Phos.  
 Stickiness : Sep.  
 Feeling of mucus in, causing sickness : Guaj.  
 Hawking : Coni., natr-m.  
 — mucus : Calc-c., carbo-v., caust., graph., kali-c., lyc., natr-m.  
 — mucus, m. : Natr-m., phos., sep.  
 — viscid mucus : Phos-ac.

Burning : Camph., con., lyc., nitr-ac.  
 — with night thirst : Lyc.  
 Soreness and burning : Phos.  
 Excoriation-pain : Am-c.  
 Scraping : Carbo-v., con.  
 — and burning : Phos.  
 — — — up throat after eating : Am-c.  
 Scrapy sore throat : Am-c., hep-s.  
 Pain, scraping and difficult speech : Hep-s.  
 — raw : Nitr-ac.  
 —, ulcerative, when swallowing saliva : Merc.  
 — shooting : Bry.  
 — — when not swallowing : Ign.  
 — — worse on movement : Bry.  
 Sore throat : Acon., bell., merc., mur-ac.  
 — — malignant : Led.  
 — — chronic : Lyc.  
 — — liability to : Graph., sulph.  
 — — when swallowing : Graph.  
 — — as if swollen inwardly, preventing swallowing : Sulph.  
 — — as though he had to swallow over a lump : Natr-m.  
 — — inflammatory : Led.  
 — — pricking on swallowing saliva, with feeling of contraction and excoriation, alternating with inflammation, swelling, throbbing pain and constriction in anus, of syphilitic origin : Bell., merc., nitr-ac., sulph.  
 Inflammatory swelling : Merc. ‡  
 Ulceration from abuse of mercury! : Hep-s., lyc., nitr-ac.  
 Swallowing, involuntary : Coni.  
 Constriction : Calc-c.  
 — spasmodic : Ver-a.  
 — — with dysphagia : Hyos.  
 Twitching together : Sep.  
 Dysphagia : Bell., calc-c., hyos.  
 — of bread : Coni.  
 Paralysis : Nux-m.

#### Tonsils.

Cynanche tonsilaris : Merc.  
 Tonsilitis : Acon.  
 Ulcer, with shooting pain : Merc.  
 Ulceration (mercurial) : Hep-s.

#### Pit of Throat.

Fullness with abortive eructation : Coni.

#### Esophagus.

Plug, sensation of, and in throat : Sulph.

#### APPETITE.

Hunger, after food : Phos.  
 Excessive : Sulph.  
 Inordinate, noon and evening : Natr-m.  
 Bulimia : Graph., hep-s., iod., kali-c., lyc., petr., phos., sep., solan-nig., sulph.  
 Ravenous hunger, morning : Calc-c., carbo-v., con., sep.

Ravenous hunger, from sickly feeling of emptiness : Natr-c.  
 — — with fullness and satiety after eating little : Natr-m.  
 Gluttony : Sep.  
 Craving for sugar : Am-c., kali-c.  
 — — sweets : Lyc.  
 — — bitter things and bitter beer : Natr-m.  
 — — stimulants : Phos.  
 Variable : Alu.  
 Diminished in morning : Am-c.  
 Lost with first bite : Lyc.  
 Anorexia : Anac., ant-c., calc-c., carbo-v., coff., ign., lyc., natr-m., petr., plat., rhus, sep.  
 — after scarlatina : Ipec.  
 — after fevers : China.  
 — with thirst : Calc-c., nitr.  
 Aversion to mother's milk, which is vomited : Sil.  
 — — milk : Guaj., sep.  
 — — bread : Natr-m.  
 — — black bread : Lyc., sulph.  
 — — sweets : Caust., sulph.  
 — — — and acids : Sulph.  
 — — wine : Sulph.  
 — — meat : Calc-c., carbo-v., lyc., mur-ac., nitr-ac., petr., sep., sil.  
 — — warm food : Calc-c., lyc., petr.  
 — — cooked food : Graph., sil.  
 — — all food : Sil.  
 — — tobacco : Calc-c.  
 Loathing : Ant-c., dig.  
 — of meat : Sil.  
 — — fat food : Natr-m., sulph.  
 Cannot get the food down : Sep.

## THIRST.

Thirst : Acon., am-c., baryta, bry., natr-c.  
 — constant : Natr-m.  
 — great : Anac., sil.  
 — extreme : Carbo-v.  
 — unquenchable : Cham.  
 — without appetite : Calc-c.  
 — morning : Sep.  
 — at night : Calc-c., natr-m., sulph.  
 — in suppuration of lungs : Nitr-ac.  
 — with inability to swallow fluids : Bell.  
 — but little at a time is drunk : Ars.  
 —, wets lips, but cannot drink much, in typhoid : Ars.  
 Adipsia : Coff., puls.  
 Sufferings from drinking cold water, *e. g.*, shoot-  
 in l. hypochondr : Natr-m.

## STOMACH.

Anxiety : Ver-a.  
 Sick anxiety : Kali-c.  
 Nausea : Alu., ant-c., arn., baryta, camph., carbo-v., cham., iod., kali-c., natr-c., petr., sars., tabac.

Nausea, frequent attacks of : Lyc.  
 — qualmishness, constant : Natr-c.  
 — of pregnant women : Coni.  
 — in morning : Anac., carbo-v., graph., sil., sulph.  
 — every morning, with headache and pain in eyes on turning them : Sil.  
 — at night : Carbo-an.  
 — yet hungry, morning : Phos.  
 — in throat : Phos-ac.  
 — after eating : Am-c., graph., sil.  
 — from fat food : Nitr-ac.  
 — after every movement : Ars.  
 — after every heating exercise : Sil.  
 — from driving : Lyc.  
 — with vertigo and eructation : Puls.  
 — with coldness and pallor : Hep-s.  
 — with great weakness : Natr-m.  
 — and vomiting, constant : Sil.  
 Vomit, inclination to : Ipec., nitr-ac.  
 Seasickness : Coff., petr.  
 Eructation : Alu., camph., graph., hep-s., kali-c., lyc., mur-ac., natr-m., phos., puls., sep., sil., sulph.  
 — loud : Petr.  
 — severe, afternoon : Lyc.  
 — spasmodic : Phos.  
 — of long duration : Alu.  
 — ineffectual and painful attempts at : Carbo-an., sulph.  
 — empty : Am-m., arn., carbo-v., coni.  
 — malodorous during sleep, n. : Sulph.  
 — fetid, sour : Puls.  
 — sour : Alu., am-c., baryta, kali-c., lyc., natr-m., nitr-ac., carbo-an., phos., sep., sil.  
 — sour, acrid : Sulph-ac.  
 — — with burning : Iod.  
 — burning, sour : Sulph.  
 — bitter : Calc-c., carbo-v., sulph.  
 — with taste of food : Coni., sep.  
 — with taste of food and drink : Am-c., ant-c., sil.  
 — after eating : Baryta, bry., calc-c., plat.  
 — and vomiting : Am-c.  
 — of fat : Carbo-v., lyc.  
 — disgusting, after fat food, and nausea : Sep.  
 — — after fat or milk : Natr-m.  
 Rising up of food to throat : Sulph.  
 Belching up of food : Carbo-v.  
 — — — and drink : Sulph.  
 — — — acid into mouth : Sulph.  
 Hiccough : Hep-s.  
 — after a meal : Carbo-an.  
 Waterbrash : Baryta, bry., calc-c., lyc., petr., sulph.  
 — at night : Carbo-v.  
 — especially after drinking : Sep.  
 — after drinking quickly : Nitr-ac.  
 — after sour food : Phos.  
 — with twisting in stomach : Natr-m.



Waterbrash, with qualmishness and twisting in stomach : Sep.

— with shuddering : Sil.

— followed by acid vomiting of food : Natr-m.

Heartburn : Am-c., coni., iod., lyc., natr-m.

— from milk : Cupr.

— after heavy food : Iod.

Acidity : Coni.

Vomiting : Am-c., ars., asar., bry., china.

— tendency to : Ipec.

— ineffectual : Ipec.

— of food : Natr-m.

— sour, night : Puls.

— of sour water : Caust.

— of brown stuff, with violent pain in bowels : Ars.

— after every meal : Ars.

— after drinking anything : Sil.

— and purging : Camph.

— of blood : Stann.

Weakness : Anac., calc-c., carbo-an., graph.

Sinking, morning : Lyc.

— with faintness : Carbo-an., caust.

Emptiness : Petr.

— and pressure after eating : Carbo-v.

Disordered, tendency to be : Hep-s.

Derangement of stomach, with constant disgusting eructations, with taste of food, depression of spirits, cold hands and feet : Puls.

— with eructation of food and nausea : Ant-c.

— with gastric fever, chills and coldness : Bry.

Dyspepsia : Anac., sep.

Weak digestion, almost all food causes distress : Carbo-an.

Indigestion after acute fevers : China.

Indigestibility of fresh meat : Sil.

— of heavy food : Lyc.

Food lies undigested : Puls.

Overloaded by indigestible food : Emesis by irritating fauces : *postea* Coff.

Continued weakness, with sadness and discomfort from trivial dietetic errors : Natr-c.

Sour things, sufferings from eating : Natr-m.

Bread, sufferings from eating : Natr-m.

Milk, cannot digest : Nitr-ac.

Fruit, disordered by eating : Ars.

— pain from eating : Ver-a.

Fat, disordered by eating : Puls.

Pork, sufferings from eating : Puls.

Fullness : Phos.

— and in abdomen : Lyc.

Oppression : Arn.

Swelling and pressure : Hep-s.

Gastralgia : Ars., bism.

Cardialgia in pregnant women : Thea.

Irritability from overloading, epigastric pain, paralyzed state of stomach : Coff.

Stomachache : Acon., china, coloc.

— with pressing out under last ribs : Calc-c.

Pain : Am-c., anis., phos., stann.

— burning : Ars., camph., sep.

— — up from : Natr-m.

Spasm : Am-c., calc-c., coni., natr-m., paris.

— very violent : Nitr.

— and at same time spasm in chest : Sep.

— contractive : Natr-c.

Pain, spasmodic : Caust.

Contraction of cardiac orifice, the food just swallowed returns into mouth : Phos.

Pain, contractive : Coni., magn-c.

Tightness across : Kali-c.

Pain, pinching : Kali-c.

— — and digging in chest, n. : Graph.

Pressure : Lyc.

— morning : Natr-m., sulph.

— as from a weight : Carbo-an.

— after eating : Natr-c.

— after eating bread : Caust.

— from drinking quickly : Sil.

— with nausea and sudden weakness : Natr-m.

Pain, pressive : Ars., baryta, graph., sil.

— — drawing and fine cutting : Natr-c.

— — shooting : Sep.

— — and clawing : Caust.

— scraping and clawing : Carbo-an.

— shooting : Sulph.

— — to l. hypochondrium and back : Coni.

— tearing boring through to lumbar vertebræ : Sep.

#### *Pit of Stomach.*

Pain in pit and hypochondria when stooping : Alu.

— when walking : Sep.

— burning : Ars.

— contractive, when stretching : Am-c.

— digging : Phos., sulph.

— pressive : Natr-m.

— — on waking, n. : Anac.

— — at night : Calc-c.

— — shooting : Sep.

— shooting : Caust., nitr-ac.

— — with sweat : Bry.

— — coming from left side, at every step : Bry.

— tormenting shooting, under : Natr-c.

— pinching and cutting : Calc-c.

— grasping : Natr-m.

— clawing, after eating : Sil.

— jerking : Natr-m.

— throbbing : Sep.

Like a hard ball rising to throat (globus hystericus) : Lyc.

Tenderness : Baryta, calc-c., natr-c., natr-m., phos., sil.

— cannot bear pressure of clothes : Calc-c.

Swelling and tenderness : Lyc., natr-m., petr.

— with pressive pain : Calc-c.

"PLEASE, SIR, SOME MORE!"

MR. EDITOR (dear, or otherwise, just as you behave) :

In the dearth of the two *d's* that delight the heart of the doctor, the undersigned was keeping the dear old devil at a distance, by dipping into the *Pharmacopœia Homœopathica*, edited by *Fredericus F. Quin* in the year of Grace "MDCCCXXXIV. Londini: Veneunt apud S. Higley." On p. v of the said volume may be found "*Nomina Medicorum et Chirurgorum qui Homœopathiam Exercent.*" It is a significant list to read over to-day, and I advise anyone who is losing confidence in the single grain of mustard seed, "sown in faith," incontinently to read that list. Dr. Quin had done his best according to the facilities at his command, and the "*Medicorum et Chirurgorum qui Homœopathiam Exercent*" number just 309. In those days a disciple was a disciple, and he adds, as a supplementary list, 5, every one of whom was a—"horse doctor," or, in his dignified Latin, "*Medicus Veterinarius.*" All told, we have a phalanx of 315 to spread the truth of *Similia* throughout the earth. "But," says a discerning reader, "309 and 5 are 314; not 315!"

Even so, but there were 315, just the same. Will any reader of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST, who is thirsting for "fame," be pleased to recall the fact for a moment that Dr. Hans B. Gram was the pioneer of homeopathy in America, and had been in New York City nine years, when Dr. Quin published his *Pharmacopœia Homœopathica*, yet his name is not in the most honorable roll of pioneers. It, to be sure, is not the only one that was unwittingly omitted—but the intangibility of "fame" is shown clearly, and that is the point, if you please. Mr. F. L. Wilsey introduced Dr. John F. Gray to Gram in 1826, and Gray has the honor of being the first of Gram's professional converts in the United States. Dr. A. D. Wilson (Ah! how that dear old man shines in my memory. But for long we have had to say of him, "*ivit ad plures!*")—Dr. W. became a convert in 1829. "A ripe scholar in the humanities, a physician in full practice, a genial man, quick to learn, apt, and able to instruct, I have ever found him just what he was, thirty-four years ago, when he came into our

communion, a brave follower of the truth, a practical friend of justice." This, my reader, is not the rhetorical fringe of *post-mortem* panegyric; it is the simple truth told in love after the brave physiciau had gone to his reward. I use the word "brave" advisedly, for Dr. Wilson had the same experience that befell Harvey, who says that after his promulgation of his discovery of the circulation, "my practice fell off mightily." Wilson could have said the same, but he did not. With him it was the truth at any price—"practice" was nothing beside *that*. It is not strange that homeopathy "multiplied exceedingly" in the early days. *Then*, as a "trade-mark," it brought only peril for him who valued his "practice" according to its proceeds. To-day—fough! mention it not. All that Dr. Wilson "lost" was returned to him enhanced an hundred fold! And was ever a loved physician more passionately bewept. The funeral sermon was interrupted by sobbings and wailings of those who refused to be comforted, because those hope-bringing eyes were closed forever and that tender heart could throb with sympathy no more.

(I know that it will interrupt the continuity, but I can't help *that*; I'm bound to give the reader a glimpse of the good doctor. It was before the war that he came to see a case in consultation with the undersigned. It was in the afternoon that the little one-horse railroad brought him from the dust, and din, and heat of the great city, to the cool and quiet of the country village that was just then being "borned" by a skillful speculator in real estate. I met him at the station, and we had a drive of nearly four miles to reach the patient's house. It took a whole horse to carry Dr. W., for in body he was Falstaffian; and what a laugh would burst forth now and then, shaking his midriff until the tears rolled down his ruddy cheeks, while the light in his brown eyes fairly flickered with his enjoyment. There were hawthorn hedges along the wayside, and they were in full blossom; a gentle rain had fallen while the doctor was on the cars, and, of course, the air was laden with the perfume, at which unwonted odor, the good doctor's nostrils stood open like the big end of Laennec's stethoscope. "It's better than meat and drink, doctor; it's better than meat and drink!" he exclaimed enthusiastically—but I

observed that he played a full hand with the ham and eggs and the sweet country butter that our hostess provided.

He would not ride back to the station ; he declared he would walk every foot of that hawthorn-lined road : " I don't get a chance at it every day, you know "—and walk we did.

That part of Jersey is famous for its " garden saas," and the train that was to take the doctor homeward carried strawberries to the New York market. Of course it stopped at every station to load ; meanwhile the doctor was patiently waiting. The wee sma' hours were approaching, and no sign of the train. Somewhere after eleven o'clock, who should walk into the little station but Hon. T. H., an ex-State senator, and the president of that twenty-eight-mile-long railroad. Mr. H. was a gentleman of the old school, pompous, self-satisfied, very conscious of his railroad presidency, though pleasant enough company if one humored his crochets. Thinking to assuage the doctor's growing impatience by introducing a new element, I said, " There's the president of the road." " Introduce me, by all means ; introduce me," said the doctor eagerly. The introduction was made with due regard to the president's dignity. " My dear sir," said the doctor, " I am exceedingly happy to meet you on this occasion ; exceedingly happy." The president declared that the happiness was mutual. Hardly had he finished speaking, than the doctor continued, " My dear sir, I am a physician, and am consequently deeply interested in all that conserves human life ; and, my dear Mr. President, in the interest of humanity, could I induce you to have cow-catchers put on the hind end of your trains ? " I was out of that station before I could hear if there was any reply from the president ; but I can testify that no " cow-catchers " were put on the trains during my day. The Hon. T. H. was on his way home, some four miles down the track ; but when next I met Dr. Wilson, he said dryly that the president wasn't very affable.)

Resuming our text, the next convert after Dr. Wilson was Dr. A. Gerald Hull, and then came Dr. William Channing. All this was before the publication of Quin's *Pharmacopœia*, yet not one of these names appears in his list. Let me give Dr. Quin's American *nomina* : Brandes

(Philadelphia), Bute (Philadelphia), Freitag (Philadelphia), Giese (Philadelphia), Haynel (Baltimore), Hering (Paramaribo, Surinam), Ihm (Philadelphia), Matlack (Philadelphia), Suffut (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania) [*sic*], Wesselhoeft (Pennsylvania). Ten in all, for Hering, late of Paramaribo, Surinam, must be included : add Gram, Gray, Wilson, Hull, and Channing: fifteen all told. It cannot be that this is a complete list for 1834, for Dr. Bradford, citing the *Correspondenzblatt*, tells us there were fifty-three persons practicing homeopathy in the United States in 1835. The Allentown Academy did not vomit forth practitioners, and, moreover, it was founded only in 1835—not 1834, as Dr. Bradford states, evidently by a slip of the pen.

The " Please, Sir, Some More," at the head of this communication means, Will not Dr. Bradford work out a true list of these worthy pioneers ? then we can get a mural tablet with every name inscribed thereon for the library of the Mother College in " Pennsylvania." *There were giants in those days*, and it is well that we should not forget this in these !

S. A. J.

ANN ARBOR, July 27.

#### ANN ARBOR TO DETROIT: WHEN?

The State Legislature of Michigan have voted to move the Homeopathic Medical Department of the State University from Ann Arbor to Detroit, and have appropriated funds for the erection of a suitable building. The great defect of a medical school in a small country town like Ann Arbor is the lack of hospital facilities and clinics, which a city like Detroit can abundantly furnish. If the friends of this school now unite heartily in its support, with the State ready to assist them, they may make this school one of the most complete and successful in the country. The old-school medical department will continue its work at Ann Arbor.—*Bulletin of Med. Instruction* (Boston).

If this were only true ; but, alas ! it seems now further than ever from fulfillment. Some legal flaws have been found in the passing and signing of the legislative act commanding the removal from Ann Arbor to Detroit, so that the matter is involved in doubt. Then, again, it is said by some that the regents have determined to carry the matter to the highest court in the State in test of its validity. Here, also, it requires a



thorough knowledge of legal finesse in order to understand upon what quibble this may be done; but that it can be done, in one way or another—the dear people of the State furnishing the money for destroying their own rights—must be patent to everyone. How long will the people of Michigan permit this juggling with their interests? Here we are approaching the close of August; every college in the land is flooding the profession with its announcements, exhibiting their wares, and soliciting patronage. Ann Arbor, of the whole class, has done nothing along this line. No efforts are making to issue an announcement, and, indeed, if there were, of what use would it be? What do they want students for? And, who is it wants them?

#### HOMEOPATHY IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

TEN years of allopathic management compared with ten years of homeopathic management in the same prison hospital, Joilet, Ill.

##### ALLOPATHY.

Total average number in prison....	13,709
Total deaths from general diseases.....	126
Percentage of deaths to inmates in prison	.913
Average deaths per year.....	12.6

##### HOMEOPATHY.

Total average number in prison.....	14,595
Total deaths from general disease.....	87
Percentage of deaths to inmates in prison	.595
Average deaths per year.....	8.7

Still dying out, eh, Dr. Gould of the *Medical News*?

#### SIMILARITY OF NAMES.

THE Cleveland Medical College, heretofore under the control of the Wooster University, has been offered to the trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University, under conditions that fifty-thousand dollars is raised for a new building. The same offer was made to the Wooster University, but it was unable to raise the required money. Dr. Baker, the Ohio Wesleyan University financial agent, has already raised about thirty-five thousand dollars, and will raise the remainder, Dr. W. F. Wallworth of Cleveland aiding largely. The college will be greatly improved in buildings, equipment, and faculty, and made one of the strongest in the north before it reopens, next September.—*Exchange*.

Yes? Well, this is what comes of occupying

the title of a deceased medical college. The first Cleveland Medical College was an allopathic concern and was in time gathered unto its fathers. The present Cleveland Medical College is a homeopathic college—ahem, excuse this nasty cough—is a homeopathic college, with a fine faculty and every prospect of a long and prosperous career. The Cleveland Medical College spoken of in the cutting has reference to the allopathic medical school connected with the Wooster University, and no relation whatever to the homeopathic school.

#### NOT AN OHIO MAN.

IT is appropriate for us to recall the fact that the Pioneer of Homeopathy in America, Hans Burch Gram, hailed from Boston. His father, of Danish origin, while traveling the United States, married and settled in Boston. In 1786 his oldest child, Hans Burch Gram, was born. After the death of his parents Gram went to Copenhagen, when he was eighteen years of age. He there received a liberal and superior education and fitted himself for the practice of medicine. He became assistant surgeon, then surgeon, in a large military hospital, but in 1814 he resigned his position and devoted himself to private practice in Copenhagen. He became convinced of the truth of the principles promulgated by Hahnemann, and was one of the earliest of European medical converts to the new and gentler methods of practice. In 1825 he returned to America, settling in New York city, his first medical convert being the celebrated Dr. John F. Gray.—*Sutherland*.

#### Book Reviews.

A HANDBOOK ON THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN AND THEIR HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT. Illustrated. A text-book for Students, Colleges, and Physicians. By CHARLES E. FISHER, M. D., president American Institute of Homeopathy; ex-president Southern Homeopathic Medical Association; ex-president Texas Homeopathic Medical Association; editor, *Medical Century*; ex-editor *Southern Journal of Homeopathy*; late physician Protestant Orphans' Home, San Antonio; editor "Homeopathic Text-Book of Surgery," etc.,



etc. Chicago: Medical Century Company, 31 Washington Street. 1895.

In looking over the long rows of books which have found their way to our table and shelves, we look in vain for any one book that has been to us, in our medical life, what this new book gives every reason for believing it will be, really, a long-felt want, trite and hackneyed as that expression has become. Raue has been our sheet-anchor for years, aided by Edmonds' little book; other monographs have aided us in the selection of the simillimum; others again, and notably of the other schools of practice, have given us aid and comfort in diagnosis, etc.; but for the "all-together" of *children's diseases*, and from a homeopathic viewpoint Fisher's new book must take the lead until time shall produce a better.

One by one the weak parts of homeopathic practice are being filled out and strengthened up; one by one that sneer of the ancient allopath, that the homeopath has no literature and is dependent upon allopathic teachers and authors for his knowledge and standing in the profession of medicine, is being negatived by the production of worthy books, and along lines, too, where, it must be confessed, the other schools had, until within the few years last past, had the dominancy. But, thanks to the efficiency of our present homeopathic schools, and the uniform advances all along the line of the practical medical men, that day has gone, and soon the allopaths will purchase our books because of their stability, their advanced ideas and thoroughness.

The book before us is *complete*. With it the recent graduate can safely engage in medical practice anywhere. It gives him every assistance. It is not wedded to any special form of ism or fad or potency. It aims to be homeopathic and *is* homeopathic. But neither does it hide its head among the homeopathic dogmas and refuse to see other good things round and about it; advances and improvements which the scientific spirit of the age has produced, and which the allopathic school, with its customary modesty, has "appropriated" and promptly labeled as its own. We refer now specially to the discoveries along the line of bacteriology—the germ theory, PASTEUR'S contributions to science; the other

thousand and one discoveries of naturalists, scientists, and philosophers the world and the ages over, which are no more the peculiar property of the allopaths than they are among the exclusive possessions of the Australian bushmen.

Dr. Fisher, with the experience born of practice especially for many years among children, and from his constant touch with the general profession all over the United States, has produced a book that will charm and interest the bookman *per se*, as it will instruct and delight the practitioner of medicine of whatever school. He takes the current divisions of disease, and, where possible, gives a chapter or more to each such arbitrary division; he then begins at the beginning with its history, etc., etc., and finishes with the treatment. In the number of chapters which we have had time to read we found all the information upon the especial subject treated of that could be found in the half dozen books heretofore needed to piece out the picture. Take for instance that much-mooted and freely debated disease, diphtheria; thirty-seven pages are given to its consideration; it is treated from the viewpoint of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus; as well as from the purest of homeopathy; it slights no possible aid in the way of diagnosis and treatment, local and constitutional. It is not dogmatic except in its leaning toward the homeopathic law, and even then it leaves the door open for other views. It is absolutely up to date; it handles the antitoxin experiments of Behring, Aronson, and Roux, with rare good judgment and ability. The oxygen treatment, too, is not omitted; indeed, as several times intimated, every modern medical arm of precision for meeting this fearful scourge is described plainly and practically. When now it comes to the indications for homeopathic remedies, no stickler for purism in homeopathy can find the first fault. The symptomatology is outlined by a masterhand and appeals at once to the homeopathic practitioner as peculiarly select and authentic. No remedy, however base-born—meaning by that psorinum and the like—is omitted. The remedies are happily compared each with the other where practicable, and not left high and dry, singly and alone, for the bewildered materia medica man to select from.

What has been said of diphtheria is true of the other divisions through which we have read, and there is no reason for believing that the same rule of thoroughness, of precision, of homeopathicity does not prevade the entire book from cover to cover.

The book is illustrated wherever the text will admit of pictures; it has several chromo-lithographs done in fine style. The mechanical part—printing, paper, binding—give it rank with the finest of the books issued from the homeopathic book press within the past ten years. It is remarkable for two things more; first for the industry and skill of the author when it is known for a fact, for such it is, that the text has *all* been prepared since last October, and now appears in a compact volume of nearly one thousand pages; second, in that all through its pages, it deals most generously with authors, teachers and practitioners of the present day and of the near past. It is not unmindful of the fact that a profession is what its individual members make it; that a text-book is naught but the opinions of the current profession in the concrete; but not every bookmaker is honest enough to admit it. Fisher does. It is primarily a book for the living of to-day, reflecting the experience of men in all parts of our country and giving credit to each such contributor.

We congratulate the homeopathic profession upon this latest candidate for its favor. Fisher's "Diseases of Children" will not need to beg a place in the library of the homeopath; it will be at his elbow day in and day out, speaking for itself, for its author, and for the supremacy of the Hahnemannian doctrine of practice.

Do we recommend it? Yes, sir! To the profession generally from the youngest apprenticed Freshman in the Northwest to the master workman in the East.

### Globules.

—It is said that foul water can be rendered palatable and innoxious to drink by putting into the water a sufficient quantity of citric acid to give a slight taste of the acid. It is said one part acid to two thousand parts of water will kill

a microscopic life in two minutes. Prepare fresh daily.

—There is probably an intimate nervous connection between the vascular supply of the feet and the uterus, which accounts for the checking of menstruation by getting the feet wet or cold and the re-establishment of the function by warm pediluvia, which dilate the arteries of the legs, and this dilation extending to the iliacs, more blood is sent to the genitals.

—SHUT OFF ALL FURTHER ORATORY.—On one occasion in a western State Legislature a vote on a measure was being taken with privilege to explain votes. Every member, of course, wanted to have his say, and nearly every one of them began his remarks with the stereotyped, "Mr. Speaker, I have but one word to say," and rambling off into several hundred. At last one old solon's name halfway down the alphabet was called and he arose to speak. "Mr. Speaker," he said, "I have but one word to say, and that is, No," and down he sat. Nobody made a speech after that.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Respectfully and prayerfully referred to the forensic debators on the life insurance, and membership-in-local-societies questions before the American Institute at Newport.

—As a rule, during an attack of enteric fever, it will be found that menstruation will generally be suspended.

—Prof. Hare thinks that no remedy is equal to the local application of belladonna in preventing the secretion of milk in cases of inflamed mammary glands.

—Chloral, Dr. Da Costa says, is a dangerous drug to administer to old drunkards.

[What is the danger?]

—If, during a case of labor, there is complaint of much pain in the region of the back, pressure made in that region during the time of a pain will generally afford great relief.

—To cool the hot head, sponge the head with hot water, and keep a fan going gently, thus producing a rapid evaporation of heat, cooling the head quickly and more permanently than when cold applications are made. *Do not lay wet cloths on the head*, but sponge continually, or at least till head is cool.

—The Homeopathic Dispensary of Boston has been in existence thirty-eight years, and has furnished treatment to over 275,000 patients. Last year over 18,000 patients applied for treat-

ment, and 53,506 prescriptions were administered to them.

Where, oh, where is *The Conglomerate*?

—The fellow who waits for the wagon

At best is a foolish contriver;

If you'd strike it to-day you must meet it halfway,

And jump on the seat with the driver!

—"What are the things that touch us most as we look back through the year?" asked a female lecturer impressively. There was a moment's awful pause, and a small boy in the audience answered, "Our clothes."

—The Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, which has been in existence twenty-five years, treated in its wards nearly 1200 patients last year.

—Dr. Edward J. Whitney of Brooklyn died last month, after a prolonged illness of gastritis, at his home, No. 100 Lafayette Avenue. He was born in Brooklyn in 1839, and studied medicine in the University of New York, graduating in 1862. He served in West Virginia as a United States medical officer. He was one of the founders of the Homeopathic Hospital of Brooklyn, and also a member of the Oxford Social Club.

—Dr. E. D. Jones died in Albany, N. Y., of old age. He was born in Upper Jay, September 10, 1818. He was one of the oldest and best known homeopaths in the State, and had been in practice in Albany since 1846, until a few years ago, when he was forced to retire on account of old age. He was one of the founders of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and was its president in 1873. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

—An article on the wonderful kola nut recently printed serves to call attention to the fact that the well-known Detroit drug manufacturers, Frederick K. Stearns & Co., commercially introduced the nut into this country and were the first to reduce its marvelous medicinal properties to commercial form. They have had great success with their kola preparations, and since their introduction to the trade their use has been constantly increasing.

—We note with satisfaction in the new announcement of the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery (formerly the "old" college) the absence of the former grandiloquent

and sloppy phraseology and faculty titles. The "Commencement Exercises" have ceased to masquerade under that high sounding word "Laureation." That flaunting sign "The Mother of Homeopathic Colleges," and that other brazen-faced declaration "The Homeopathy of Hahnemann" have been taken down, dismembered, and destroyed and swept out with the other outgrown ideas and rubbish. The recent overhauling has pruned off the superfluous and highly ornamental, and left a readable, understandable, practical statement of the wares it has to dispose of in the medical college market. There seems a very evident design all through to let the younger element "play ball" for a while; many new teachers having been added to the roster.

—Dr. Lizzie Gray Gutherz of St. Louis, vice president of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association is taking her annual vacation. When last heard from she was at Batavia, N. Y., with next address given as at 428 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

—Our ever genial treasurer, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, is taking a much-needed rest and vacation at Nanepashemet, Mass.

—Another thing the baby [the representative of the graduating class of the N. Y. Homeopathic College at its 1895 commencement banquet] knows is very well represented by another story, which I am afraid is rather old: A gentleman was once waiting in a railroad station late at night. He received a telegram from a friend that informed him that he would arrive on the last train that evening. He had waited long, the station was deserted; at last he leaned up against a baggage truck and tried to find solace in a cigar. In a few moments a man, whose uniform proclaimed him an employee of the company, appeared, and when he drew near, the gentleman asked him when the last train would come. "When the road goes out of business," was the reply. This was something of a knockout, but the gentleman pulled himself together enough to say: "Is there anything fresher than you around this place?"

"Yes," was the reply. "That truck you are leaning on has just been painted."—*The Chironian*.

—The Materia Medica Section of the Ameri-



can Institute of Homeopathy for 1896, with Dr. W. J. Hawkes of Chicago, chairman, and Dr. C. F. Menninger of Topeka, secretary, are already in the medical forest looking up available timber. Both these doctors are good homeopathic materia medica men, and keenly alive to the necessities of the medical hour. We are confident that the result of their labors will redound to the greater good of the still greater American Institute.

—Galveston, Texas, is in the throes of a small-pox epidemic. Will some kindly disposed homeopathic physician at that point keep the profession advised as to relative merit or demerit of vaccination?

—*Eryngium aquaticum*, the tincture, in five drop doses three times a day, says a writer in the *Medical Century*, is a wonderful relief-bringer in renal colic.

—The Cleveland *Morning Leader* has entered upon a war against the "knife habit," meaning thereby unnecessary surgical operations. The articles are well-written, in popular phraseology, but yet give evidence of the medical training of the correspondent and pseudo-editor.

—In a case of morphine poisoning in one of our large cities, two allopathic physicians, who parade their accomplishments and practice, were called and labored unsuccessfully for six to eight hours. A third allopath was then summoned, who promptly asked if the permanganate of potash had been used. No, it had not; and, what is to the point of this note, had not been heard of by the aforesaid twain of allopaths. Is there a homeopathic physician in the length and breadth of this land who does not know of the antidotal relation of kali perman. to morphine?

—During the past quarter of a century our society and the generous adherents of homeopathy in Massachusetts have raised and expended upward of six hundred thousand dollars in the erection of hospital and dispensary, and in the care of the sick.

—The Westborough Insane Hospital during the eight years of its active life has treated 2878 patients, and with the phenomenal success of nearly double the percentage of recoveries made in any other state institution for the care of the insane.

—The Transportation Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy for 1895-96

is W. A. Dewey, M. D., chairman, R. Kingsman, M. D., W. H. Hanchett, M. D., A. E. Neumeister, M. D., and E. F. Storke, M. D. Let us hope that Dewey & Co. will give the Institute membership a transportation service possibly not better, but very nearly as good and efficient as did their immediate predecessor committee. Under the able chairmanship of Dr. Crawford the railways—what's that? Oh, it was, was it? Well, then we won't say anything more about it.

—The Boston University School of Medicine, now in the twenty-third year of its existence, has educated over six hundred physicians who have been an inestimable power for good in their respective localities. The school has also been an acknowledged leader in advancing the standards of higher medical education.

—TEACHER: It was very kind of you to bring me this big apple, Willie.

WILLIE: Yes'm. I got one for mamma and one for you.

TEACHER: And that isn't the first time you have remembered me along with your mother. I guess that I must have had everything that she has, haven't I?

WILLIE: No'm, not everything. Mother's had twins.

—A young woman hunting for some eggs remarked that they must have been mislaid.

—A homeopathic physician of twenty-one years' practice desires to locate in the city of Washington, and would make arrangements to purchase good will of a practice or form a partnership. Nervous diseases—Electro-Therapeutics and Electro-Thermal baths are his specialties. Address box 88, Belmar, N. J.

—Pain is controlled by antikamnia as effectually as by morphine, yet is never followed with any of those undesirable effects so characteristic of opium and its derivatives. Freedom from pain saves an immense amount of wear and tear to the system and places it in a much better position for recovery.

#### The American Homeopathist,

*Issued Twice a Month.*

This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

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# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 16, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



EDWARD A. HEATH, M. D., F. L. S., F. E. S.,  
M. A. H. Espan. 1894.

WE accent and emphasize the recommendation contained in the Annual Address of the Institute president, Dr. Fisher, to change the hour of opening the General Sessions. Nine o'clock is, without any reasonable doubt, altogether too early for beginning the important general work of the Institute. When it takes from three-quarters of an hour to an hour and more to get your breakfast after the waiter has been coralled with a substantial wink, another half hour to eat, and yet another half hour to reach the place of meeting, it means early rising—very early rising—for those who sat on the hotel veranda the preceding night and exchanged surgical and high-potency sea serpent stories, re-

tiring only at an early hour. Ten o'clock is by no means too early for opening the Institute. But if even then the greater lights of the Institute cannot be caused to assemble in sufficient number to open the lodge and proceed to labor, then the lesser lights,—viewed from the Institute wranglers' viewpoint,—the scientific workers would be ready to proceed so that no time would be lost.

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\* \*

POSSIBLY an hour or an hour and a half after noonday luncheon would be the present solution of the problem. Or why not use the evenings, barring one or two for important committee meetings, if, indeed, these committees could not be brought into the General Sessions? Why not use each evening from eight to eleven until the work is done? Two or, at most, three evenings of three hours each would finish the general work, and leave the other evenings for committees or Sectional work. At any rate, the nine o'clock opening hour has been and continues to be a ghastly mistake, and cannot too soon be relegated to the Institute's lumber room.

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THE Institute secretaries find that a number of members who did not attend the Newport meeting, and who were not represented by papers, or who failed to give any sign whatsoever of being instinct with life, now, since the Institute stands adjourned and can no longer pass upon the merits or demerits of contributions, are sending their papers to the officers, asking that they be caused to appear in the regular order in the appropriate section. Should this be done? Individually we answer: No! When the final gavel sounds in the Institute the work is done and the craft dismissed.

A paper put into the Transactions *after* that closing hour could not be supervised by the Institute, either to be accepted or rejected. It might, indeed, be wholly undesirable and cause the Institute no end of trouble or ridicule. A member of a section, having a whole twelve-month in which to be delivered of his paper, who will not do so by the hand of a friend visiting the Institute, or by mail to the secretaries, or his especial sectional chairman, deserves no recognition of that Institute after the six o'clock whistle has sounded. Do we hear a second?

\* \*

THERE is another little point in professional ethics which should be pondered occasionally, namely, that of sending the same (Institute or other society) paper to two or more journals. This is, of course, an easy thing to do, with the present-day facilities for making duplicate copies. No journal of any professional standing cares to publish what some other journal may have in type, but which the latter journal or journals cannot know until too late. We already know of three contemporaries who have placed a silent boycott against the productions of such authors. This may *now* explain to some recipients of rejected manuscript why their paper was not accepted.

\* \*

IT is no more fair to send the same paper to two (or more) journals than it is to send the same paper to two or more societies. In the present day abundance of papers no society or journal need go begging for essays and reports. *Verb. sat sap.*

### **Materia Medica Miscellany.**

**Capsicum.**—A SUBSTITUTE FOR BROMIDES IN THE TREATMENT OF INCIPIENT DELIRIUM TREMENS.—In an excellent paper on this subject, presented by Dr. R. D. Matchan, of the University of Minn., to the Minn. State Homeopathic Institute, in May, 1895, he says:

One of my duties as police surgeon consisted in attending sick and injured prisoners; we had lots of drunks. For the first month I averaged about one call every twenty-four hours to attend a drunk. Believing that the nervous phenomena was due as much, perhaps, to lack of nourish-

ment as to alcohol, I endeavored to nourish and prescribed milk, but the stomach would not retain it. I believed if I could stimulate the nerve centers by some remedy other than alcohol, sufficient to accomplish digestion and assimilation of food, it would solve the question of treatment.

Knowing that capsicum acted as a stimulant, remembering also that it was hot, and, as heat seems to be essential to promote functional activity, I prescribed dr. j in milk oz. iv, to be repeated every two or three hours until the patient became quiet and went to sleep. The results were not only satisfactory, but surprising. In a short time after taking the first dose the patient would feel better, less restless, and after the second dose would soon drop to sleep. If the stomach refused the first dose I repeated it again in thirty minutes after giving them about one-half a dram or a dram in water.

I have not prescribed a dose of bromide or chloral or any other anodyne for incipient delirium tremens since 1889. Tr. of capsicum in dr. j doses administered in milk is far superior. Don't use less than dr. j at a dose, give more rather than less, the more serious the nervous state the larger the dose required.

**Ignatia** <sup>6</sup> IN NEURALGIA.—Patient male; aged twenty-two. Has suffered for years with severe right supraorbital neuralgia. Occurs generally in winter and from exposure to cold, and is presumably due to catarrh of frontal sinus. Pain distinctly localized over right eye and shading on toward right temple. Brought on by exposure to draught of air; sharp, intense, agonizing pain accompanied by engorgement of conjuncional vessels of right eye. No distinct periodicity, but generally comes on in early morning on awakening, lasts one or two hours, and may return any time during afternoon or evening. General health of patient good. Slight hypertrophic rhinitis, vision nearly normal, slight astigmatism. Was relieved permanently and had no return since, now three years, by a few doses of ignatia<sup>6</sup>.—Dr. Irving Townsend, New York.

**Belladonna** IN MAMMARY TUMOR.—A woman, aged fifty-five, applied at the Birmingham Homeopathic Hospital for advice, says Dr. Wingfield in Monthly Hom. Rev. She had a tumor on the right breast, which had been

noticed for six months, and was increasing in size. It was hard but movable, situated below the nipple. Glands were not enlarged, but there was much pain down the right arm, and the nipple was unmistakably retracted. A consultation having been held, it was decided that as the growth was probably cancerous the breast should be removed, and patient was received into the hospital for operation. Belladonna ix. was ordered internally. In a fortnight's time all symptoms had disappeared, and no trace of the tumor could be found. Nothing in the way of treatment was used except the belladonna.

#### POINTS FROM DISCUSSIONS BEFORE THE OHIO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1895.

*The Relation of Drugs to Tissues.*—Dr. William Owens, Cincinnati.—It is not always the name of the drug, nor the drug itself that produces the desired result. The point is this: Drugs have a relation or affinity for certain tissues and certain organs of the body and we ought to study drugs in reference to that relation. We find that belladonna has a special relation to the mucous membrane, we notice that when taken into the mouth it causes a dryness of the mucous membrane; that furnishes us an indication for the dryness of mucous membrane for which belladonna is to be given. We notice that another drug has a special relation to the glandular system, as, for instance, the iodides, and we ought to study them in that relation. If we study a drug with reference to the tissues we will find that the tissues always give us a group of symptoms which correspond to a certain morbid process. If the drug produces a certain symptom of the body or upon the mucous membrane or gland or any portion of the circulation, that is the drug that will meet that condition. If we study without reference to the tissue involved we will be going blindly almost the whole time. But if we regard the tissue changes we will make no mistakes in selecting the drugs, for this reason, that every tissue yields a group of drug symptoms which are unlike all other symptoms. Thus you never have burning pains in the interior of an organ unless it has a mucous membrane in the interior of the organ itself. You seldom, if ever, have a stitching pain in pure inflammation of

the mucous membranes. You never have sharp stitching pains in the interior of the liver, unless there is an abscess forming there; before you have a history of that, that is sufficient of itself to indicate the remedy. You never have certain rhythmic motions of the body without the non-striated or white tissue are involved. You never have rhythmic movements of the glands or muscles; and whenever you have rhythmic movements in the body you may be sure there is some white tissue involved. You never have rhythmic movements in inflammations of the muscular system. You only have them, as I say, associated with the white tissues of the body—with the white tissues of the alimentary canal, with the white tissues of the bladder, of the uterus, of the stomach, and so on. These always yield rhythmic movements with aching and pressing symptoms as long as it is confined to that tissue. You must select your remedy with reference to that, and when that drug is administered it will give you prompt results. Names are nothing.

*The Use of Cimicifuga.*—Dr. C. E. Walton of Cincinnati.—Use cimicifuga when your patient is doing well but the cervix is a great big soft one and will not open. That is a clinical condition that will respond to cimicifuga. I use two drams of the tincture in about a half glass of water and give it every twenty minutes. I don't make many visits. Within an hour you have your baby.

Dr. D. H. Beckwith of Cleveland.—I advocated cimicifuga twenty-three years ago in cases of pregnancy. I attended the lectures of the eclectic school and it was then used very freely in that school and recommended as a very prominent remedy to be given in pregnancy. Since that time I have observed its gradual employment by others. I use the macrotine in all the various stages of labor from beginning to end. So far as hemorrhage is concerned, after confinement, I have never had a case where I have given macrotine. I usually commence giving it about the third month of pregnancy and I give it once or twice a day until the last two or three weeks. I use the 3d. So popular has been the remedy that I have sent packages to ladies living in the South during the last eight or ten years and to all other parts of the



country where they had removed to from here. These remedies, which are advertised as empirical remedies, are usually composed of the same macrotine. I consider it one of the most valued remedies in the books for this condition that has been spoken of here.

Dr. W. B. Hinsdale of Cleveland.—I would like to ask Dr. Beckwith and others how they distinguish between *cimicifuga* and *caulophyllum*?

Dr. Walton.—The best way to distinguish is to give *cimicifuga* at all times.

*The Dropping of the Temperature in Typhoid Fever.*—Dr. H. H. Baxter, Cleveland.—I want to endorse some of the statements made by the author of that paper. What he has said of typhoid fever in children is also true of the disease in adults. Temperature is not a safe guide alone in typhoid fever. The high temperature does not necessarily involve danger nor does a low temperature indicate that the patient is doing well. All the symptoms must hold together, otherwise not one symptom can be used as a guide. I had one case in which this was impressed upon me. A young man in the third week began to drop slowly on the temperature but still the patient was not doing well, and when the patient's temperature indicated 100° and 101° he died. The temperature is not a safe guide in typhoid fever, neither in children nor in adults.

*Typhoid Fever in Small Children.*—Dr. W. A. Geohegan, Cincinnati.—One or two words in regard to typhoid fever. I have had a little experience that was somewhat unique. Of typhoid fever in infants, I have had four cases, and I think possibly a fifth case, in children under two years of age. In two of those cases, both of which had been diagnosed early in the disease, that is, before the end of the first week, and which followed the usual course of typhoid fever. We had intestinal hemorrhage in one, perforation and death. The diagnosis of typhoid fever in infants has always been open to question. The occurrence of hemorrhage in cases that have been diagnosed as typhoid fever certainly strengthens and confirms the diagnosis. One of these cases occurred in a patient of nine months of age. The early symptoms were those of meningitis; my consultant and I so diagnosed it. At the eighth day gradually symptoms

seemed to clear away, and I felt warranted in changing the diagnosis to typhoid fever. The course was that of typhoid fever. On the eighteenth and nineteenth day we had copious hemorrhages from the bowels, a condition approaching collapse, and it was with great difficulty that the patient was saved. One other case of two years terminated fatally from perforation. There was one point in diagnosis which I think is of importance that has not been mentioned, namely, that the trouble with which they are most frequently complicated is enteritis or entero-colitis. That is where the marked difficulty, not always by any means, is to be found, but if found, is of great diagnostic value. In typhoid fever, the fever and the indisposition of the child precedes the bowel trouble. Another thing of importance is that typhoid fever occurs most in bottle-fed children.

#### THE VALUE OF PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.

E. A. DARBY, M. D.\*

I AM a new foggy. These are the words from the author of the paper on "Our Unjustness to Homeopathy," which bring me to my feet to make this, my maiden speech: "Of anatomy we know much; of physiology but little." Ladies and gentlemen, I wish I could believe that. But a little more than a year ago I was at a medical convention where the question was asked: "Where is the lower end of the spinal cord situated?" The room was filled with graduates, ladies and gentlemen, and but one of the whole assembly could answer the question. The next question asked was: "Where do we find gray matter in the nervous system?" The majority could say "In the brain," but when the question was put: "Where else?" there were no answers until one or two weakly said "In the nerves," which is incorrect. There is no gray matter in the nerves. How many of us here to-day could give the topography of the abdominal organs? A question was asked me last night by my niece, in physiology: "Is the chewing of pepsin gum after meals an assistance to digestion?" How many of us could answer the question and give intelligent, physiological reasons for our answers. It is necessary to

\* Being a discussion of Dr. Price's paper at Newport.



understand anatomy and hygiene in order to practice medicine, because the most important help we have is that of diagnosis, which is entirely based upon anatomy and physiology. An illustration: A lady called at my office, a stranger to me, saying that she came from a distant town, having been under the treatment of two allopathic physicians. She wished me to examine her and pronounce upon her condition. Probably because she had been under the care of allopaths I made a pretty thorough examination. Before making the examination I noticed that she was very much stooped and hollow-chested. Upon questioning her found she had gradually emaciated. Had a bad cough, expectorating large quantities; night sweats. Was not that enough? I thought perhaps a little more is necessary. I took her temperature, 101°; I counted her pulse. Nearly a hundred. Was not that enough? She said: "Doctor, I am afraid I have consumption." That gave me a little hint. I never knew a consumptive to fear he had consumption. I examined her lungs and found them absolutely healthy, greatly to my surprise. What remedy before that would I have prescribed for the case? Not the one I did prescribe, mind you. Upon examination I found that her liver extended from the normal position above down as far as the liver could get. Chelidonium was indicated and she got it. You would not have prescribed it on the symptomatology.

#### PRACTICING ALONG THE OLD LINES.\*

C. B. GILBERT, M. D.

I AM an old fogey and I want to talk a little about the Old Lines. It is in response to what was said that we could not practice on the old lines and do as well as we ought to. Hahnemann practiced on the old lines, and to this day he never has been equaled. Homeopathy was established in Germany on the old lines. Some fellows over there undertook to establish new lines—a sort of physiological prescribing. They did not succeed. You do not hear anything of them. It is the old lines that have come down in history. They crossed to America in 1834, or about that time. When the physicians of

New York formed the American Institute of Homeopathy, they formed it on the old lines, not new ones. They brought the 30th attenuation of drugs on the old lines. The fathers began on the old lines, and they never have been equaled to this day.

That the homeopathic materia medica to the student is plain I do not claim. Hahnemann in compiling it did not seem to realize that we would not know as much between the lines as he did. To throw out symptoms because only one prover had them, or as Dr. Hughes has done, because the 30th decimal does not agree with the second, or to throw out the provings above the 12th decimal, is to cut the materia medica right square in two. To throw the provings out made by only one prover is unjustified, and for my part, I propose to stick to the old lines.

#### INHARMONIOUS AND CONTRADICTORY SYMPTOMS.\*

M. A. VAN DENBORGH, M. D.

I HAVE been a student for a little time of the Materia Medica, and I have studied very carefully a few of the provings. I have studied as carefully as I knew how a few of the narrative provings and these are some of the conclusions I have reached. I do not say that I am right. I have been driven to them by my study of the provings. A drug proving that has enough provers, will manifest in one or two or three or a half dozen cases contradictions. Such as it is proposed by certain students to reject, there will be nothing else in the proving to cast a suspicion upon its genuineness. The conclusions which I have reached by many such instances, is that these apparently contradictory or inharmonious statements are as much the effects of the drug as the uniform symptom. Let me illustrate: Aconite in some cases will have respiratory symptoms and no digestive symptoms. Another class of provers will have all digestive and no respiratory symptoms. Another class will have almost entirely neuralgic symptoms. The same prover in two or three years will present a different picture of the same drug. I have a theory, and my theory is just about as good as some of the other

\* Discussion in Section of Materia Medica, A. I. H., 1895.

\* From some remarks of Dr. Gilbert before the American Institute, 1895.

theories. I am always reminded when anyone says that he has a theory, of a letter I had to write a little while ago. There was a family I had been attending where a little child had been born in which I was much interested. They wrote me "We want to wean the baby, and they say we must wean it by the moon, and we would like to have you decide the question." I wrote back saying: "By all means, wean the baby by the moon. It is one of the best things to go by that I know of. I have noticed that beans planted when the moon is new grow better than those planted in the old. Planted in the old of the moon they always run to vines and leaves. If you milk your cows too late in the old of the moon you will find your milk sour in the morning. Oats cut at the full moon always hold out weight better than when cut in the old, and so, too, with hay and corn. Potatoes dug in the old of the moon are sure to rot early; so also of apples. I always conduct all my enterprises by the moon. Therefore, wean the child according to the moon." My theory is very much on that order, but I have a theory. When a drug seems to expend its force on a system, I do not say why it attacks, but when it does attack the digestive system it lets the rest alone because its force is spent there. And when it attacks the respiratory system it lets the rest alone because its force is spent there. If you are going to throw out these symptoms on any of the possible grounds, you will say that man's proving of this drug is unreliable because here is A, B, and C did not have such symptoms at all, and this is his imagination. That would hold good in some cases, but I have followed this up and they are good as far as clinical results are concerned. They are not good theoretically. There seems to be no good rule in making symptoms agree. Make the provings all follow the same line.

#### AN HELONIAS SYMPTOM.

S. A. JONES, M. D.

IN the *Journal of the British Homeopathic Society*, p. 336, vol. iii, I find the following:

"Pyelitis.—Dr. Selfridge relates a case of this disease in which the pus quite disappeared from the urine under the influence of *hepar 200*. He was led to the remedy by the symptom—

'feeling as if a cold wind were blowing about the legs,' the patient being well-covered up in bed, with no draught in the room. Dr. Selfridge says: 'So far as I know there is but one drug in the *materia medica* that has this symptom recorded among its provings, and that drug is *hepar sulph.*' Whereupon Dr. Hughes adds, 'it would be well if he would tell us in what provings he finds it. It is not among those symptoms of *hepar* collated by Allen.'"

The scholarly Hughes has a keen nose for symptoms derived *ab usu in morbis*, and it will give Dr. Selfridge a large contract to "tell us in what provings he finds it," and this simply because it has not been recorded as a pathogenetic result.

"So far as I know there is but one drug in the *materia medica* that has this symptom recorded among its *provings*, and that drug is," *Helonias dioica*. It is true that this particular symptom of *helonias* "is not collated by Allen," but that isn't my fault. When Professor Allen was compiling the encyclopedia he either overlooked, or else he ignored, a schema of *Helonias* in the *North American Journal of Homeopathy* vol. xxiii. p. 490, that would have made his collation more commendable. At p. 501 of the work cited he would have found (among other noteworthy *data*) the following:

"While my feet had this cold-wet feeling I had a sensation as if a cool wind was streaming up the posterior aspect of the forelegs. The wind seemed to follow the course of each gastrocnemius from each *tendo Achilles* nearly up to the popliteal space. It was as if those muscles were traversed by a cold aura."

I am disposed to regard this as a genuine pathogenetic effect because the same prover had recorded the following antecedent symptom as a part of the pathogenesis of *helonias*:

"A burning, or warm numbness, in the legs, most marked in the knees (like the *aconite* anæsthesia but not so intense), seeming to begin at the *tendo Achilles* of each leg, streaming upward, and very marked over the region of each gastrocnemius."

It is certain that Professor Allen must have overlooked that particular volume of the *North American*, or, otherwise, so profound an adept in "symptoms" must have acknowledged the patho-

genetic validity of these *alternate cold and warm* alterations of the prover's cœnæsthesia. They are a twin birth, and, pathologically, as inseparably united as were Chang and Eng—the ligature proving their blood relationship.

I happen to be very intimately acquainted with the prover who elicited this ignored symptom of helonias, and I am therefore able to declare this "cold aura" all the more noteworthy, because it occurred while the prover sat in a cozy and well-warmed office; but as a mere pathologist I could vouch for its genuineness, as a drug effect.

Meanwhile, as a pathologist, I would not be understood, or, rather, *misunderstood*, as advising the use of helonias in such a case as that reported by Dr. Selfridge. The *trend* of the remedy forbids that application of it, and the discriminating therapist will take into consideration the co-existing conditions with which the "cold aura" is pathologically conjoined. These are given in the schema referred to, and are these:

"Feel as if I had taken cold; a slight, dull heaviness in the whole forehead, pressure over the root of the nose, and general *malaise*. My feet were cold (both to the sensation and to the touch) and felt as if they were wet with cold perspiration, yet an examination showed them to be absolutely dry. While my feet had this cold-wet feeling I had a sensation as if a cool wind was streaming up the posterior aspect of the forelegs."

For myself, I have availed of the "cold aura" of helonias as one element in discriminating between helonias and calcarea carb. when I have met the "wet stocking" sensation in women; then the "cool wind streaming up each gastrocnemius" makes the selection of the remedy "a mathematical certainty," as Hering used to say.

Farrington appears to have had an instinct of the value of helonias; he thought it "worthy of a place beside the well-tried pulsatilla." At the same time he does not show that he had caught a glimpse of its applicability in the menopause, yet the proving in the *North American Journal* gives some highly significant hints. Take, for instance, symptom 133 in the schema I have referred to, "Every movement of the arms occa-

sioned a chill, which seemed to radiate from the solar plexus, all over the body." Now read this in conjunction with symptom 144, "On every movement flushes of heat pass over him, while in a room (6th day)." The radiating chill and its pathological opposite, the "flushes," are the antipodal halves of one pathological unity, and they establish the genuineness of each other. Couple the "flushes" of helonias with its well-known applicability to uterine affections and the exhibition of it in the menopause, *ceteris paribus*, follows as an induction that certainly is not strained.

It may be worth while to record my conviction that the reason why what we erstwhile called our "New Remedies" still remain in their pathogenetic cradles—undeveloped bantlings yet—is because Hahnemann developed his therapeutic giants in two directions: one the proving in *corpore sano*; the other its application in *corpore ægroto*, and the result is that his pathogeneses are puissant, while ours are a living evidence of arrested development.

Dr. Richard Hughes would zealously exclude from the "Cyclopædia" that "feeling as if a cold wind were blowing about the legs," and his reward is a *materia medica pura*; Dr. Selfridge takes in the clinical waif, and his reward is a *materia medica cura*. Patients have an ignorant preference for the latter!

N. B.—"Materia medica cura." The Latin is lame, but the logic has no limp in it.

ANN ARBOR, August 14.

#### HAHNEMANN'S THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

By R. E. DUDGEON, M. D.

(Continued from page 273.)

##### SYMPTOMS RELATING TO EATING.

###### *Before eating.*

Dizziness and trembling, m.: Calc-c.  
Qualmish: Sulph.

###### *While eating.*

Vertigo: Am-c.  
Like something falling before ears: Sulph  
Toothache: Kali-c., natr-c.  
Tearing pain in teeth and out at ear: Sil.  
Bitter taste: Ars.  
Nausea: Kali-c., natr-m.  
Eructation, empty: Natr-m.  
Heartburn: Natr-m.  
Pressure in stomach: Coni., sep.  
— in abdomen: Caust.  
Sweat: Carbo-v., nitr-ac.  
— on face: Natr-m.



*After eating.*

Laziness and drowsiness : Phos.  
 Drowsiness : Sulph., zinc.  
 Vertigo : Sulph.  
 Headache : Am-c., ars.  
 Dimness of vision : Calc-c.  
 Toothache : Cham., lyc.  
 Flow of saliva like waterbrash : Bry.  
 Bitter taste : Am-c., ars.  
 Sourness of mouth : Sep.  
 Burning in fauces : Coni.  
 Scraping and burning up throat : Am-c.  
 — — — — empty feeling in stomach : Sep.  
 Hunger : Calc-c.  
 Food seems to lie undigested : Puls.  
 Qualmish in belly, after breakfast : Phos.  
 Nausea : Am-c., bry., graph., phos., sil., sulph.  
 — after fat food : Nitr-ac.  
 Eructation : Baryta, bry., calc-c., plat.  
 Stomachache : Baryta, calc-c., coloc.  
 — and Nausea : Zinc (bread).  
 Pain in stomach, e. : Sep.  
 Pressure in stomach : Lyc., natr-c., sep.  
 — — —, waterbrash and vomiting : Sil.  
 Severe pressure in stomach with vomiting of food : Phos.  
 Pain, shooting, in stomach : Calc-c.  
 — contractive, squeezing in stomach : Sulph.  
 — clawing in stomach : Sil.  
 Swaying up and down in stomach : Phos-ac.  
 Empty feeling and pressure : Carbo-v.  
 Fullness : Sil.  
 — of stomach : Kali-c., nitr-ac.  
 Rumbling in bowels : Sep.  
 Flatulent distention : Graph., phos.  
 Pain in liver : Lyc.  
 — in anus : Lyc.  
 Oppression on chest like a weight : Sulph.  
 Palpitation of heart : Lyc.  
 Heat : Calc-c.  
 — and anxiety : Phos.  
 Burning in hands : Phos.  
 Sweat : Nitr-ac, sep.  
 Exhaustion : Nitr-ac.

*After Drinking.*

Toothache : Cham., graph.  
 Pressure in stomach : Sil. (quickly).  
 Waterbrash : Nitr-ac, sep.  
 Pain in belly : Sulph.  
 — shooting in left hypochonder : Natr-c (cold fluid).

## ABDOMEN.

Empty feeling : Sep.  
 Uneasiness : Am-c.  
 Borborygmus : Carbo-an. coloc., coni. lyc., natr-m., nitr-ac., phos., sulph.  
 — when moving : Sil.  
 Flatulence, much : Kali-c.  
 —, accumulated : Graph., natr-c., nitr-ac.  
 — incarcerated : Lyc.

Flatulence : frequent production and displacement of : Sep.  
 — displacement of : Calc-c., carbo-an, coni., graph., hep-s., iod., kali-c., natr-m., phos., sil., sulph.  
 — — — m. and e. : Nitr-ac.  
 — — — afternoon : Nitr.  
 — — — with hard stool : Caust.  
 — painful movement of : Natr-ac.  
 — sufferings from : Phos.  
 Fullness : mur-a.  
 — on waking, m. : Coni.  
 — and in the stomach : Lyc.  
 Distention : Caust., china, iod., lyc., mur-a., natr-c., natr-m.  
 Distention in children : Caust.  
 — flatulent : Graph.  
 — — after eating : Graph.  
 — great, with constipation : Magn-m.  
 Swelling : Calc-c., natr-m.  
 Large, in mothers : Sep.  
 Hardness : Anac., calc-c.  
 Induration : Lyc.  
 Tense, hard (in children) : Sil.  
 — condition : Carbo-v.  
 Weight : Graph., kali-c.  
 — and uneasiness : Kali-c.  
 Spasms : Mur-a.  
 — in females : Bry., coccul.  
 Pain : Stann.  
 — in bed, m. : Phos.  
 — burning : Ars., lyc., sep., sil.  
 — sore, when walking : Coni.  
 — pinching : Ant-c., lyc., nitr-ac., sil.  
 — — and cutting, from catching cold : Nitr-ac.  
 — contractive : Hep-s.  
 — pressive, pinching : Calc-c.  
 — — shooting : Calc-c.  
 — cutting : Arn., coni., lyc., natr-m., nitr-ac., petr., sil.  
 — — in morning : Alu.  
 — — after exercise : Sep.  
 — — with anorexia, costiveness and red urine (child) : Ant-c.  
 — — and griping, with vomiting of food, afternoon : Calc-c.  
 Colic : Coloc., jalap.  
 — flatulent : Anis.  
 — spasmodic : Coloc., verat-a.  
 — labor-like : Kali-c.  
 — night : Sulph.  
 — after vexation : Coloc.  
 — from driving : Carbo-v.  
 —, with restless nights : Senna.  
 — with burning stool : Ars.  
 Colicky pains from constipation : Sil.  
 Pain, stitches : Sulph.  
 — shooting when touched : Nitr-ac.  
 — — worse on movement : Bry.  
 — — and digging : Natr-c.



Feeling as if diarrhea would come on : Ant-c.

Coldness : Calc-c., sep.

Inactivity and coldness : Kali-c.

Cold, tendency to catch : Nitr-ac.

Ileus : Plumb.

Ascites : Ars., sep.

Tapeworm : Graph.

— sufferings from : Magn-m., stann.

#### *Abdominal Muscles.*

Fornicating, shooting : Magn-m.

Deficient tensile power : Phos.

Pain, as if too short, m. : Sulph.

#### *Hypochondria.*

Tension through : Calc-c.

— as from a hoop : Lyc.

— and in pit of stomach when stooping : Alu.

— bruised : Carbo-v.

— boring : Sep.

— stitches : Carbo-v.

— shooting and burning pains : Arn.

#### *Left Hypochondrium.*

Pain, pressive shooting : Stann.

— shooting : Coni., natr-m., sep.

— — on waking, m., with dyspnœa making him sit up : Am-m.

— — from drinking cold fluid : Natr-c.

— tensile, pressive : Nitr-ac.

#### *Upper Abdomen.*

Pressure : Caust., sulph.

Cutting : Calc-c.

#### *Umbilical Region.*

Pain, twisting and digging : Coni.

— shooting, l. side, when walking : Sulph.

#### *Above Umbilicus.*

Hardness and distention in middle and to right, with pain when touched : Sil.

Pain on touching : Carbo-v., lyc., sil.

#### *Below Umbilicus.*

Pain, contractive : Sulph.

#### *Hypogastrium.*

Tenderness : Sulph.

Burning : Phos-ac.

Pain, ulcerative : Nitr-ac.

Contraction : Coni.

Grasping and pinching, affecting breathing : Lyc.

Pinching, causing sleeplessness : Magn-c.

Pain, digging, pressing, and cutting : Sep.

— pressive up to scrobiculus : Sep.

— — when stooping : Kali-c.

— cutting : Sil.

— shooting, pinching, as if in bladder, extending to urethra, n., in bed : Lyc.

— tearing, to groins and thighs : Lyc.

Feeling of something adherent and hard : Sep.

Shaken pain when treading : Am-c.

Hardness : Graph.

Swelling : Sil.

#### *Left Hypogastrium.*

Pain from over-lifting : Carbo-v.

— pressive : Natr-m.

#### *Sides of Abdomen.*

Forcing in : Phos.

Pain, tensile : Zinc.

#### *Right Side.*

Pain, pinching : Lyc.

Painful hardness : Magn-m.

#### *Left Side.*

Pain, digging : Natr-m.

— pressive, making him cry out, with constipation and displacement of flatulence : Sulph.

— stitching : Hep-s.

— shooting, when walking : Sulph.

— as if something was torn out : Sulph.

Rumbling : Lyc.

#### *Diaphragm.*

Cramp, when stooping : Natr-m.

Pain : Stann.

#### *Liver.*

Pain, after eating : Lyc.

— burning : Am-c., stann.

— boring shooting, when sitting, e. : Am-c.

— pressive : Anac., carbo-an., kali-c.

— pressive, when walking or when touched, worse when lying on right side : Magn-m.

— cutting : Carbo-an.

— stitching : Carbo-v., natr-m., sep.

— wrenching, when stooping : Kali-c.

Gallstone colic : Coloc., laur.

Induration : Ars., tax.

Hardness, with constipation : Graph.

— and distention : Sil.

#### *Spleen.*

Pain : Natr-m.

Stitches : Carbo-v.

#### *Inguinal Region.*

Painfulness : Graph.

Pain as if festering and swollen, when touched : Am-m.

— shooting : Ars.

— tearing : Ars.

— tearing, shooting from upper border of pelvis to groin and front of thigh : Sep.

Pressure of flatulence, as if a hernia would protrude : Calc-c.

Hernia : Aur., coloc., magn-c., petr., phos., sulph-ac., verat-a., zinc.

— in children : Nitr-ac.

— painful : Sil.

#### *Inguinal Glands.*

Swelling : Nitr-ac.

Painful swelling : Ars.

#### *Pelvis.*

Pain, tearing, shooting from upper border of pelvis to groin and front of thigh : Sep.

## RECTUM.

Pain, excoriative, when sitting : Am-m.  
 — smarting and throbbing : Natr-m.  
 — pressive, before discharge of flatus : Kali-c.  
 — cutting, and in bladder : Lyc.  
 —, cutting, during stool : Caust.  
 — — shooting : Natr-m.  
 Colic, hemorrhoidal : Sulph.  
 Formication : Sep.  
 Inactivity : Alu., kali-c.  
 Tenesmus : Nux-v., sulph.  
 — hemorrhoidal : Sulph.  
 Discharge of mucus, with shooting and tearing  
 in anus and up rectum : Sep.  
 — of moisture : Sep.

## ANUS.

Burning : Natr-m.  
 Pain, after stool : Lyc.  
 — raw : Merc.  
 — excoriative, after stool : Merc.  
 — shooting : Carbo-an., merc.  
 — — during stool : Sulph.  
 — — tearing, during stool : Natr-m.  
 — tensile : Lyc.  
 — throbbing, excoriative, constrictive : Merc.  
 Itching : Alu., am-c., anac., calc-c., carbo-v.,  
 caust., kali-c., lyc., nitr-ac., phos., sep., sil.,  
 sulph., zinc.  
 Moisture : Anac.  
 Discharge, whitish-yellow mucus : Ant-c.  
 — mucus : Graph.  
 — — from ever open anus : Phos.  
 Congestion : Sep.  
 Inflammation : Merc.  
 — swelling, throbbing, excoriative pain and  
 constriction, alternating with sore throat  
 (of syphilitic origin) : Bell., merc., nitr-ac.,  
 sulph.  
 Bleeding : Am-c., carbo-v.  
 — during stool : Carbo-v., caust., sep.  
 Swelling : Merc.  
 Hemorrhoids : Am-c., carbo-v., graph., kali-c.,  
 natr-m., nitr-ac., phos., sulph.  
 — fluent : Am-c.  
 — extrusion of : Caust., sep.  
 — — during stool : Calc-c., nitr-ac.  
 — painful : Anac., carbo-v., graph., natr-m.  
 — excoriating pain after stool : Graph.  
 — itching : Nitr-ac.  
 Fissure, with sore pain : Merc.  
 — between piles, burning pain : Graph.  
 Fistula : Caust.

## DEFECATION.

Irregular and difficult : Nitra-ac.  
 Difficult : Am-c., ant-c., baryta.  
 — only after great straining : Lyc.  
 — owing to too large fæces : Kali-c.  
 — owing to costiveness : Kali-c.

Difficult : with tearing shooting pains in anus  
 and rectum : Natr-m.  
 Urging : Nitr-ac., phos.  
 — frequent, with painless evacuation of soft  
 fæces : Coff.  
 — ineffectual : Sep.  
 — ineffectual owing to very hard stool : Lyc.  
 — with tearing in abdomen : Phos.  
 Involuntary : Zinc.  
 — of flatulent fæces : Calc-c.  
 — while urinating : Sulph.

*Before Defecation.*

Great urging : Phos.

*During Defecation.*

Anxiety : Kali-c.  
 Burning in rectum : Natr-m., sep.  
 Cutting in rectum : Caust.  
 Tearing, shooting pain in anus and rectum :  
 Natr-m.  
 Shooting in anus : Sulph.  
 Protrusion of piles, with burning pain : Calc-c.  
 — — — with itching : Nitr-ac.  
 Prolapsus of rectum : Sep., sulph.  
 Blood comes out of anus : Carbo-v., caust., sep.  
 Discharge of prostatic fluid : Alu., hep-s.

*After Defecation.*

Pain in anus : Lyc., nitr-ac.  
 Excoriating pain : Merc.  
 — pain in hemorrhoids : Graph.  
 Exhaustion, bruised feeling : Calc-c.

## STOOLS.

Frequent : Carbo-an., coff., natr-m., nitr-ac.,  
 petr., phos-ac.  
 Insufficient : Baryta, carbo-v., graph., natr-c.,  
 sep.  
 Costiveness : Ant-c., calc-c., lyc., magn-c.,  
 nitr-ac., sil.  
 — and difficult defecation : Kali-c.  
 — with ineffectual straining : Sil.  
 Delayed : Sep., sil.  
 Every other day : Kali-c., natr-m.  
 Every two or three days : Sulph.  
 Constipation : Am-c., am-m., arn., ars., bry.,  
 calc-c., carbo-v. caust., guaj., iod., kali-c.,  
 meny., opi., plumb., sil., zinc.  
 — long continued : Natr-m.  
 — long continued with costiveness and hardness  
 of hepatic region : Graph.  
 — for several days : Lyc.  
 — with ineffectual efforts : Coni.  
 Constipation and diarrhea alternately (old  
 people) : Ant-c.  
 — when traveling : Plat.  
 Burning with violent colic : Ars.  
 Dry : Nitr-ac., phos.  
 Thin form : Mur-a., sulph.  
 Too large, with difficulty passed : Kali-c.

Lumpy : Baryta.  
 — difficult : Mang.  
 — hard : Petr.  
 — — difficult, unsatisfactory, delayed : Magn-m.  
 Hard : Ant-c., baryta, calc-c., sulph.  
 — every other day : Coni.  
 — with ineffectual straining : Lyc.  
 Loose : Calc-c., graph., natr-m.  
 — tendency to : Nitr-ac.  
 Pappy, frequent : Mang., sil.  
 Soft : Coff., sep.  
 — and liquid : Zinc.  
 Thin, pale : Carbo-v.  
 White : Caust.  
 Bright-colored : Caust.  
 — mucous : Carbo-v.  
 Oily, glistening : Caust.  
 Mucous : Arn., k-ca., sep.  
 — mixed with blood : Arn.  
 — with tenesmus : Arn.  
 Blood with : Am-c., am-m., anac., carbo-v.,  
 phos., sars.  
 — stool covered with : Coni.  
 Diarrhea : China, coff., coloc., coni., petr.  
 — painless : Nitr-ac.  
 — chronic : Magn-m., phos.  
 — non-feculent : Arn., rheum.  
 — green : Ars.  
 — consisting of small stools mostly composed  
 of mucus accompanied by fecal motions  
 and straining : Nux-v.  
 — and vomiting : Camph.  
 — with bellyache : Am-c.  
 — with pains in bowels : Sil.  
 — weakening, with much borborygmus (choler-  
 ine) : Phos-ac.  
 — caused by milk : Lyc.  
 — weakness from prolonged : China.  
 Purging, weakness from excessive : China.  
 Dysentery : Sulph., verat-a.  
 — autumnal : Merc-c.  
 — bilious : Arn.  
 — without diarrhea : Nux-v.  
 Ascarides : Calc-c.  
 Lumbrici : Lyc.  
 Tapeworm : Graph., phos.

## FLATUS.

Great discharge of : Graph.  
 Excessive : Carbo-v.  
 Frequent discharge of : Mang.  
 Continual discharge of : Kali-c.  
 Deficient : Kali-c., lyc.  
 Difficult discharge of : Sil.  
 — discharge of, m. : Hep-s.

*Before Discharge of.*

Pressive pain in rectum : Kali-c.

*During Discharge of.*

Cutting in abdomen : Coni.

## NEW ENGLAND HAHN. ASSN. ANNIVERSARY.

WE occasionally receive a copy of the *Bulletin of Medical Instruction* published quarterly for the Alumni Association of the Boston University School of Medicine, and the New England Hahnemann Association, but when we do so receive a stray copy, we enjoy it greatly and wish there were more of it, and that it came more frequently. The issue of May, 1895, is given over almost wholly to a report of the Anniversary gathering on Hahnemann's birthday. The report is well made, the speeches, especially of Drs. I. T. Talbot, J. R. Sutherland, J. H. McClelland, and Conrad Wesselhoeft are clear cut and read almost as well as they must have sounded to those who had the honor of being at the banquet. Our Boston brethren have much to be proud of, and the remainder of the profession are proud of Boston's pride.

## COMPARISONS ARE ODIUS.

A grown cat died in two minutes and forty-five seconds, from having three drops of the distilled oil of tobacco rubbed on the tongue.—*Exchange.*

HORRIBLE, wasn't it—for the cat? This little experiment proves now for the 1,095,000th time that a postprandial cigar once a day or oftener, or a pipe of 'backy to one accustomed to the use, will kill a cat in the exact and specific time mentioned above. But if the same quantity of distilled oil of tea, or of coffee, had been rubbed on that cat's tongue preceding the tobacco experiment, would there have been any real need for an electrocuting chair? Yet these selfsame calamity howlers continue to guzzle tea and coffee by the quart and gallon, and to eat saleratus biscuit and lard-shortened pie, until their skins take on the color of the coffee they have bathed their in'ards with, and their blood becomes as inert and energyless as a draft from an uncovered half-glass of water into which, four days ago, one small powder of the forty-millionth of psorinum was dissolved with the usual accessory faith and ceremonies. Certainly we can all get along without tobacco, as we can without coffee, or tea, or hot bread, or boiled lobster, or Manhattan lemonades, or clothes of any kind beyond the mere covering of our nakedness—if one had sense enough left about

that time to realize that he was naked. Of course we can! Our primitive forefathers did it in the forest primeval, indeed if Darwin's hypotheses be not erroneous, they did better even than that in the matter of clothing. Let us come back to common sense. The struggle of this age is not simply to exist, but to live. You can fill your stomach with boiled potatoes and sour milk and live to a green old age. You can wear a fig leaf in the summer and a fur napkin in the winter and wholly escape an operation for appendicitis or corns—if you escape the local constabulary. But that is all. It is the struggle for the luxuries that moves mankind, that has moved them out of the little log hut into the sky-scraper-building. A good cup of coffee, or tea, a good cigar, or a pipe of Yale Mixture to him who longs for it, gives rest and refreshment and makes life a little easier to bear: This thing of comparing the human family with the cat or dog or the horse is carried too far. The conditions are not similar. As well expect a white man to feast on a deceased rat, to lick his mandibles over a malodorous bone, or to munch the succulent thistle, as to put these animals in relation with food and luxuries for which they have neither need nor desire.

#### THE RIGHT TO "PLUCK" STUDENTS.

**I**N commenting on the action of the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, in refusing to grant a diploma to Mrs. Jennie Van Hyning, a candidate for graduation, the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST says: "We recognize the right of the college to pluck whomsoever it chooses, on any or no ground, as it may elect, either through merit or malice, and thereafter refuse to give a reason for its conduct."

While the article is not printed in the editorial columns of the journal it undoubtedly emanates from the fountain head of the periodical—unless Brother Kraft has lately taken to publishing anonymous communications. No fair-minded person who has any respect for the rights of his fellow-man (or woman) can uphold such a position as is stated in the quotation. When a college accepts a student, it is with the distinct understanding that if the student can demonstrate his or her fitness for the practice

of medicine, after having pursued the required course of study, he or she is entitled to receive the diploma of the college to that effect. A student certainly has a right to go behind the dictum of a faculty and have it show cause why it should not fulfill its part of the contract; no student is apt to start such an action as has Mrs. Van Hyning unless morally certain of the foundation upon which the case rests, and while no corporation can be bulldozed they can be compelled to carry out contracts where the contending party can show that he or she has done his or her part of the agreement. A medical college is nothing more or less than a corporation organized and maintained for the purpose of teaching medicine and surgery for money. It is as much a business institution as a railroad or a pork-packing corporation and is entitled to no more favor under the laws. Any college which may act upon the policy indicated in the quotation and refuse a student a diploma on no ground, through malice, and thereafter refuse to give a reason for its conduct, should not only be compelled to refund the tuition fees paid in by the student but should also be liable for heavy damages for maliciously causing the student to lose several valuable years of his or her life. If the faculty of the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery had any just cause for refusing Mrs. Van Hyning her diploma they should have promptly accepted challenge when she threw down her dainty kid gauntlet and shown their side of the case. As matters now stand the faculty have let us to think their cause a weak one by their childish quibblings and our sympathies are with the student, with all due deference to the learning and skill of the faculty, we must admit we admire the greater courage of Mrs. Van Hyning and hope she will win.—*R. S. L. P. in Medical Argus.*

Yes? Well, if R. S. V. P. had given the full paragraph of which the quotation is but a part, he would not have been misled into believing that "Brother Kraft" sanctioned any such position. Perhaps if he had read the "plucking" editorial, which preceded this article, he might have had his mind disabused of the thought that we uphold any medical college in plucking its students, except for good and sufficient cause, a cause that is showable on



demand. For the rest we agree exactly with R. S. V. P.

Mrs. Van Hyning has been, since the filing of her suit, repeatedly sought out by the university officials, one or the other of them and importuned to go through the *form* of an examination and so receive her diploma. She has very properly declined to do any such thing. The "stupid and ignorant colored girl," who was also plucked, suddenly developed such phenomenal brightness, that, after a week's preparation, she was able to pass a creditable examination and has now been granted her diploma! *Mirabile dictu*. The day for re-examination passed when they metaphorically spat in the widow's face and told her to go sue if she liked; they didn't care, it wouldn't do her any good anyway. Propositions of compromise of various sorts have now been made to her, but she had steadfastly stood out for her rights. Some of the faculty tell her that her diploma has been duly signed and is held in the hands of one official who gets violently angry whenever anyone speaks to him about it. This newly self-created custodian of the college's documents may find himself defendant in an expensive damage suit of it can be ultimately shown that he has maliciously withheld this diploma from this widow, thereby depriving her of a means of livelihood for a number of months. And so this precious farce goes on—a great and respected corporation browbeating a penniless widow. And what sayeth the student-producing profession?

#### WOODEN BREAD.

A GERMAN periodical devoted to wood industries, announces that food products consisting partly of wood are now manufactured. At Berlin a factory has been built which is turning out about two hundred quintals of wooden bread a day. Sawdust is subjected to chemical treatment, after which it is mixed with one-third farina and prepared like ordinary bread. The product at present serves only as food for horses, but the Berlin Tramway Company, which is the most important customer of the factory, is well pleased with the results. The manufacturers say that wooden bread constitutes also an excellent food for man.—*The Sun*.

## Book Reviews.

KING'S HANDBOOK OF NEW YORK CITY. An outline history and description of the American Metropolis. With over one thousand illustrations from photographs made expressly for this work. Planned, Edited, and Published by Moses King, Boston, Mass.

This is the second edition of this excellent book. It doesn't require residenceship in New York City to appreciate the beauty and faithfulness of detail which Mr. King has, as usual exercised in the preparation of this his later handbook. It is really an illustrated history of the commercial as well as social and financial progress of this metropolis of America. It contains a department, at the beginning, which is of interest to every American citizen because there was a time in our history, if it does not yet continue with us, when New York and her doings stood for America, and the reading of this chapter takes us far back into the rise and progress of our Republic. Mr. King has reproduced this period with extreme faithfulness, and without bias. He has carried down this line of history from that earlier period to the moment of going to press. The other twenty-nine chapters or divisions or departments of this book are devoted each to some special feature of New York's existence, as for instance the water ways which handle the water supply; the thoroughfares and adornments; the transportation and transit; life in the metropolis; over head and underfoot, and so forth, each division being in itself a work of interest and art; and each division perfectly reliable for any purpose whether for information solely or for business purposes. In this way every great system of business in this city is set apart and given special attention.

The letterpress throughout is of the highest order of literary merit, and as interesting as a book of travels, or of scenic descriptions. It possesses none of the elements of an advertising venture, such as are frequently thrust upon the confiding manufacturer or commercial agent under the guise of histories of thus and such a place, but which are naught but thinly disguised advertising fakes to puff this man or that firm or railroad or business, and to totally ignore or

but faintly mention those who have not taken ad. space or paid one dollar a line for a good notice. Mr. King's book is a jewel of consistency throughout. No part of the vast interests of New York is slighted or omitted. The buyer of this book can be assured that when he examines the chapter on hotels he will find all that is to be known reliably of the hotels of the city; the same in relation to banks or life insurance or street cars or steam cars or telegraphs or any other matter of interest to him in this city. Mr. King's book is trustworthy. It contains over 1000 pages, more than 1000 illustrations reproduced from photographs, and an index of 24 pages with 72 columns containing over 5000 items and about 20,000 references. It is handsomely bound and makes a beautiful book for any private library or literary table.

### Globules.

—Hot sublimate or carbolic injections during labor shrivels and contracts the vaginal mucous membrane by contracting the capillaries, removes from it its natural lubricating secretion, thus largely augmenting the friction between the head and the vaginal walls, retarding the progress of labor and necessitating greater powers of expulsion.

—BURNS.—At the first possible moment after the burning, grasp a handful of lard and smear it over the burned surface. This answers until the regular remedy can be prepared, which consists simply of a paste of flour and lard made as soft as can be handled, spread about half an inch thick upon a cloth, and apply to the injured parts. When it begins to crumble the application must be renewed, being careful not to break the skin. If it sticks at any point, do not try to remove it.

—Dr. J. J. Fowler of Washington, Mo., suggests that one way of collecting doubtful accounts, is to have the deadbeats become provers of our remedies, or of others to be tried. If they refuse to offer themselves upon the altar of scientific investigation, then by a proper manipulation of the said d. b. he can be made to prove the remedies involuntarily.

—The Forty-fourth semi-annual meeting of

the Homeopathic Medical Society of New York, will take place at New York, October 1 and 2, 1895. Dr. Moffat, the tireless secretary, of this leading homeopathic society, is out with a folder calling attention to the date and importance of the session. "Another inducement," says the circular "for joining this society is the proposition to require such membership as a requisite for membership in the American Institute of Homeopathy of any resident of this State." Thought this little business was most effectually killed at Newport, and that the New York contingent helped to lay it on the table.

—The Cleveland Homeopathic Society held its regular fortnightly meeting on August 20, and listened to a paper on endometritis by Dr. C. A. Hall. The society is growing rapidly. At its next session a paper will be presented on the therapeutics of diarrhea.

—Dr. M. P. Hunt, until recently Professor of Diseases of Women in the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan, has located in Columbus, O. Dr. Hunt was one of the really popular professors at Ann Arbor, and should have been retained in that faculty. He will devote himself exclusively to surgery and diseases of women, not excepting general work.

—We have received the annual announcement of Pulte College and are pleased to know of its very evident prosperity. The faculty remains substantially as of late.

—The Metropolitan Post-Graduate School, (New-York) homeopathic, gives large promise of doing good to whomsoever will attend its lectures. In its roster it includes the pick of metropolitan homeopathic talent.

—Subject of service to-night at Ninth Street Baptist Church: "Who will be in Hell?" Every one made welcome.—Church adv. in Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*.

—Dr. J. Kent Sanders, Professor of Gynecology of the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery has removed to 106 Euclid Avenue, where he has a handsomely furnished suite of rooms on the first floor.

—Dr. E. H. Jewitt, Professor of Obstetrics in the Cleveland Medical College has removed to the Case Building on Superior Street, near the Post Office.

—In view of the many retired and resigned

professors, why not form a society, with constitution, by-laws, and letter heads, composed of ex-professors? Every season brings new professors up out of the woods to take the place of others, disgusted or disappointed with the hollowness of the pretense.

—Two homeopathic (!) doctors of Cleveland, one a professor, the other on the Board of Censors of a Cleveland medical college, are advertising in the daily papers: "Koch Treatment for the Cure of Consumption. . . a fresh supply of lymph constantly on hand, direct from Berlin laboratory." Some college must have taught this brace of advanced physicians something about homeopathy. Wonder which school it was? Possibly this twain was added to the college staff because of their specialty. Who knows? Now we look patiently for the Keeley Cure advocates to come to the newspaper front and others, and after a long time we expect to find some little homeopathy recommended—not in the daily press—but from the lecture platform of some of these advanced colleges.

—Dr. Temple S. Hoyne is credited with the deanship of the new Dunham Medical College of Chicago, and by another informant with a lectureship on fevers in the National.

—The address of Dr. Frank Elliott is Kansas City, Mo., 1008 Main Street. Dr. Elliott for a time practiced across the river, in Kansas City, Kan., but his present address is as above.

—In cases of retention of urine in young children, an enema, thrown into the rectum, will so stimulate both the centers for defecation, and the genito-spinal center for urination, as to bring about micturition without catheterization.

—As regards anaphrodisiacs, the only one Charcot had any confidence in was that used by the uncle of Heloise in the case of Abelard. *Cela* (he would add with a grim smile) *tranche la difficile*.—*N. Y. Medical Record*.

—In severe prostatitis, with constant urging to urinate, a pledget of absorbent cotton saturated with a hot calendula solution passed into the rectum will give relief.

—Not all the hotels, Brer Fisher, at Newport, were poor. We are sure that the little Institute colony which cast its lot with landlord

O'Neil of *The Aquidneck* had no complaint to make. A better table, better cooking, better attention, better general service, we have rarely experienced at any of the very best classed hotels of the world. There were no stud-hoss airs about the place, to be sure; no claw hammer coats and *décolleté* toilets; no receptions and men-less balls; but everything was solid comfort; everybody knew everybody else, and all went merry as a wedding bell. It gives us much satisfaction to reflect that we advertised and advised going to *The Aquidneck*.

—The *Medical Advocate* is the new homeopathic journal to issue from Chicago, under the editorship of Dr. H. W. Pierson, lately of the *Medical Advance*. Dr. Pierson, in his salutatory, will doubtless tell publicly what he has told us privately, concerning the means used to crowd him out of the *Advance*. If he tells it in full it will make interesting reading.

—Wonder whether Dr. Jeannette Hannah Smith of Chicago isn't violating even the loose code of ethics of the homeopaths in permitting the use in street cars and other public places of her name as recommender of a certain unimitated brand of Johann Hoff's Malt? Or does the code apply only to male practitioners and to those who are not State University appointees? What is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander.

—Chronic alcoholics, when taken sick, should be examined on the posterior portion of the chest at the base of the lungs every day or two, in order to detect at the earliest possible time the appearance of drunkard's pneumonia.

—DEAD AGAIN.—Homeopathy, as a matter of fact, has been fairly tried and has been found wanting; it has therefore been relegated by the deliberate judgment of the scientific world to its proper place, in the limbo of exploded errors and dead superstitions.—*British Med. Journal*.

Another echo of George Gould's: "Homeopathy is dying out." After Ernest Hart clears up his little lawsuit with Lawson Tait for villification and slander, perhaps he may find a little time in which to write a gloomy obituary over the remains; but it must be done quickly, else this often dead homeopathy will be found doing business at the old stand curing Ernest Hart's cases—him and the likes of him.



—LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.—One of the first and most constant symptoms of incipient locomotor ataxy is the difficulty with which the patient will descend stairs. If questioned closely on the subject, he will say that at the very outset of his malady he was always afraid of falling when coming down stairs; so also the manner in which a patient crosses his legs is often significant. In the normal state a man when performing that act lifts one leg simply to the height necessary to pass it over the other, whereas in the affection under consideration he lifts it much higher than necessary, describing a large segment of a circle.

—Dr. W. J. Hawkes of Chicago is chairman of the section of materia medica and therapeutics of the American Institute of Homeopathy for the ensuing year. Send your name and title of your forthcoming paper to him.

—The second annual meeting of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Association will be held this year at Kansas City, Mo., October 1, 2, and 3, 1895. Dr. D. A. Foote of Omaha, Neb., president, and Dr. W. A. Humphrey of Platts-mouth, Neb., secretary.

—A doctor is a minister; a minister is a teacher or "doctor," and those are most popular who give the smallest doses! Indeed the two professions touch each other like the wings of the Cherubim over the mercy seat of old. Both were made of *beaten* gold. Was this not true of the founder of your school? It was true of the leader of mine. But gold is eternal and sure in the end to be recognized the world over.—*Rev. E. L. Clark, Boston.*

—Caseation—Phosphorus.

Suppuration—Hepar sulphur.

Constipation—Nux vomica.

Hallucination—Stramonium.

Emaciation—Iodine.

—Said Rev. Mr. Clark at the Boston "spread" in honor of Hahnemann's birthday:

"As I came into this place I was welcomed by one of your members, who, like Scipio Africanus, carries the name of the country he has conquered, Dr. Paine! Through a full third of a century I felt the light of his distinguished professional services to my sainted mother. Certainly a calling blessed of those who are ready to perish and remembered with gratitude

might well be envied. You who guide through many shadows will share the light beyond with those who steadied themselves by your rod and staff."

—You will miss a rich treat if you fail to see the new adv. of Codliver Glycerine in this issue. For originality, comedy, and good "horse sense" it certainly takes the cake.

—THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILWAY is often referred to as the keystone of the American railway system. Its heavy steel rails, lying in a bed of stone, connect the three great cities of Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. Many years ago it startled its patrons by introducing sleeping cars, which were in those days looked upon as experimental and impracticable. "Who can sleep on a train?" The *Chicago and Alton* still runs sleeping cars! Next it introduced a dining car service, and this provoked great hilarity. "Who does not carry his lunch?" To-day who does *not* sleep on a train and who *does* carry his lunch? The *Chicago and Alton Railway* might be said to operate a first-class hotel on wheels. A person occupying a seat on a *Chicago and Alton* passenger train is, all things considered, safer than he is at home. The road is considered by traveled Europeans to be the physical model of this country. Its appliances for securing safety are perfect. Its condition and equipment are aptly illustrated by the motto: "Perfect Passenger Service."

—A man recently sued a company for selling him a number of bottles of hair tonic "warranted to bring out the hair." In his papers the plaintiff says he was only partly bald when he began to use the tonic, and now he has not a single hair on his head. The defendants put in the plea that this is what they warranted to do: "To make the hair come out."—*Nat. Med. Rev.*

—FOR SALE.—A Yale chair but little used and in good condition. Also one Nedofik sofa. Address the editor, Dr. KRAFT, for particulars.

#### The American Homeopathist, *Issued Twice a Month.*

This Journal is published for its subscribers only, and has no free list. Sample copies are never sent. Subscriptions are not discontinued until so ordered. What is not right will always be made right cheerfully and without question.

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# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

## A PROGRESSIVE COLLEGE.

THE second annual announcement of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College lies before us. When we say, *en passant*, that it is the work of our esteemed friend and brother, Dr. Eugene F. Storke, it goes without saying that the document, viewed merely as a bit of literary labor, is worth reading a second time; but if, in addition, the reader is informed that Brer Storke is also the responsible officer—registrar—of his college, then something out of the ordinary may be expected. And the same was duly found.

\* \*

FIRST, this brief but clear-cut announcement of the infant college makes no reference, not even by implication, to that usual stereotyped paragraph concerning a direct wire, or words to that effect, to the Y. M. C. A., or other religious organization. It assumes, point blank, that the medical student who finds his way to the Denver school is in possession of his faculties, and knows what he wants to do, and does not need to be coddled and honeyed over, and his female relatives lulled into a fancied security because of a pretended odor of sanctity, which will now envelope "Dear George"; when the fact is, as every professor in every medical college knows, as every physician who is a graduate knows, that the medical school is no place for prayer meetings and love feasts, and the speaking of prosy platitudes. It is safe, occasionally, to assume that an intending medical man or woman coming to a medical school has had religious training, and will, when thrown into the giddy whirl of a large city, not forget the home lessons, the little economies and virtues, the mater and pater, the Sabbath-school, and the little kirk, with its consecrated God's acre,

but as opportunity presents and inclination dictates, will find out his church family, and become united therewith. The sound of church hymns in a college building, with the distorted cadavers "curing" in the cellar vats, the disarticulating and rending of human bodies going on in the attic (*mansarde*) dissecting rooms, the dental mechanics, the shorthand and sewing classes occupying intermediate quarters, while the noise of ribald revelry rises from the gymnasium—the mingling of sacred songs with such material environments is apt to make them a farce, and proves them absolutely out of place. We are as much opposed to church business in a college as Editor Fisher is to Institute business in a church, and for very much the same reason. This means no disrespect to the cause of Christianity nor its active promoters. It means, plainly, that the cobbler should stick to his soles.

\* \*

SECOND, we note, with much satisfaction, the absence of any prizes offered for "superior excellence," in this or that branch, or (though this is never openly stated) to advertise some non-advertising professor by printing his name, title, office, residence, hours, and telephone number in the announcements, posters, folders, and handbills for 365 days in each year, as the intending giver of a \$20 gold piece, suitably polished and burnished, and unostentatiously engraved with the modest, unassuming professor-donor's name. For these two material advances made, our youngest infant college (not yet counting the new DUNHAM) deserves a "prize," which it will receive in the unstinted encomia of every progressive medical man and medical woman everywhere. The custom of treating medical matriculants as so many immature boys

and girls, who must receive their daily dusting of raiment for putting bent pins in the pedagogue's chair, or be continually cautioned not to put the table knife in their mouths, or the colored bean up their noses, is past, irrevocably past, and should be buried together with the fossil professors who persist in so still regarding the students. This is the era of the NEW COLLEGE.

And this is further evidenced by a few crisp and well-written paragraphs in this same Denver announcement, which we transplant bodily to our article :

"Recitations will be required from time to time during the course, and quizzes will take place at stated periods.

"Each professor will hold an examination at the close of every month, which will cover the entire ground compassed in his department during that period. If, in a given case, the general average of these examinations during the college year shall have reached eighty per cent. or upward, the result will be considered decisive ; if below this point, a final examination must be had at the close of the session.

"A student who is 'rejected' must go through the entire senior course again, and be re-examined in all the studies of this course, due credit being given for previous successful examinations. For this term no fee will be charged.

"A comprehensive record of each student will be kept, and his relative standing will be determined from his oral reviews, laboratory work, written exercises, industry, perseverance, aptitude, and final examinations."

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\* \*

HOW does that sound? At last we have a medical college which reckons with its students, and reckons with them as if they were indeed responsible men and women come up to Denver to be educated in their life work, and who are not to be regarded as puppets to move or be moved by the frown or smile of any man or body of men and one woman courteously and commonly called a "faculty." No dark-lantern tactics here. No rhadamantine tribunal. No threatened destruction of the poor widow and the colored girl. Everything open and above

board. This college, it is safe to affirm, will *not* be dragged into the courts of the land by plucked students, to show cause for its nefarious treatment of helpless undergraduates, and then, being so cited to appear and answer, instead of gladly availing itself of the opportunity to publicly clear its phylacteries of the stain of dishonorable dealing, ingloriously hides behind the baby-act—denies all and singular the allegations of the "plucked" petitioner—thereby tacitly admitting to the student-producing profession its culpability.

This striking out of the "finals," and in the fair way it is done, comes with the proverbial frankness and sincerity of the West—the wild and woolly West, sometimes—but always the honest and fair-play-loving West. No little rings and cliques and pools in this breezy, outspoken Western college. By its conduct it proposes to get not only the fees, but as well the respect and affection of its students. It proposes first to give what it expects in return : Honorable Conduct and Upright Dealing. It agrees not to make the Professor- or Lectureship a mere incident in the professional life of the chair's occupant, an afterthought, a duty to be perfunctorily performed, when no 16 to 1 dollars are in sight.

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\* \*

THERE is not now, and there never has been, any valid reason why medical students could not be regarded and treated as gentlemen and ladies. And when they take liberties with a Professor, a careful and unbiased examination will disclose, in ninety-nine per cent. of such cases, that the provocation came from the privileged reader of other people's writings paraded as original. The medical student, as a class, has been patient and long-suffering. It not infrequently happens that there are more brains before than behind the pithless papyrus. And when this wooden-eyed mole, who takes no journals, who buys no text-books, whose name is never found in current professional literature, thereupon gets angry and appears in the lecture desk with threats and menaces of the fate in store for this class of men and women grown, if they do not fall down and worship his moth-eaten, thumb-stained, second-hand knowledge—when he so menaces and threatens he ought to

be pithballed and—worse. He lacks the first element of a teacher, and ought to be removed. Aye, truly, but how? Under the old manner of creating and constituting this select and perfect aggregation called a faculty, how is a removal of one of its number to be brought about? They vote for each other; the appoint each other on committees and vote themselves into important offices; they pass upon their own acts and conduct; they ballot for candidates much as they would vote for an appropriation to purchase sawdust for the dissecting rooms, or pay for certain barrels and boxes, heavily laden, received from neighboring towns. Talk about politics in the American Institute, about Tammanyism and bossism! Turn your eyes inwardly a little and view the politics of the average medical school, and stand aghast! Here you will find an absolute despotism under the shadow of the American flag! It is almost as difficult to get the removal of a teacher who is obnoxious to the class as it is to get a popular, progressive man into the ordinary commercial medical college. In either case the wishes of the party most interested, viz., the class, are not considered. It depends wholly upon the number of votes cast in that little clique.

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WE look in vain, also, in the Denver announcement for the names of men and one woman who are retained in the teaching corps, not because of eminent fitness and permanent ability, and popularity and influence with the students, but in direct opposition to such palpably necessary requirements. Is not this frequently the case in our commercial medical college faculties? A man who, by virtue of long and tenacious inhabitancy of a certain chair, and by reason of his many admirable social qualities and other sterling traits *aside* from his professorship, is retained in that chair, notwithstanding his notorious inefficiency and the numerous complaints made by the class, and though annually resigning, invariably recalls this paper before definitive action can be taken thereon, thus continuing the laughing stock of the lecture room and the incubus of the teaching corps. But how can he be got rid of? He has his friends in the faculty; many of them possibly have been his students and are grateful

to the "old man" for his vote in times past. Aye, verily, blood is thicker than water—than some water! Once a professor always a professor.

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\* \*

AND the uncomplaining, unsuspecting student, who has trusted to the grandiloquent announcement, and paid in his saved-up dollars to receive special training in that chair, when the scales of novelty ultimately drop from his eyes, finds the chair of obstetrics, or *pædology*, or surgery, or what not, filled *not* by an enthusiastic specialist, one well read in the very latest literature of the school and a buyer of new books, but by a royal good fellow, which nobody can deny, and whom his consociated conspirators in the faculty will not retire lest his feelings be lacerated. Perhaps receiving the students' money under such circumstances is not robbery. The finical student may hire a private coach if he like not Professor Has-Been's method; or he may take private instruction, but be very secret about it. Is it any wonder when sentiment rather than efficiency dominates the filling of some of the most vital chairs in a faculty that the students murmur but dare not speak aloud, lest they invoke the awful specter of the examination room, and arrive at the end of the inquisitorial journey only to have the word "plucked" burned deeply into their lives?

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\* \*

THE Denver school is happily free of all these old-time menaces and traditions and superstitions. It has the courage of the faith that is in it. We are proud of thee, Denver, and salute thee as the first to open the doors and let in the light upon your private works. You will prosper because of your manly adoption of the American plan of dealing with students which is in fact based on a still older and higher law, namely: Do unto others as ye would for others to do unto you.

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—The San Francisco Hahnemann College has changed its summer school method to the customary winter month system, the next term to begin in October of this year.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



D. E. SEYMOUR, M. D.,  
Calais, Me.

## CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION.\*

[T was by the courtesy of Dr. Miller, my colleague on the State Board of Health [said Mr. Hartzell], that at a recent meeting I was invited to be present on this occasion. I couldn't very well know what kind of a surrounding I would have in coming here, not being a doctor myself; nor could I know much about it until I received a copy of the programme; then it made me somewhat tired to find my name on the programme, with my topic sandwiched in among a large number of ladies and gentlemen who are to deal with topics very much more dignified than mine. I hope, however, not to make any serious mistakes if I trench upon your own ground in what I shall have to say. You remember the story of the Frenchman who was a little lame in his English. He was looking up in the dictionary a definition for the word *band*; he found one to be, *filaments*. He liked the sound and size of the word, and rather froze to it. A few days afterward a band of music was

heard coming down the street, when he exclaimed: "It is zee filament coming down zee street."

We have had a good deal of information concerning the micro-organism of late. The last paper read was especially filled with the learning required by that branch of study, and was very well put. The microscope has been used for quite a number of years, but never until about twenty-five years ago did the microscope have any interest to the physician. About that length of time Darwayne, a French "crank," discovered that the nicest case of anthrax—splenic fever in cattle, and a disease common to mankind also—was a micro-organism. This was verified by Pasteur afterward, who carried this same organism through a number of cultures, and finally reintroduced it into animals to bring about the same disease. Pasteur had great difficulty in making the people believe that these diseases were due to specific causes, but after he had succeeded to some extent the Government begged him to go on and contrive some method by which the cattle of France could be saved. It was then that he devised that series of immunizing cultures—that is, inoculating, very much the same as in rabies. He commenced by inoculations with mild virulence, carried it to the highest virulence, and so rendered the cattle to the highest degree immune. He was called a humbug. I was in France at the time, and was witness of these things. Then the Government arranged for a most extraordinary test and experiment. The Government said to Pasteur, "Here are twelve cattle and twelve sheep. They will be placed at the farm of the Government—the government experimental station. You are to immunize six of these cattle and six of the sheep by this process; after that is done upon a certain date the Government will take possession, and through their veterinary surgeon will inject into the entire twelve cattle and twelve sheep virus of the first virulence; then we will know what your remedy amounts to." This was carried into effect. A day was fixed, and it was published throughout France and the world; the scientists and doctors came from all over the country and settled themselves in two hotels: one containing the adherents of Pasteur, the others the opponents. These parties were so

\* Extract from an extemporaneous address before the Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society, 1895, Cleveland, by Mr. Hartzell of Canton, O., and Member of the Ohio State Board of Health.



sanguine that they each gave a banquet. They didn't have to wait very long, for the splenic fever works rapidly. On the second morning, when these savants got up and went out on the plain, they saw six sheep and six cattle—those that had been immunized by Pasteur—grazing quietly on the plain, while the others lay dead upon the grass. A number of years had still to elapse before these micro-organisms had been discovered to any great extent. In 1880, I think it was, the micro-organisms of Koch for leprosy and lupus were discovered, and in 1882 cholera and phthisis were added to the number; until now we have some eight or nine that have been discovered. These micro-organisms have great peculiarities; one is that they do not thrive in the presence of cleanliness; cleanliness, therefore, is beneficial to mankind. Cleanliness is akin to godliness. There is another peculiarity to this, which is—and that is what I am trying to get to—that certain of these micro-organisms are air-born. For instance, the micro-organism that causes phthisis and probably of scarlet fever and whooping cough, and others, are air-born, while the two giant pathogenetic micro-organisms of typhoid fever and cholera, are water-born; these diseases descend to us from the dejects of the people who are ill with these forms of disorder. Such diseases are taken from the water and give rise to some very severe epidemics. Two years ago, in 1893, a lot of Russian Jews came to Hamburg, destined for this country. While they stayed at Hamburg, they contaminated the water supply, and from the middle of August to September, some time, eight thousand people died of cholera; while in adjoining towns there were no cases, although under the same municipal government. In these latter towns, however, there was a different water supply; in the former cases the river Elbe had been contaminated by the cholera dejecta.

Perhaps you will remember that about twelve years ago a young man in Philadelphia, having contracted typhoid fever, went up into the country to his home on the hillside. During the winter time, while he had this attack, his dejecta was thrown out on the snow; in the ensuing spring when the snow melted, it naturally ran down hill into a little stream. While the dejecta was on the snow, it was inert; but after

it reached the running water it suddenly developed its poisonous character, and inside of three weeks there were 1100 cases of typhoid fever, with 110 deaths, in the little town of Plymouth.

Of course, protection of public health in cities is one of the most imperative demands, and goes hand in hand with the condition of the sewage system. The go-ahead character of a municipality can generally be determined from the condition of its sewers and sewage disposal. Sewers are an absolute necessity for the health of the people. They carry off the waste of houses and factories and kitchens. We should discuss this as a very serious question. If the sewers are allowed to contaminate our water courses, the consequence is that we have epidemics.

About eight years ago the people below Canton had been reading about these subjects, and they said to us at Canton, "You must not discharge your sewers into our water supply." They had the law upon their side, for the State so provides. There is a curious anomaly about that. If a man throws a dead hog or dead cow into the water, he is forthwith brought up before a justice and arrested and fined. But if a city does it, if a large city empties daily about three thousand tons of sewage into its water course, nothing is done about it. But the people below Canton objected to the contamination, and we were compelled to forage around and take up some other method. As the result of our studies we engaged an engineer for the purpose of looking over the situation, and he recommended chemical precipitation. There are several ways of disposing of sewage. In England, thirty years ago, all the water courses were simply sewage receptacles and distributors. The Rivers Pollution Commission in England sprang into existence, and there was such a stimulus given to investigation of such a character that there were about five thousand patents granted for the purpose of purifying the sewage. All these have now been reduced to three methods—I might really say two methods—one being the absorption of sewage over sandy soil, etc., and the other plan is that of chemical precipitation, which latter we have been compelled to adopt in Canton. We couldn't, like Cleveland and Cincinnati and

some other cities, pour our sewage into the public streams ; so we were obliged to adopt a contrary course. We were somewhat in the fix of the boy who was being examined in arithmetic by the parish minister who had dropped in just at the moment ; and out of courtesy to the minister he was asked to continue the examination. The minister said : " Now, boy, supposing that your father was to borrow one hundred dollars, agreeing to repay the sum in installments of ten dollars a month ; at the end of five months how much would he owe ? " After waiting a while, one little fellow raised his hand. " Well, my little man, how much would he owe ? " " One hundred dollars. " " One hundred dollars ! I guess, my little man, you don't know your lesson very well. " " Well, maybe I don't know my lesson very well, but I know my daddy. "

Lime is a bactericide of great power. Some lesson of this kind is applicable to the city of Cleveland. They can't go on always discharging the sewage into the same body of water from which they drew their water supply, with impunity. Heretofore, as I understand it, when the city has been required to sewer a district, the practice has been for the engineer to prepare a certain watershed into which about forty-eight sewers carried the sewage ; from there it was poured into the Cuyahoga River, and through that into the lake. By and by there will be diseases arising which will not be more difficult to trace in their pathogenesis than to the drinking water furnished to the citizens. This was the case of a certain young man I read about, who was being quizzed by his best girl in regard to certain phases of his character that she didn't understand. " At times, " she said, " you appear to be a fairly manly kind of a fellow ; and at other times you are effeminate and womanly. I can't understand it. " " Oh, " said he, " that's easy to explain. It is hereditary with me. Half my ancestors were men and half women. "

—It has been positively demonstrated that tobacco is one of the prime causes of color blindness ; and men who are employed in positions where it is necessary to distinguish colors are cautioned against excessive smoking.

### FERRUM BROM. : A PROVING.

Reported by Dr. SARAH N. SMITH, New York.

A VERITABLE proving of fer. brom. by Dr. S. : Took the first dose on April 3. On the evening of the same day experienced a severe internal pressure in occiput, producing a painful sensation in the ears, as if the ears were pressed from within outward ; after a few hours the same feeling extended to the vertex, producing a *dead numb* feeling of the *scalp* extending from occiput to vertex. The head felt enlarged in all directions, the ears seeming to stand out from the head.

2. A heavy feeling of the eyes and drooping of the lids came, so that I could not keep the eyes open.\* (Conium, causticum, gelsemium.)

3. The mouth very dry ; tongue dry and stiffened on waking ; the dryness of nose and mouth relieved by coryza. Awoke at 2 A. M. with the feeling that I might die, which lasted for a few moments and passed away. This also occurred on three different mornings, and about the *same* hour each morning—nine o'clock.

4. Had very much rumbling in left hypochondrium, accompanied with diarrhea, which was followed with a bloody mucus and tenesmus, with the sensation that the lower bowel protruded. After the passage came, *unconscious moaning* heard in the next room, accompanied with a distressed noise in the head.

5. Next symptom appeared near the close of the week, a burning, smarting pain in urethra, while urinating (*cannabis sativa*, burning while urinating and after). This continued for several days, through the proving and beyond.

6. Stools excoriating and frequent. As the stools decreased in frequency, a *sticky, mucous-appearing* and *excoriating leucorrhea* ; with the appearance of this discharge came the descent of the uterus, which continued for a week or more, and the discharge several days beyond.

" The uterus seemed heavy and uncomfortable, so that it interferes with my work. I can scarcely get up and down stairs, " was the reply that the doctor made when urged to continue the proving. " I can't afford to be sick ; I am too busy. "

The proving was the six-dilution Boericke & Tafel.

\* Eyes said to look very dull by all observers.

## HAHNEMANN'S THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

By R. E. DUDGEON, M. D.

*(Continued from page 291.)*

## URINARY ORGANS.

*Kidneys.*

Nephralgia : Acon.

*Bladder.*

Pressure in, as if urine would come : Coni.

Pain, cutting, and in rectum : Lyc.

— shooting, pinching, extending to urethra, n.,  
in bed : Lyc.

Catarrh : Tax.

Catarrh of, with dysuria : Dulc.

Paralysis : Ars.

*Urethra.*

Itching during and after micturition : Lyc.

Burning : Calc-c., petr.

— twitching : Phos.

— after micturition : Natr-c.

Cutting during micturition : Ant-c.

Tension : Phos.

Inflammation : Canth.

Hemorrhage : Calc-c., lyc.

Discharge, mucous : Hep-s. natr-m.

— — with burning and sacral pain : Ant-c.

Gonorrhea : Cop., petros., thuja.

— sycotic : Nitr-ac. (alternately with thuja),  
thuja.

— inflammatory stage : Cannabis., canth.

Gleet : Natr-m.

Stricture : Clem., Petr.

*Micturition.*Frequent : Ant-c., baryta, calc-c., kali-c., sil.,  
uva.

— with urging : Lyc.

Nocturnal : Alu., am-c., cupr., graph., iod.,  
kali-c., natr-m., phos-ac., sep.

— every hour : natr-m.

Urging : Baryta, kali-c., lyc., natr-c., sep., sulph.

— anxious, d. and n. : Carbo-v.

— with thirst : Caust.

Painful : Nitr-ac.

Involuntary : Uva.

— when coughing, sneezing, or walking : Caust.,  
natr-m., zinc.

— when walking : Zinc.

Incontinence : Acon., nitr-ac.

Enuresis, d. and n. : Caust.

— nocturnal : Carbo-v., hep-s., petr., sep., sil.,  
sulph.

Dribbling, involuntary : Petr.

Strangury : Ars., camph., canth., coni., puls.

Difficult : Ars., coni., tax.

Ischuria : Canth.

Retention, when he wishes to micturate : Zinc.

*During Micturition.*

Burning in glans : Anac.

Cutting in urethra : Ant-c., coni.

Smarting : Carbo-v., phos., sep.

Sudden stoppage of stream : Coni.

Itching in urethra : Lyc.

Involuntary stool : Sulph.

*After Micturition.*

Burning in glans : Anac.

Itching in urethra : Lyc.

Burning in urethra : Natr-c.

Discharge of prostatic fluid : Hep-s.

*Urine.*

Scanty : Carbo-v., nux-v.

— in dropsy : Dig.

Diuresis : Squilla, tarax.

Turbid, white : Coni.

Dark : Carbo-v., sep.

Red : Ant-c.

Hematuria : Calc-c.

— hebdomadad : China.

Purulent : Uva.

Chyluria : Phos-ac.

Fetid : Carbo-an., nitr-ac.

Scalding : Phos.

Gravel : Lyc.

Urinary troubles : Clem.

## GENITALS (MALE).

Inordinate excitement : Natr-m.

Weakness : Sep.

Itching : Sep.

Swelling : Ars.

Sweat, fetid : Sulph.

Condylomata : Thuja (alternately with nitr-ac.).

—, chronic : Thuja (externally).

Chancre : Merc.

*Prepuce.*

Itching : Sil.

*Glans.*

Burning, during and after micturition : Anac.

Soreness : Nitr-ac.

Ulceration (mercuria) : Hep-s.

*Scrotum.*

Swelling : Sep.

Itching and moisture : Petr.

*Testicles.*

Pain, when touched : Phos-ac., sep.

— gnawing : Phos-ac.

— pressive : Carbo-v.

Retraction : Camph.

Hanging down : Nitr-ac.

Orchitis : Clem.

Swelling : Kali-c., lyc.

Induration : Aur.  
— after badly treated gonorrhea : Clem.

## SEXUAL FUNCTION.

Lascivious thoughts : Calc-c.  
— — frequent, involuntary : Sil.  
— — Unnatural : Carbo-v.  
Excessive sexual desire : Alu., graph., natr-m.  
Venereal excess : Sil.  
Erections, strong, e. : Phos.  
— weak : Lyc.  
— deficient : Caust., coni., hep-s., kali-c., lyc., magn-c., nitr-ac.  
— morning, deficient : Graph.  
— by day : Anac.  
— constant at n. : Zinc.  
Emissions : Am-c., carbo-v., china.  
— frequent : Caust., lyc., nitr-ac., petr., phos.  
— without erection : Graph.  
— deficient : Kali-c., lyc.  
Dormant sexual desire : Graph., kali-c.  
Deficient sexual desire : Am-c., calc-c., hep-s., kali-c., lyc., magn-c., nitr-ac.  
— desire and weakness of sexual power : Sil.  
— power : Baryta., calc-c., nitr-ac., sulph.  
Impotence : Coni., lyc., natr-m.  
Coitus, aversion to : Lyc.  
— feeble : Coni., hep-s., phos.  
— weakness of, but nervous excitement to : Petr.  
— erections too short : Calc-c.  
— too speedy ejaculation : Carbo-v., lyc., phos., sulph., zinc.  
— deficient pleasure : Anac., graph.  
— easy excitement to, merely by thinking : Lyc.  
— incessant urging to : Phos.  
— irresistible desire for, every n. : Lyc.

*Coitus, during.*

Shooting and burning in genitals during ejaculation : Calc-c.

*Coitus, after.*

Weakness, especially of eyes : Kali-c.  
Exhaustion : Agar., coni.  
Seminal loss, weakness from excessive : China.  
Onanism, weakness from : China.

## PROSTATE GLAND.

Discharge of prostatic fluid : Hep-s., petr., plat.  
— — — — during stool : Alu., hep-s.  
— — — — after micturition : Hep-s.

## GENITALS (FEMALE).

Heat in and on : Sep.  
Itching : Natr-m.  
— (and in anus) : Calc-c.  
— and burning : Carbo-v.  
— and excoriation : Carbo-v.  
— and smarting : Kali-c.

Pressing on : Sulph.  
— and forcing : Sep.  
— down, as if all would come out : Natr-c.  
Out-pressing above pudendum, into vagina while stooping : Lyc.  
Hysterical spasms in uterus and abdomen, extending to thighs, and followed by leucorrhea : Magn-m.  
Aversion to coitus : Caust., natr-m.  
Nymphomania : Hyos., verat-a.  
Sterility (with scanty menses) : Am-c.

*Vulva.*

Itching : Coni., sil.  
— and burning : Sulph.  
— burning and gnawing : Lyc.  
Stitches in labia : Coni.  
— — — on lying down : Lyc.  
Excoriation : Graph.  
— and betwixt thighs : Sep.  
Soreness between v. and thighs : Caust.  
Swelling : Carbo-v.  
Varicose veins in labia : Calc-c.

*Vagina.*

Pain, pressive : Calc-c.  
— shooting : Coni.  
— — up to womb : Phos.  
Flatus, discharge of, from : Lyc.

*Uterus.*

Pressure on prolapsed : Calc-c.  
— downward and shooting in vagina : Coni.  
Pinching and clawing : Coni.  
Pain, shooting, in os : Calc-c.  
Spasms : Coni.  
— digging above pudendum, distention of belly, stitches in left side of chest : Coni.  
Labor pains, excessive : Coff.  
Deficient labor pains : Borax.  
Afterpains : Calc-c., cham., coff.  
Metrorrhagia : Bry., calc-c., coff., hyos., ipec., natr-c., sabin., sulph-ac.  
Hemorrhage when nursing : Sil.  
Prolapsus : Aur.  
Malformed os : Natr-c.  
Induration : Aur., plat.  
Furor uterinus : Hyos., verat-a.

## MENSTRUATION.

In elderly women : Rhus.  
Painful : Zinc.  
Anticipating : Am-c., calc-c., kali-c., natr-m., sulph., zinc.  
Anticipating and scanty : Sil.  
— and prolonged : Nux-v.  
— and too profuse : Calc-c., ign., nux-v.  
Delayed : Caust., graph., hep-s., iod., magn-c., natr-m., puls.  
— with cutting in abdomen : Graph.  
— and scanty : Natr-m.



Prolonged : Natr-m., rhus.  
 Profuse : Ars., calc-c., carbo-v., natr-m.,  
 sulph-ac.  
 Too profuse and too long : Lyc.  
 Scanty : Alu., am-c., carbo-v., caust., coni.,  
 kali-c., sep., sil.  
 — and short : Am-c.  
 — and pale : Graph.  
 — and watery : Phos.  
 Menstrual discharge, pale : Carbo-v., graph.,  
 sulph.  
 Suppressed : Calc-c., croc., ferr., sep., sil., tax.  
 — in anasarca and ascites : Kali-c.  
 — from fright : Lyc.

#### *Before menses.*

Sadness and melancholy : Lyc.  
 Sadness : Natr-m.  
 Crossness : Natr-m.  
 Headache : Natr-m., sulph.  
 Itching in vulva : Sulph.  
 Leucorrhœa : Baryta, calc-c. carbo-v., graph.

#### *At beginning of menses.*

Sadness : Natr-m.

#### *During menses.*

Vexation : Acon.  
 Headache : Natr-m.  
 Vomiting : Carbo-v.  
 — and diarrhea : Am-m.  
 Pain in belly : Stann.  
 Cutting in abdomen : Am-c., calc-c.  
 Spasms in abdomen : Graph.  
 Pressive and contractive pain in belly and back :  
 Am-m.

Fermentation : Phos.  
 Distention of abdomen : Zinc.  
 Spasmodic pain in hypogastrium : Natr-m.  
 Pain in liver : Phos-ac.  
 Pressing in genitals : Am-c.  
 Tearing in genitals : Am-c.  
 Pain in mammæ : Graph.  
 Tearing in back : Am-c.  
 Pain in sacrum : Am-m., calc-c.  
 Itching, eruption, and excoriation between legs :  
 Kali-c.

Down-pressure and drawing in thighs : Coni.  
 Tearing in feet : Am-m.  
 Pain : Alu., graph., natr-c.  
 Bruised pains : Sep.  
 Weakness : Graph.  
 Obligated to lie down : Am-c.

#### *After menses.*

Headache : Natr-m.  
 Leucorrhœa : Graph.

#### LEUCORRHŒA.

Leucorrhœa : Alu., Am-c., carbo-an., carbo-v.,  
 caust., coni., dict., kali-c., lyc., magn-c.,  
 natr-m., nitr-ac., phos., stann., sulph., zinc.

Leucorrhœa : profuse—Am-c.  
 — long continued : Mez.  
 — like water : Am-c., graph.  
 — yellow water : Sep.  
 — like milk, in gushes, preceded by cutting in  
 umbilical region : Sil.  
 — putrid : Natr-c.  
 —, white, acrid, causing burning : Coni.  
 — acrid : Am-c., ars., natr-m.  
 — — causing excoriation : Ars., sil.  
 — with itching and soreness : Anac.  
 — burning, itching : Calc-c.  
 — — smarting : Carbo-an.  
 — with smarting of pudendum : Hep-s.  
 — smarting, excoriating : Coni.  
 — preceded by cutting in hypogastrium : Lyc.  
 — — spasms in uterus and <sup>abdomen</sup> :  
 Magn-m.  
 — coming when urinating : Sil.  
 — just before menses : Baryta, calc-c.  
 — before menses : Carbo-v., graph.  
 — after menses : Graph.  
 — — coitus : Natr-c.

#### MAMMÆ.

Itching : Alu.  
 Pain, shooting : Natr-m.  
 Cancerous ulcer : Clem.  
 — — with shooting, burning pain and smell of  
 old cheese : Hep-s.  
 Induration, painful : Carbo-an., coni.  
 — nodular : Nitr-ac.  
 Milk, too profuse : Coni.  
 — weakness from great loss of : China.  
 — fever, after childbirth : Calc-c.  
 Suckling, sufferings from too prolonged : China.

#### *Nipples.*

Itching : Sulph.

#### REMEDIES FOR IMPAIRMENT OF MEMORY.

DR. W. J. GUERNSEY of Philadelphia, in  
*Medical Advance*, presents the following list :  
*Anacardium* heads the list, and, when not  
 contra-indicated, will surely benefit the trouble.  
 The patient is much worried ; his forgetfulness,  
 and besides a general hypochondriacal dis-  
 position, may be inclined to profanity on the  
 slightest provocation.

*Baryta carb.* suits the dwarfish person, who is  
 physically as well as mentally weak ; subject to  
 throat trouble ; and, for a child that cannot be  
 taught because it fails to remember.

*Glonoine*.—For one who forgets well-known  
 streets and loses his way. Particularly if he has

at any time been overcome by the sun. The patient is uncommunicative.

*Hyoscyamus* is also adverse to being questioned, yet talks much in a rambling way. Dreads being poisoned or betrayed. Does foolish things; and it is especially of use when the trouble is the result of unrequited love or jealousy.

*Lachesis* is a talkative remedy, and changes rapidly in thought from one subject to another. Makes mistakes in writing because of default of memory. Useful at climactic period, or for old whisky drinkers.

*Lycopodium*.—Makes mistakes in writing, as to letters, syllables, words, or even the sense. Is sensitive, irritable, and dyspeptic.

*Natrum Muraticum*.—Makes mistakes in talking, thorough forgetfulness, and is rendered awkward by it. Despondent, and weeps for consolation. Especially worse after cauterizing with nitrate of silver.

*Nux Moschata* is hysterical, of course; and the memory fails in holding the thought while reading, writing, or speaking.

*Phosphorus*.—Has difficulty in arranging his thoughts. Tall, lean, narrow-chested, and may be hemorrhagic diathesis.

*Phosphoric Acid* has also indifference; but is chiefly to be thought of for cases dependent upon sexual excesses.

#### ALTERNATION AGAIN.

Chamomilla 3x, a dose every two or three hours, usually covers this whole range of symptoms [in infantile diarrhea] and if it will not cure them it will hold them in check. Sometimes, however, it will be necessary to alternate with the above remedy one which has a little deeper action on the bowels. This remedy will usually be *Mercurius vivus* 3x, which should be alternated with the chamomilla, a dose every two or three hours. Where the brain, rather than the temper, of the child seems to be irritated, as shown by frequent startings and jerkings, belladonna 3x should be given instead of the chamomilla. Belladonna acts very prominently on the gums and is the remedy *par excellence* when convulsions complicate the case as described.—*Allison Clokey in Homeopathic Guide*.

Doubtlessly well meant, but—er—a—lieber *Freund*—is this Homeopathy?—such as is taught in the *Southwestern*?

#### PICTURE-MAKING GONE MAD.

SOME photographic pictures in the current *Scribner*, purposely set to show how easy it is to pose from life in order to illustrate fiction—some fiction—reminds us of an advertising half-tone engraving of an oxygen company, which was found in the pages of an esteemed contemporary. This purports to be a hospital scene. In a low bed, so low that the knees of the seated examiner loom up ungainly over the bed's surface, a "robustuous-looking" youth is taking his oxygen compound through a long feeding-bottle tube, the while suppressing a smile. At his right sits the principal figure of the *tableau vivant*, a presumed physician, in as awkward and constrained a pose as he could well put his large feet and himself; with the thumb of his left hand he is counting the pulse in the patient's *right* wrist, apparently found in the annular ligament; while in his right hand he is consulting a diminutive lady's watch, with his eye on the camera. Back of him, at the head of the bed, in a clear light, and gracefully draped and posed, stands the conventional sister of charity; her beautiful eyes, suffused in tears, dutifully turned ceilingward, her little white hands folded in regulation pattern. A nurse in bib and tucker stands near to take notes, more regardful of the camera than the patient or the awkward doctor. Between herself and two eminent and distinguished-looking individuals stands the gasometer, with the name of the oxygen company largely painted thereon. Taken altogether, it is almost anything rather than a hospital scene. Some amateur photographer has got in his deadly foreshortening on the figures, and caused an otherwise impressive scene to be a painful burlesque.

#### HOMEOPATHY A LA CHICAGO.

**N**UX VOM. 2x and bismuth 2x triturated together is a remedy which has won for Professor Mitchell some repute in gastralgia. . . .

Mer. dulcis 1x 2 grains, two or three doses, is advocated as a mild cathartic, useful especially in cases of constipation from travel. Podophyllum,  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr., is a good laxative,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. a mild cathartic. Enemas are most always preferable. . . .

Theoretically it is not proper to alternate drugs

in practice. Practically it is quite often done. Hahnemann recognizes the fact that two separate diseases with their diverse pathologies may exist in the same person at the same time. The stronger, of course, imposes its individuality upon the weaker. When these conditions exist, we can alternate, for the imperative plea of the patient is, "What thou doest, do quickly."—*The Chicago Homeopath.*

Does the college of which the Chicago *Homeopath*, from which the above is taken, is the presumed mouthpiece, teach this class of homeopathy?

### CHEESE A CARRIER OF DISEASE.

NOT only is cheese liable to be poisonous by the development of tyrotoxicon, but it may prove to be a carrier of disease germs. Dr. Beebe, Assistant Chemist of the Board of Health in New York City, recently found the true bacillus of diphtheria in a lot of suspected cheese, and as a result of this discovery, a large quantity of cheese was seized and destroyed.

It is said that there were several fatal cases of diphtheria in the family of a farmer, who supplied much of the milk from which the cheese was made, and the germs conveyed by the milk from this infected house lived through the process of cheese-making, and communicated the disease to several who ate the cheese.

It has been known for a long time that milk was an excellent medium for the growth of bacteria, and therefore, of course, for the taking up of any infection and the spread of the same. No doubt many serious illnesses or diseases have been caused in this way, though traced supposedly to other sources.

The day is soon coming when no one will think of using milk without first pasteurizing or sterilizing it.—*N. E. Kitchen Mag.*

### Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR: I have just been reading Dr. S. A. Jones' interesting article in the *HOMEOPATHIST* for September. I am right in my date of 1834 as to the planning of the Allentown

Academy. Dr. Jones says 1835. We are both right. It was first planned, talked about, on that January 1, 1834, when Wesselhoeft and Detwiller and Romig met the naturalist-doctor, Hering, at Philadelphia, and helped him celebrate his first birthday in the land which he was destined so greatly to benefit. Of course, the academy was not founded until April 10, 1835. But enough of this. Dr. Jones will find in the "Hering Memorial" (Philadelphia, 1881), page 23, that the date there given is 1834, as I stated. Dr. Quin got his list of homeopathic practitioners of which Dr. Jones speaks from another list, and the first, so far as I know, that was ever published. This may be found in Volume I. of the *Allgemeine homeopathische Zeitung*, No. 8 (page 57), September 30, 1832, and contains 226 names of "homeopathic physicians known to us up to the present time." From this list I quote the following: Bute, in Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania; Haynel, in Baltimore, in North America; Hering, at Paramaribo, in Surinam; Wesselhoeft, in Pennsylvania. Hahnemann's name does not appear in the list. Lehmann's name is located at Coethen. Hering, in No. 2 of the *Correspondenzblatt* (November 20, 1835), presents the following note on the top of the first page: "The spread of homeopathy in the United States.—By a superficial calculation there were of the homeopathic school in this country: In 1828, two; 1829, four; 1830, six; 1831, eight; 1832, eleven; 1833, twenty-one; 1834, thirty-three; at the end of October, 1835, fifty-seven."

It would be of great interest to have the names tabulated for these years, and, Mr. Editor, if you wish, I will prepare such a list, and, after making as sure as possible of its accuracy by pestering Dr. Henry M. Smith with it, I will forward it to you.

I know of no one who is better able, if he would, than Dr. Jones to give us interesting stories of the men of our faith whose names are now on the "eternal bead roll." I have often wished I could get at some of his reminiscences. Will not Dr. Jones tell us somewhat of the medical men he has met? I will send the list of the men who dared to practice homeopathy up to 1835 in the United States; only while searching the old, dusty journals I am often minded of

the dear old snuffy, tea-swilling Dr. Johnson's definition : "Lexicographer, a harmless drudge."

BRADFORD.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1895.

NOTE.—Justice to Dr. Quin's memory requires that attention should be called to one fact—namely, the list in the *A. H. Zeitung* gives 226 names, while that subsequently published in the "Pharmacopœia Homœopathica" contains 309, exclusive of the "horse doctors," showing that Dr. Quin was not a mere copyist.—*Ed.*

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST :

I find my friendly letter of admonition to you in your July 1 number, and rather strongly differed with ; but if you will kindly give this one publicity it will be appreciated, and possibly put some others to thinking about the alleged authority as to alternation, as well as to my separate proposition to prevent well persons contracting Asiatic cholera, for which, it seems, you herein take me to account, even in the tone of one T. P. Wilson, who once desired to air his allegiance to Similia by protesting against my allegations.

As to alternation, you state : "Alternation is not homeopathic practice." Well, I acknowledge that if what I read in Hahnemann's "Lesser Writings" and in his Organon does not elucidate the law of similars, that I do not know what that law embodies, nor where to look for proper light upon the subject ; but for the sake of agreeing where we shall look for the correct enlightenment upon the subject, I quote you now from Hahnemann, and will be pleased to see your answer attached to this letter in your next issue.

In his "Lesser Writings," on page 695, I find these words : "Almost all of those, without exception, who are affected by the *red miliary rash*\* (falsely called scarlet fever), that is so often fatal, will not only be rescued from death, but also cured in a few days by aconite, given *alternately*† with the tincture of raw coffee."

Now, remember that you say : "We say that Hahnemann did not countenance alternation ; he could not." "If Hahnemann spoke of alternation at any time of his life, it must have been in that earlier period when he was still wavering between the true and the false."

\* His italics. † My own italics.—R. B. L.

I find this quotation of mine from his "Lesser Writings" was from *The Allgem. Anzeig. der Deutschen*, No. 26, 1821. Was this in his earlier period, and, if so, did he ever refute these statements ? I ask for information.

In his Organon, p. 81, chap. 40, III., you notice this argument : "The new disease, after exerting its influence for a long time upon the organism, may join the old, dissimilar malady, forming, with the latter, a complicated evil. Each disorder occupies a certain region of the organism—that is, each chooses, as it were, the most accessible organs and locality most peculiarly suited to it, while it leaves the remaining territory in possession of the other dissimilar disease. Thus, a person afflicted with syphilis may, in addition, be affected by the itch, and *vice-versa*. As two dissimilar diseases, they cannot obliterate or cure each other. The syphilitic symptoms at first remain dormant and suspended, while the itch eruption begins to disappear ; but in due course of time, the venereal disease being at least of equal intensity with the itch, they are associated—(29) that is, each occupies those portions of the organism most adapted to it ; but the condition of the patient is thereby seriously aggravated, and far more difficult to cure." Now read, under remark 29, page 192, how he recommends curing such patients (29), chap. 40 : "After exact experiments and cures of this kind of complicated diseases, *I have arrived at the conviction*\* that the two diseases are not blended together, but that in such cases they merely exist side by side in the organism, each one dwelling in the parts for which it has an affinity ; since *their perfect cure is effected by a well-timed* ALTERNATION of the best mercurial preparation with remedies for the cure of the itch, each to be administered in appropriate doses and preparation."

If you are long since conversant with these quotations, you must certainly have a ready answer for me ; and, as you have had the advantage over me of a homeopathic medical college tuition, you will doubtless take pleasure in enlightening me, and I shall most distinctly appreciate the same ; but must add that I will not quietly accept any and everything offered, for I am here to learn, and shall continue to pry

\* Italics mine.—R. B. L.



about for the truth, and the whole truth ; and, as it is said "everything comes to him who waits," I pause for a reply.

As to that other proposition of mine : It has more than once been alleged against me that I am trying to foist a *specific cure* for cholera. "What kind of cholera?" "Why, go to, what's the matter? Cholera, just cholera, the kind that kills people." I suppose you recognize your own sarcasm ; but see now if you cannot requite yourself in another way, and now reread that article of mine (evidently the one referred to) in the *Arena* of Boston, of June, 1893, and there see that *I commended arsenicum only as a PROPHYLACTIC*, unless you refer to where I commended it as curative *for a certain and specified stage* of the disease. "What disease? What kind of cholera?" *You will find specified* there only *Asiatic cholera*, and under this head, in the *Medical Century* last year, you will find Dr. A. K. Crawford says this : "*The most perfect picture of Asiatic cholera is found under arsenic.*" Now, reread that little monograph I sent you a while since,\* and find where I commended arsenic for a curative, except in such words as these : "Arsenic was known as one of the most potent factors and remedial agents in combating this disease, and is even now quoted by Barthallow as one of the numerous remedies proposed for the treatment of cholera epidemica." Does not every word of that monograph speak of *arsenicum* in the light of a *prophylactic*, and not as a general curative, as your language ("all you have to do is to use arsenicum and, *voilà*, you get cured") would lead the reader to believe?

Or, maybe you refer to my article on page 80, in your March (1894) number, where you will find I refer to arsenic as a curative only in this manner : "Comparatively speaking, we will find *arsenic is capable of checking Asiatic cholera in its outset*, as well as preventing it in the properly arsenicized." Again (page 81) : "The nearest approach to a picture of that disease is arsenic." And Hahnemann says : "Experience teaches that all drugs will unexceptionally cure diseases the symptoms of which are as similar as possible to those of the drug ; so arsenic will cure cholera and will prevent cholera."

I would suggest that your readers and your-

\* I send you another to-day.—R. B. L.

self read that entire article on page 80 and my monograph upon the subject (recently issued), and then reread page 896, "Lesser Writings," and chapter 244, *Organon*, and then only join such as yourself, who condemns alternation as unhomeopathic, and Dr. H. C. Allen of Chicago, who condemns my allegations of prophylaxis of Asiatic cholera with arsenicum as unhomeopathic, or, as Dr. Allen writes me : "You, like Pasteur, Koch, Haffkine and *Mitchel*,\* must fail, as you are generalizing, which is contrary to the law of similars."

Would you not read generalization by the master himself, in that chapter (244) where he cures *all cases of endemic intermittents* with a small dose of cinchona, and the red miliary rash ("Lesser Writings," page 696) with tr. raw coffee, *alternated* with aconite? Please read these again and enlighten me, for, if I am wrong, I most willingly acknowledge it, and, if right, would wish to be recognized as at least studying the problem for others as well as for self, and let the truth be acknowledged.

Read also Dr. Majumdar's letter in December 15 (1894) *Medical Century*, where he speaks of that so-called bugbear, the *genius epidemicus*, and as he is certainly in a position to be or to become an authority on the subject of prevention as well as cure of Asiatic cholera, believe him, or show wherein he may be wrong.

Read also the *Homeopathic Annual* of François Cartier for 1894, page 187, under cholera and arsenicum, and see what arsenic did for the German physicians in Hamburg in 1892, where "arsenic was found *the only remedy which perfected cures* in Hamburg."

Please read these things again, and then answer this, that we may be apprised wherein alternation is proscribed by the law of similars or by Hahnemann's writings, and why arsenic is not the best preventive against Asiatic cholera, and will not cure it sometimes—*i. e., when indicated* ; and is permissible as generalization as was Hahnemann's own method of curing *all*

\* I wonder what Dr. Martha Canfield thinks now of Mitchel's cancer cure, of which she spoke so glowingly at our World's Congress, and called it "homeopathic," even if Allen does say it is generalizing, and therefore contrary to Hahnemann's teachings and the law of similars. (Transactions of the World's Congress of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, 1893, p. 198.)

*diseases of endemic intermittents* with cinchona bark, and almost all cases of red miliary rash with "well-timed *alternation* of the tr. raw coffee and aconite."

R. B. LEACH.

## Book Reviews.

A REGIONAL AND COMPARATIVE MATERIA MEDICA. By JOHN GILMORE MALCOLM, M. D., and OSCAR BURNHAM MOSS, M. D. Chicago : Malcolm & Moss, publishers, 1895.

In this large book, these two medical gentlemen have, in forty-two chapters, given the homeopathic practitioner an arrangement of the symptoms which commends itself at first sight. Instead of the Hahnemannian scheme of taking the human body and applying *one* remedy to all its component parts, this book takes each such anatomical part and applies to it *every* known remedy in the books.

Thus if you have an obstreperous nose symptom, one that seems familiar and yet persists in eluding your memory, you have but to turn up the NOSE, and there you will find the remedies suited to the many conditions, which many provers have found to be peculiar to that organ. In brief, this book is designed to make repertory work rapid, easy, and lucid. Instead of being obliged to turn from one chapter to another through two or three hundred remedies, as in the old arrangement, to study the *rubrics* under which the symptoms of a given case may fall, all these symptoms are arranged in their appropriate regional chapter, where comparisons can be rapidly and accurately made.

To aid still further in comparing all the different remedies, and in finding the exact *simillimum* of any given case, a repertory of symptoms and topics is added to each chapter, thus giving practically a concordance to the *materia medica*.

Throughout the work it is apparent that some practical hand has been at work in the arrangement. It appeals quickly to a busy practitioner's idea of labor saving ; it has repertories and indexes, cross-references and comparisons, and in innumerable ways this new book is suited to the exigencies of any every day busy medical life. It is handsomely printed, good paper with

wide margins, and equally well and substantially bound.

CHARACTERISTIC MATERIA MEDICA MEMORIZER. By WILLIAM H. BURT, M. D., author of "Characteristic Materia Medica," "Physiological Materia Medica," "Therapeutics of Tuberculosis or Pulmonary Consumption," and "Tuberculosis, or Pulmonary Consumption, Its Prophylaxis and Cure by Sur-Alimentation of Liquid Food," etc., etc. Chicago : Halsey Bros. Company, 51 and 53 Dearborn Street. 1895.

This excellent book, which has been on our review table since the beginning of the year, is deserving of much praise. The question of memorizing, the isolated symptoms of our voluminous *materia medica* is a task to appall the bravest and most enthusiastic, especially in his earlier years, when he has not as yet become familiar with the usual ways of "boning" a few leading symptoms of a hundred or more remedies by means of cards and other devices, and so paved his way through the finals and entered more or less confidently upon the practice of his profession. We speak from personal knowledge when we say that all such memorization has helped us naught, for when we attempted to recall them at the critical juncture—let us say, at the bedside, several miles from our office, on a dark night with heavy roads and rainy weather—we usually discovered that the card we needed, or the especial symptom we had elicited lay at home in our dusty note books. Ultimately we found, as every persevering homeopath finds, that remedies have a fashion to cluster about certain parts of the human body, so that a certain diseased condition being given presently the mind is filled with remedies fitting to this condition, more or less—there or thereabouts. At this time a book like Burt's "Physiological Materia Medica" is a revelation to the plodding student, whether a recent or remote graduate, for it helps him promptly by sharply outlining the physiological sphere of each remedy, and giving him such connected, chained together list of leading characteristics that it takes but a few moments to memorize them, to be thereafter always on "tap." The present book does this for the student in the shortest and most succinct way, where in the older and more complete book the reader had to dissect

out these nice points for himself. Dr. Burt has given us a valuable little book in this memorizer which ought to find a ready place in every homeopath's library. It is a good book to browse in in such leisure moments as one may have from a busy practice, and thus refresh one's memory on the run of remedies with which we are presumably familiar and with others whose very names sometimes we have let slip our memories.

We fully agree with the author in his preface when he says: "It is unwise to confuse and exhaust the mind with the minutiae of a remedy at first. It is far better to learn a few *bold characteristic* symptoms of each drug before going into the details of any one. The characteristics *build up in the mind an organic form* for each remedy, which may afterward be *filled in* with the particular details at pleasure. Each drug has its *grand characteristics*, which make it stand out as an *entity*, peculiar to itself, just as every man has his characteristics, which make him stand out in the world, peculiar to himself."

This handbook of 388 pages gives the bold characteristics of 156 remedies, and does it in a way that will delight the materia medica man. We are pleased with the book, and cordially endorse and recommend it.

### Globules.

—The *Indicator* (Cleveland) is becoming more and more a thoroughly alive medical quarterly. Its editorials are crisp, sprightly, and up to date; though leaning a leetle too much to the college of which it is the mouthpiece. It contains a number of good papers and selections. The proof reader, however, should be dealt with. We are not very "stiff" on titles, but we believe that a contributing physician should be given his "M. D."

—Our good friend and excellent homeopathic physician, Dr. George M. Ockford, has been elected president of the village of Ridgewood, N. J. We congratulate both the doctor and the village upon the appointment.

—Now look out for the college openings, with the big brass band and attachments. For a few weeks after the curtain rises there will be industry, not only on the part of the students, but

also on the part of the professors. But in the first instance it will give way to the brain tire; in the other to the wearing off of the novelty of being a full-fledged professor, with the wonderful increase of business which such title always brings to its owner.

—Dr. Henri G. Ide has bought the practice of Dr. W. M. Wemp of Oxford, Mich., and will henceforth attend to business at this point. Dr. Ide is a thoroughly well-educated physician, and will meet with success in his new field.

—Reported that Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, of Cleveland University of Medicine, has been called to Ann Arbor to occupy chair of *Materia Medica*.

—The Huron Street Hospital of Cleveland announces its readiness to give hospital accommodations at reduced rates since the opening of its new and large annex. This is one of the finest and best appointed of hospitals in the State, and patronized by the better class of physicians of all schools in Cleveland and adjacent towns. The hospital now has forty-nine private rooms with every modern convenience, wherein patients can have the comforts and privacy of their homes. Mr. W. H. Webber is superintendent and treasurer.

—The Homeopathic Society of Chicago had its regular session at the Great Northern Hotel, evening of September 4. "The Management of Typhoid Fever" was the topic of the paper to be presented by Dr. C. A. Weirick. Dr. H. V. Halbert is president, and Dr. W. W. Stafford is secretary.

—Dr. F. A. Boericke of Philadelphia has been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania as member of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, vice Alonzo Robbins, resigned. A most excellent appointment.

—The Homeopathic Club of Kansas City, formed last April, is an active organization designed to keep the homeopaths in line and to advance the homeopathic interests. It has neither constitution nor by-laws, the secretary being the only permanent officer; the presiding officer being chosen from those present at the meetings, which occur every second and fourth Tuesday. A good paper is read at each such meeting, it being understood that the essayist must defend his paper against the most hostile criticism; this being done to strengthen him



against his outside enemies, and so train him to be a good witness in court, should that necessity ever arise. Dr. Frank Elliott is secretary—and a good, energetic one he is—and that's a demonstrable fact.

—Professor Tomhagen says: "In pneumonia, for example, where the choice lies between kali bichrom. and sanguinaria, it is oftentimes quite difficult to decide which to prescribe at a certain stage, when the *thick, stringy, yellowish-white* mucus is a prominent factor." If we remember, however, that kali bich. has a special affinity for corpulent, light-haired persons, and sang. for heavy-set, bilious individuals with dark hair and eyes, the choice becomes comparatively easy, providing two, three, or four other peculiar and differentiating symptoms are not wanting.—*Hom. Phys.*

—The Berlin *Echo* has discovered that among the Chinese the "milhi" is prized as the most delicious dish. It consists of new-born mice, still blind. They are dipped in oil, and then connoisseurs swallow them very slowly. At the marriage feast of the present Emperor of China not less than five thousand of these sleek bon bons glistened on the festive board.

—In examinations of patients, says Professor Tomhagen, in *Homeopathic Physician*, when the subjective image is obscure, objective phenomena are generally present that will throw some light on past experiences. An enlarged and indurated occipital gland, maculæ, patches, and crippled nails. A poorly developed chin means a congenitally weak heart. Lack of fullness in the lower part of the face signifies weak digestion. Narrowness between the malar bones indicates a tendency to pulmonary troubles.

—STROPHANTHUS FOR INEBRIETY.—A corpulent old man with a weak heart and intermittent pulse, a confirmed drinker, after being put upon seven-drop doses of tincture of strophanthus three times a day, felt very sick, and began to dislike alcoholic drinks. The immediate effect was to produce nausea and profuse diaphoresis, results which are unusual when this drug is given in ordinary cardiac cases, and though alcohol was suddenly discontinued in this case, no bad results followed.—*Dr. Skworzow in Wien Med. Press.*

—Surgeons of all schools of medicine, both in

this country and Europe, are using their influence to check the wanton castration of women. It is a slight satisfaction that the "craze" for some kind of an operation has included men as its victims. The gander seems to be coming in for a small share of the "sauce" that has been so freely meted out to the "goose." Some men have been greatly benefited by judicious operations for removal of hemorrhoids and for other minor ailments; while others claim they have been grievously and needlessly injured.

Men are not generally characterized by that long-suffering endurance that is markedly an attribute of my own sex. They will not long continue to offer themselves up as living sacrifices in the cause of science. Indeed, it is a well-known fact that in various parts of the country, men are breathing out threats of dire vengeance against the authors of their woes. It is intimated that shot guns have advanced in price, and that suits for malpractice are only deferred until the coffers of leading surgeons are more plentifully filled.—Sarah J. Milsop, M. D.

—Little Roger—Pa, what are the three elements?

Pa—Fire, water, and air.

Little Roger—Then what are the political elements?

Pa—Fire-water and wind.

—Dr. Feesic—Yes, but gout is very insidious. It kills a man inch by inch.

Mr. Portwein—Wow! don't you mean foot by foot?

—Some doctors spend their money just like water; and yet they don't get it from the well.

—"What beautiful children! Are they twins?" said an old bachelor to an Austin lady with two children.

"Oh, yes, they are twins," replied the lady.

"Excuse my curiosity, madam; but are you the mother of both of them?"

—"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

"What is?"

"Medicine."

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# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



A. M. DUFFIELD, M. D.,  
Huntsville, Ala.

## THE KNIFE HABIT.

UNDER this rather "cutting" title there appeared not long since an editorial, which followed several open letters on the same subject, in the Cleveland (daily) *Leader*, taking the ground, in brief, that surgery was being overdone, and that a halt must soon be called to the indiscriminate maiming and cutting.

*The Medical Indicator* of Cleveland, for September, 1895, contains an able paper by Dr. James C. Wood, formerly of the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan, entitled "The Other Side of the Question," which, in effect, denies all and several the statements of fact contained in the article

quoted, and also, in passing, touches upon a paper with a similar trend which was presented and debated before the American Institute at Newport.

\* \* \*

DR. WOOD makes some good points and endeavors to be both consistent and surgical, but writing from the standpoint of a surgeon, he does not quite meet the issue, as viewed by the general public, and that, after all, is the only question before the house. The editorial and other criticisms which he essays to meet and refute, it may as well be said now and for good, are not directed at men and operators of his ability and prominence in the profession, not even by the unthinking laity. Surgery and gynecology will be necessities so long as the human body is breakable and the womb continues fertile, or unfertile; the critical onslaught is made upon that fad or fashion which has possessed the newer generation of doctors to give all their time and attention to the mechanical departments of medicine; to buy tables and chairs and instruments with the first money they can beg, borrow, or spare; then to blazon themselves "surgeon" or "gynecologist" or what not. That's where the shoe pinches. A better training in these almost wholly mechanical divisions of the great art of medicine, we will admit, doubtlessly tends to make the recent graduate more skillful in recognizing and diagnosing surgical ills, and the better enables him to gauge the time for the introduction upon the scene of the surgeon or other some specialist; but it doesn't stop at that: it makes him lust after the flesh-pots of Egypt, not only for the greater knowledge, but as well for the big operations and the big fees, and destroys him in so far as the routine of general practice is concerned.

LET us view this question a few moments from the standpoint of the general public as well as the general profession. Look at the ordinary college curriculum and say, those who are proficient in the easy answering of difficult questions, why the surgical specialties should be so much in preponderance. Take, for instance, the school of which Dr. Wood is at present so honorable a member,—a homeopathic school at that,—and we find *one* chair of materia medica, and *nineteen* chairs devoted more or less to surgery and its allied branches. Examine, too, the annual college announcements, which, about this time of the year, litter the desk of the student-producing profession, and what do we find? Page after page filled with table after table of operations done by *our* professors, in *our* hospitals, in *our* maternities. But of diseases cured by dynamic methods, how many tables do we find? Ah! the embarrassing eloquence of that impenetrable silence! And yet, any well-informed physician and surgeon will concede that it requires as much of knowledge and skill to properly carry through a bad case of typhoid fever or of diphtheria as it does to hew off a limb or take out an ovary.

\* \*

INDEED, so prevalent is the "surgical" fever become to-day that many of the hospitals, which in the aforetime had been "hotels of God" for the cure of the sick and afflicted, and the alleviation of the distress and agony of the incurables, have now become mainly the stamping-ground of the modern surgeon with his satellite class of students; a hospital is no longer considered properly equipped with two or three or a half-dozen surgeries and amphitheaters, where hourly operations are done; so that the merely sick person, who has innocently found her way into a modern hospital, in the belief that she will there find the peace and comfort, and, above all, the quiet which a hotel or a boarding-house cannot give during her illness, where her needs will be ministered to by soft-fingered, even if sometimes heavy-sandaled, abigails, and be surrounded by that tranquillity of person and things that will tend to restore her quickly, this innocent patient is rudely awakened from her dream and kept in nervous trepidation by the trundling of

the tumbrils with their pallid human freight along the uncarpeted (because sanitary) corridors, to and from the surgeries; while at other times she cannot drown out the cry of agony and the wailings of the afflicted who are either going into or coming out of the anæsthetic.

\* \*

WHEN this is known and seen of the public as it is known and seen, when it is an every-day occurrence for the family physician to be told by his patients that they have been commanded to have that laceration sewed up,—which they didn't suspect was there,—or else cancer will form; when the colleges by means of the publication of their nineteen-to-one faculties, together with the fulsome tables of operations done, continue to hold out the presumptive evidence that surgery is the great end and aim of all college work; when all this is considered, is it to be wondered that a long-suffering general public is rising from its lethargy and criticising methods and men, which even Dr. Wood, honest and equitable as he tries to be on this question, admits are not of the first order of beneficence, but the rather deserving of being sharply rebuked and rapped over the knuckles.

\* \*

LOOK, further, at the paucity of homeopathic cures in our current professional literature. It is almost futile to ask for cases of homeopathic cures from the younger generation of physicians. We already depend almost wholly upon foreign journals and contributors for materia medica and clinical work done with homeopathic remedies. Surgery in those effete countries has not yet been permitted to o'erstep its bounds of being an emergency agency, as it has with us. There the physician makes careful and thorough investigation of his case with a view to curing it. If he owns a knife, he leaves it at home. Here the recent graduate isn't caparisoned properly unless he has a pocket-case of instruments, a hypodermatic needle, and a clinical thermometer. Who is at fault for this wave of surgery which has deluged this fair land of ours?

We repeat that the attacks, which Dr. Wood attempts to answer, are not aimed at him or men of his skill and eminence and experience in the

profession, but rather at the thousand-and-one (is that too high a figure ?) of mushroom surgeons and gynecologists with which the modern medical college is flooding the land.

## Materia Medica Miscellany.

**ANTIDOTES TO Rhus POISONINGS.**—Dr. Billings of Kansas City, Kan., tells, in the Homeopathic Physician of recent date, concerning the poisoning from rhus in its varied forms. In closing he says :

I have been poisoned many times by the poison ivy or vine, rhus radicans, and have seen many cases of poisoning by it. The effects of the poison are quite different from that of the poison sumach. If the poison of the poison vine comes in contact with the leg, it produces an intense inflammation of the skin for a few inches around. The skin swells greatly, is very red with intense burning, itching pain, soon large water blisters or a fine vesicular rash breaks out on inflamed area, then the inflammation subsides, and the part affected returns to its normal condition. No difference what part of the body the poison comes in contact with, it stays confined to that region ; it doesn't seem to have any inclination to spread far.

The effect of the poison sumach, rhus tox., is far deeper. It makes no difference what part of the body the poison comes in contact with, it has a tendency to spread over larger surfaces, and attack deeper tissues, and goes on for months or years if not stopped by proper treatment.

The symptomatic indications for rhus tox. are found in the continued fevers, the eruptive fevers, and rheumatisms.

For rhus radicans, in the local inflammations, of the antidotes to the rhus poisons, apis mel. is a good one in the acute stage, but of no use later on. It should be given in the ix or  $\theta$ .

Brionia is good in some cases. Croton tig. is the remedy where there is a fine vesicular rash or small boils.

Anacardium orient. is the remedy where there are large watery blisters on an inflamed base, with swelling of the various joints.

Belladonna is mentioned by some as a good antidote, but I have not found it of much use.

[Sanguinaria has proven an excellent antidote in our hands.—ED.]

**Phosphorus** FOR BAD EFFECTS OF THUNDER-STORM.—Dr. S. Mills Fowler reports some interesting experiences with phosphorus, and, among others, details his experience with a lady as follows: A few weeks ago I was called to see Mrs. F., to prescribe for some ailment incident to her condition, she being at the time six months in gestation. As I entered the front door I observed the person in question sitting on the stairs about halfway up, trembling, pale and cold, and bathed in a cold, clammy perspiration, and full of nervous fear and dread. It was in the edge of evening ; it was rapidly growing dark, and a thunder shower was gathering ; flashes of vivid lightning were of momentary occurrence and peal upon peal filled the air with a constant roar, and this poor woman was almost beside herself with anxious fears. The patient is above the average height, thin and angular, and a pronounced brunette, having very black hair and eyes and dark complexion. Contrary to the rule, however, she is mild and gentle in her disposition, being more like the blonde in temperament. She was so overwrought with fear and anxiety on account of the storm that I could get no other symptom from her. I learned, however, that this "Fear during a thunderstorm," was a common thing with her. "Always was so." On the strength of this one symptom I gave her a single dose of phosphorus cm., dry upon the tongue. Nothing more has been needed since. A few days since we had another storm of even greater severity than the one referred to, and Mrs. F. sat and watched it from her window with utmost unconcern.—Med. Visitor.

**Stramonium** FOR PHOTOMANIA.—The editor of this journal had a lady of past the middle age call him for sleeplessness and the general disorder attending upon the climacteric time of life. A careful study of the case moved me to exhibit sepia, but failed of producing any effect beyond helping the constipated bowel a trifle. Then I put her on sac lac and restudied the case. One morning when I had about reached stramonium upon the general characteristics of sleeplessness I asked the question point blank

whether she was afraid of the dark? Not a bit of it. Wasn't afraid to go anywhere in the dark. "But," she added, "I can't sleep in the dark; that is, I have for many years been obliged to have a small light burning in the room where I sleep, and if that light should go out I would instantly awake and be suffocated until it was relighted." Her husband emphasized this "foolish notion" of hers by telling that only a few months since, while absent in a distant city, the light in the hall flooded their room with light so that the customary small light in the room was omitted. During the night the hall light was turned out. The lady awoke promptly and at once began to smother, and was very nearly suffocated before her husband could find the matches and light a burner in the chandelier. This about finished my study of Hering's stramonium, but the symptom I found clear and pretty in Fornias' International Brief, that is the cannot sleep without a light part, and I gave the remedy. The inability to sleep without a light has not yet been touched, but her general condition is greatly improved, and she is able now to attend to her domestic duties with dispatch. Will the light symptom also ultimately disappear? What causes the asphyxiation?

**Cuprum met.** IN PYLORIC ULCERATION.—Dr. Washington Epps reports the following case in the Monthly Homeopathic Review.—W. E. S., aged 31, employed in the post office, attended my clinic November 15, 1892, and gave the following history of his illness. In June, 1891, he had a severe attack of influenza, and kept his bed for one month. In the fourth week he was seized with acute pain in the stomach, followed by vomiting of food mixed with bright blood; the bowels being at the time constipated and the stools quite black. The vomiting continued at short intervals for the next month. After this the vomiting continued only periodically, at first at intervals of a month, then every one to three weeks. The present attack began on November 7, and has lasted ever since. For the last week patient has vomited all his food and also a fluid which he described as looking like cocoa washings. Patient has occasional pains in his stomach, but the vomiting is without pain. Tongue very wet from much saliva, and white with red edges. Bowels irregular. Urine not

copious. On examination of the abdomen nothing was found but tenderness above and to the right side of the umbilicus. Ordered uranium nitrate 2. From this time on the patient was kept on this remedy until November 29, when, on questioning him, he found the patient was better in many ways, but that he had cramps in the legs, under his chin, in the neck muscles and in the fingers. Cuprum acet. 3x. On December 9 he reported being free from cramps in legs, sickness and retching for five days. Gave cup. met. 12, which practically cured the case. On April 4 he was still all right and able to eat and retain whatsoever he liked, except that he had to be very careful of vegetable food.

**Arsenic** IN SARCOMA.—In the Monthly Homeopathic Review (London) we find the following interesting case, taken from the Practitioner, which is, to say the least, decidedly suggestive. The patient was a girl of twenty-three, from whom a sarcoma had twice been extirpated at the head of the left fibula. It was as large as a small apple, and the glands of the groin and axilla, on the same side, were swollen. The disease recurred, and as the patient declined amputation, Dr. A. Sauter superficially curetted the growth—which proved to be a giant-celled sarcoma—and then prescribed arsenious acid,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a grain in a pill; of these he gave up to ten daily. After nine months, the inguinal and axillary glands had greatly diminished in size, and the wound, now only one-half its original dimensions, presented but a few traces of neoplastic growth. The patient no longer felt any pain in the leg, which she could now use without difficulty. After another curetting, and the continued use of arsenious acid for two years, a complete cure is reported. There were no more swollen glands, and the left knee joint (which had been generally swollen) presented an absolutely natural aspect; there being only a small bay cavity studded with granulations in the head of the fibula. Microscopic examination showed that the granulations contained no trace of sarcomatous tissue. Other cases of considerable improvement with this drug have been reported, so that the report of this cure, says the editor of the Practitioner, should at least encourage all practitioners to give arsenic a



thorough trial in cases of sarcoma when operative treatment is not available, and we would add, in those where it is available. The dose mentioned, is, however, out of all proportion to therapeutic requirements.

**Dulcamara** IN CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.—M. C., guard at the Stillwell prison, has had trouble in urinating three or four years; very frequent, with dribbling a few drops. It often stains the linen yellow. Worse afternoons and in damp, cold weather. Some pain over left kidney and left iliac region; better after moving about or in warm weather. Sweats easily and often takes cold, when he suffers from sore throat. Dislikes sweets.

April 14. Dulcamara 200, three powders.

April 24. While taking the powders felt very much better. The medicine seemed a strong tonic for the bladder. Less dribbling and feels much stronger. Dulcamara 200, three powders more, completed the cure.—Med. Advance.

**Tabacum** IN DERANGEMENTS OF PREGNANCY.—Mrs. W., in her fourth pregnancy, says the Med. Advance, became possessed with an irresistible desire to smoke tobacco. She had never smoked before and was much opposed to the habit. However, warned by the experience of a friend who, possessed with a similar desire, had refused to gratify her abnormal taste, and hence brought forth a son who would persist in smoking while yet a very small child, she demanded and was furnished with a box of cigars and used them freely.

By accident learning of this state of affairs, I administered one dose of tabacum 200. The desire for tobacco was immediately removed, and remained so till her confinement three weeks later.

**Veratrum Album** IN HEADACHE.—Mrs. C., has been subject to a severe nervous headache for years, says Dr. F. E. Watts, of Port Allegheny, Pa. Any over-exertion, as riding or working during the hot days, would bring on these headaches. Frequently commencing in back of head the pain would go over the head and settle in, sometimes one eye, sometimes the other. Silicea, spigelia, and several other remedies given with no relief. One day noticed the brow contracted and eyelids nearly closed on account of intensity of the pain. This had

been a continuous symptom from the beginning, and veratrum album relieved the headache at once.

**Sulphur** A SUBSTITUTE FOR IODOFORM.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, Mr. W. Arbuthnot Lane reported on the use of sulphur as a substitute for iodoform in dusting wounds. He began to try it because he lost a patient through iodoform poisoning, and found that it produced a powerful caustic action upon the living tissues, associated with the escape of what appeared to be sulphuretted hydrogen. Since then he had used it constantly for the treatment, not only of cases of tuberculous disease, which up to that time had resisted, too often successfully, every attempt of the surgeon, but also of disease resulting from the presence of the tissues of any form of organism. If the sulphur is placed in contact with recently incised healthy tissues twenty-four hours suffice to render the parts sterile as far as organisms are concerned, and with surfaces poorly supplied with blood it may be left in contact advantageously for a considerably longer period. Sulphurous acid is not so good, because it is at once neutralized and its action brought to an end, while sulphur is more lasting.—Chemist and Druggist.—Monthly Hom. Rev.

[Equal parts of acetanilid and boracic acid finely pulverized, says Brer Broadnax, is equally healing and antiseptic.—Ed.]

**Baryta Muriatica** IN HYPERTROPHIED TONSILS.—By close observation of a number of cases of hypertrophied tonsils, says Dr. Crippens in the Advance, I have been enabled to arrive at a more exact knowledge (clinical) of the indications for the chloride of barium than I have hitherto possessed. In the absence of prominent subjective symptoms, I have found it of the greatest value in reducing, nearly to normal size, enlarged tonsils that appear smooth and deeply cleft by sulci that divide each gland into several lobes. With this condition there may be a chronic catarrh of the middle ear, with deafness, but no tinnitus aurium. I consider it also a remedy adapted to scrofulous diathesis. In the case of a weak, poorly developed child of scrofulous tendency, an inheritance from a tuberculous parent, with

enlarged cervical glands and hypertrophied tonsils, of the character I have pointed out, with chronic bronchitis and a tendency to take cold on the least exposure to damp weather, I continued *baryta mur.* 6x twice a day, all winter, with the satisfaction of complete cure, not only of the tonsillar hypertrophy and bronchitis, but of the tendency to taking cold.

#### TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.\*

DR. R. N. FOSTER: As I understand it, the discussion to-night is to be upon the treatment of typhoid fever. As to its cause and origin, therefore, I shall say this much, and this only: First, that it is unknown; second, that when, by discovery of the cause of typhoid fever, we succeed in diminishing absolutely the number of cases occurring in ten years in a given population, it is time for us to say positively that we have discovered the true cause of typhoid fever. I remember that about twenty-five years ago there was a great stir made of the supposed discovery of the cause of scarlet fever, when it was thought that by a certain process of isolation and treatment, hygienic and sanitary, scarlet fever would be diminished in this country; but such diminution has not taken place. We have just as high a percentage of scarlet fever cases as we had twenty years ago. We have done nothing to prevent it, although we understand it better. You all recollect the saying that there are three kinds of lies. There are political lies, d— lies, and, thirdly, statistics; and the last are the worst of all. Has anyone any statistics which will show that the proportion of typhoid fever patients, in a given population, has been lowered in the last fifteen or twenty years? Can you show by those statistics that it has been due to the discovery of a microbe, or a case found in the drinking water? If you can prove those two things, you have done much; but I hold to it that we have no evidence whatever of the slightest diminution of the percentage of typhoid fever cases in the world. I throw that out as an argument which must be answered before we can claim anything positive.

\* Being a discussion of a paper by the same title by Dr. C. A. Weirick, before the Chicago Homeopathic Society, September 4, 1895.

I enjoyed the paper, as well as the confidence and equanimity with which the essayist told us how to get rid of the microbes and their ravages. These things have been tried, and the statistics quoted by him seemed to show that the cold water treatment had proven efficacious. Bellevue Hospital abandoned this treatment years ago, because it was proven to be injurious to the patient. The quinine treatment was at one time heralded as the only cure, and the hospitals fairly reveled in it, but all have now abandoned it as useless. I do not know, and do not pretend to know, the exact cause of typhoid fever; I do not know how to prevent it, nor how to diminish the number of cases. What do I know and what do I do when a case comes along? I do always the best I can; sometimes I act knowingly, and at other times I act without knowing just whether I am doing the best thing or not. I will tell you what is, in general, my mode of treatment. In a case which is typical and uncomplicated, I should as soon give nothing from first to last; if the patient will present a pure, uncomplicated case, I have nothing to give.

I feed him carefully. In such cases the diet is of the greatest importance, for you may kill a patient by incorrect feeding. In simple, uncomplicated cases, the question is one of diet, and it is by no means so simple a question that you can say: "give milk first, last, and all the time." Some of these gentlemen have given good reasons why milk should not always be given. I have a little list of foods, which I think are proper in all uncomplicated cases presenting fever, depression, a little typhoid stupor, and a regular temperature curve running up to 103°, or a little higher, and going down again in good time. Milk is one of the best. Buttermilk is better, because, to a certain extent, predigested. Sour milk is even better than buttermilk; this means "clabber." Mutton broth is good, too. As a general rule, liquid foods are good, and solid foods are doubtful, even in mild cases. There is no objection to solid food sometimes, but it is frequently risky. If the temperature and pulse rise, tongue coats, and patient seems not so well, you are wrong on diet. I give mutton broth, and occasionally a little clam broth, two or three different kinds of

milk, kumyss, and, where there is much prostration, good ale or beer. Some physicians give beef-broth or beef-tea recklessly, which I cannot do. It will surely aggravate, if there is anything wrong with the intestinal canal. As to chicken-broth, it will make any sick patient sicker. Baked apple is good; eating merely the apple, not the seeds, core, or the tree. If they want solid food, I prefer boiled rice. The diet list, therefore, is not long. Sometimes my patients complain of starvation. Last month two of them made an impression on me, and I allowed a mutton chop; up went the temperature, and back they went on prison diet. The diet is more to me than anything I could give medicinally.

As to the diarrhea and high temperature, there was a time when physicians said: "It is the high temperature which kills the patient, and if we can reduce the temperature we shall cure the patient." They did so, and killed the patient; so they do not use as much antipyrine as they did. Can we do nothing as the temperature climbs up to 105°? Well, for one thing, I shall not give remedies which I know will be followed by cardiac paresis next day. Moderate cold sponging once in a couple of hours, and *veratrum viride* in the first decimal potency, will bring down the temperature, unless it is one of those fatal cases; for I admit that all of my cases of typhoid fever do not get well. I know of no treatment proposed—and I have made it a point to keep informed as to this—and continually persevered in for any length of time, which has not been discarded, excepting the indicated remedy used since the time of Hahnemann. It has given the best results which have been obtained. I have very little to offer in the treatment of the fever; it runs its course. If it gets too high, I interfere. Now, when the bowels threaten diarrhea, frequent and exhausting: In the diarrhea of typhoid fever the patient will not respond to remedies, as will a simple morning diarrhea. In the latter case they will act as you expect; in typhoid fever the diarrhea will run along like Tennyson's "Brook," notwithstanding remedy after remedy. You will find *croton tig.*, *merc.*, *dulcis*, or *solubilis*, or *veratrum album* indicated in these cases, but when you get a perfect pic-

ture of a drug, you have a complicated case of typhoid, and those are the cases which I treat. The same exactly would be true of cerebral or thoracic complications, and all may be helped by remedies.

DR. E. M. BRUCE: I am, to a certain extent, a disciple of Dr. Barker of New York, who said that there were not enough cases of real typhoid fever to go around. The essayist of the evening has given us a most charming production as to the management of typhoid, and something of its ætiology; diagnosis was not mentioned. Do we mean by "typhoid fever" always the disease which starts in with a prodromal state, ulceration of Peyer's patches, enlarged spleen, and a cerebral condition in which the patient lies in a condition closely simulating that of uræmia—mouth open, asks for and wants nothing, and finally slips away? I will venture to say that very few physicians have many cases of true typhoid fever. We may see a number of cases presenting the typhoid curve, but may not have the enlarged spleen. How many cases which were treated as typhoid last year were really appendicitis? As to a specific bacillus causing typhoid fever, I believe that has not been settled. There is a difference of opinion among the bacteriologists who have pinned their faith to the culture medium and aniline colors as a means of recognition. There have been cases in Germany with all the symptoms of typhoid, including enlarged spleen and ulceration of Peyer's patches, in which the bacillus has not been found at all. I agree with Dr. Foster, that the bacillus of typhoid has not been isolated. That there is such a real specific cause I think cannot be doubted by anyone who reads the history of the different epidemics. Those who read the chemico-medical literature will recollect the epidemic of typhoid in Philadelphia, where many people got their drinking water from the same well. Then it broke out in an entirely different part of the town, and it was discovered that people who had formerly lived near this water supply had become so fond of the water that they sent clear across the city for it; so the cause of the disease was traced. In Germany they had an epidemic of typhoid fever on one side of a mountain, and it finally broke out on the other



side of the same mountain. The idea of a bacterial origin was ridiculed by one eminent man, whose name I do not now recall; but he was the one who drank dilute sewage without harm to himself. Another scientist, who claimed bacterial origin, poured a lot of flour in the stream which furnished the water supply of the town first affected, and the floury water was soon found in the second town on the other side of the mountain, showing a common water supply and a common source of infection. As to salicylic acid, it is more an antipyretic than an antiseptic. As regards antiseptics and their use in these cases: Corrosive sublimate cannot be used where there is any grease; so, in cleaning the hands for a surgical operation do not use it with soap. Do not use it if you want to clean drains of greasy matter; use caustic soda instead. I do not understand how any man can defend a system of treatment of typhoid which leaves out the use of plenty of water. As this trouble goes on in typhoid or similar conditions, the effete matter is thrown out through the bowels, skin, and kidneys; and, as the skin is to an extent closed, increased work devolves upon the kidneys. As to the treatment, I guess we have all tried nearly everything in the line of medication, and if I had the choice between the ordinary physician and a good nurse, I should take the nurse. There are cases where the physician is of some use, and the remedies mentioned—*baptisia*, *gelsemium*, *bryonia*, and *nitromuriatic acid*, particularly in the early stages—will be of benefit. As to the diet, I believe that, in the majority of cases, the milk diet is the best. I cannot agree with Dr. Weirick as to the proportion of fat in milk; I do not believe it ever reaches twenty per cent. There are some cases which cannot take milk, but which can take almost anything else. I know of one case which was fed on raw oysters from start to finish with the most excellent results, but in other cases this was tried with less success. The peculiar cases which we have, and call typhoid fever nowadays, where the symptoms of typhoid present themselves and the patient goes down to collapse and death, are from ptomaine poisoning. A young lady was recently brought into my office by her mother to find out what was the matter with her. The

skin was not unusually warm to the touch, but she showed a temperature of  $105\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$ . I diagnosed probably typhoid fever from the prodromal symptoms. I was not retained in the case, as they learned that I was a homeopath, but the physician who was employed said he would have her out the next week. She was out for the first time recently, for eleven weeks. The pyrexia symptoms go away beyond the lines laid down in the text-books in many cases. I saw one case with a morning temperature of  $102^{\circ}$ , but in the evening it was away up to  $106^{\circ}$ ,  $107^{\circ}$ , or even  $108^{\circ}$ . He was a man of twenty-eight years, and did not show a single symptom except that of unsatisfied hunger, until the temperature came down to normal, when there was most complete collapse. There was no diarrhea, but the spleen was enlarged, and there was abdominal tenderness.

DR. C. E. FISHER: I was much pleased at some things said by Dr. Weirick and the different disputants, yet, on the whole, am disappointed. I believe that typhoid fever is due to a specific cause, and that if we do not yet know that cause, the fault lies with us rather than with the cause. The testimony of the bacteriologist and the clinician is largely in favor of a bacillus as the cause. As to the annihilation of the bacillus, the time for that has gone by when it has gained entrance to the system and has produced symptoms. As to the idea of putting salicylic acid into the alimentary canal with the hope that it will soon come in contact with the bacillus to the betterment of the patient, there is nothing in it. If the bacillus is there and continuing with its dreadful work, how is the cold bath to kill it? Either the theory of the poison of the bacillus, or that of the success of the statistics, is wrong. The cold bath has already been repudiated in the large hospitals of the east as not efficacious, and it has not been proven that cold sponging for the reduction of temperature is efficacious where the cause is still operating in the system. The treatment should be directed toward the heat centers, not to the external surface of the body. We know that cold sponging will temporarily reduce the temperature of the skin, but we do not know that it affects the internal organs in the same manner, and when I have relied upon



it I have found that, as soon as the superficial effect passed away, the temperature would be as high as before, if not higher. As to diet, I agree with Dr. Foster, except that I have cut out sweet milk altogether, allowing clabber and buttermilk. In typhoid fever, not only is the spleen enlarged and sensitive, but the liver may be large from engorgement, and cannot attend to this class of foods. I agree with Dr. Foster in objecting to beef tea. I believe that Dr. Weirick referred to the Liebig Extract merely as one of a certain class of foods. I cannot recall that I have had any success in trying to sustain a typhoid patient on milk and beef broth; have had better success with fruits, such as baked or scraped apple. Dr. Foster is lame as to what we have learned as to the cause of typhoid fever; the great benefit the profession offers the people to-day is the prevention of epidemics after the first case is found. I have never known it to occur sporadically; it may seem to be sporadic in one place, but where it originated there were other cases. We do know that the wells in the country and a contaminated water supply in the cities spread this disease, and it is astonishing how an epidemic will disappear when the water is corrected. We know that, at times, the water in different parts of this city has not been fit even to bathe in, and that typhoid was predicted, and the prediction was a correct one. In my hotel, the water has been so dirty that I dreaded to bathe in it, and we are having typhoid in that vicinity now. I do not take any stock in Dr. Foster's theory of typhoid as a physiological process for the elimination of *débris* from the system; I have known the disease to be repeated three or four times in the patient. It is by no means a self-protecting disease. As to the treatment, I am astonished to hear so little said of the homeopathic remedy, or to hear it spoken of so slightly. The secret of our success lies in the careful selection of the remedy for the patient. The indicated remedy is the thing in typhoid if it is anywhere, and the more carefully we select the remedy the more cases we shall save. The range of remedies is large because the range of patients is large. I never found nitro-muriatic acid of benefit in the early stages, but it may prove useful in the later or collapse stage. Dr. Duncan

said that Hahnemann used two remedies in alternation in typhoid fever, and he undoubtedly did, but that does not show that we cannot get a better result from a single remedy; we do not know how one remedy may affect or retard another. I have learned that the oftener the remedy is repeated, the less satisfactory is the result. Typhoid fever is a disease which has a certain course to run, and I have come to the conclusion that there is nothing in the dial of a clock which will tell me when to repeat a remedy. The patient is the clock to regard, and there is no sense in repeating a remedy every two hours, just because the two hours come around. The question every time should be "What is the condition of the patient, and what does he need?" To treat typhoid fever in any stereotyped fashion is not accurate work, and we are apt to drop into routine practice in this disease. I do not know why we should care much for the temperature unless it is long continued; I have never known a high temperature to do much harm unless it stays too long. I do not believe it is right to undertake the forcible physical reduction of heat; there are usually other conditions of equal importance. This class of cases belongs by itself; there is something operating at the heat centers and the forcible reduction of temperature by external means can do no permanent good. The philosophy of the cold sponge may lie in the severe shock, causing a reaction of the vital force, with improvement following. The secret of the treatment of typhoid fever lies in the moderate use of cold water externally, its free use by the patient, liquid diet—avoiding sweet milk—and the carefully selected remedy without too frequent repetition. A single dose may be all that is needed of any one remedy. As to diarrhea and constipation. I have never known harm to come from the constipation, and look upon the diarrhea cases as the ugly ones; but if the diarrhea comes early in the case, it is seldom severe. Unless the small intestines are clogged, which could be felt through the abdominal wall, I should do nothing except to give an occasional enema.

DR. W. A. SMITH: I do not know much about typhoid fever; I am tempted to believe like Dr. Bruce, that there may not be enough

cases to go around, but have had some experience. It has struck you as it has me, that typhoid fever runs in cycles; the patient gets better on the fourteenth or twenty-first day, or dies—or has a long and tedious convalescence. I want to say that Dr. Weirick's idea of cold water is a good one. If you are running an engine with 120 pounds pressure, you are using lots of fuel and it is hard on the boiler, while if you run it on 60 pounds pressure, you are saving the boiler and the fuel too. If I can keep the temperature of my patient below  $103^{\circ}$ , I am conserving his strength and keeping him in condition to take advantage of the change when it comes. I do not believe in putting a patient in an ice pack, but if his temperature is up to  $105^{\circ}$ , a cold sponging will prove beneficial. There is no man in this town whom I like better than I do Dr. Foster, but when he says that he has no faith in the homeopathic remedy, but simply uses good nursing, I disagree with him. Many diseases run a certain course, but we treat them medicinally. We have had the expectant treatment thoroughly tried, and it has been proven that the treatment with the indicated remedy is more successful. We may kill the patient in our over-anxiety, by giving the remedy too frequently and not giving it time to act. When there is a diarrhea and you give the patient beef tea, you will have to get up in the middle of the night to fight an aggravation.

DR. KATE I. GRAVES: I think the ground has been pretty thoroughly covered. In cases where the carefully selected remedy is administered we do not have so many complications, and the patient makes a better recovery. We do not have so many typical cases as are laid down in the text-books, because the cases are seen early and treated scientifically. I believe in the sponge bath for the reduction of temperature, and I have seen a very high temperature reduced and kept down by this method. Diarrhea is the most trying question, where they wait until the doctor comes, to find out what the child may have to eat. I find that many children cannot or will not take milk; in these cases, I have given unfermented grape juice with good success, or maybe they will take milk if there is some cocoa added. I have also used Bovinine, well diluted with water and in some cases have given malted

milk. I should be glad if we could have a more extended diet.

DR. CHAS. GATCHELL: If typhoid fever is ever wiped from the face of the earth, it will be from prophylaxis, and will consist in drinking absolutely pure water. I will say in defense of Dr. Foster, in regard to the homeopathic treatment of typhoid, that he limited himself by saying that only in the complicated cases he would trouble himself about the remedy. That is a safe statement, and one in which I will agree. It is the complications which he treats. I will mention one case briefly: It was a bad case of typhoid in a girl of seventeen or eighteen years of age, and there was a most troublesome cough, not due to the bronchitis of typhoid. Physical examination revealed entire absence of typhoid bronchitis, but there was this constant cough, sleeping or waking. There was also a muscular twitching of the upper and lower extremities. This had gone on for some time before it occurred to me to give a remedy homeopathic to the case, but one which would not be thought of in typhoid fever, and one dose stopped the whole thing. Wine whey is an excellent article of diet. As to refrigeration, it can be used to advantage. The cold sponge is good and the cold pack is not always objectionable.

DR. R. N. FOSTER: I should like to ask Dr. Weirick one thing. He does not use the antiseptic treatment, because he says the symptoms are all due to the bacillus, but the bacillus is in the liver, spleen and blood, making the antiseptic treatment inefficacious, but he will give the homeopathic remedy. Why so, if the homeopathic remedy does not kill the bacillus?

## THE COLLEGE PLATFORM.

Kansas City, Mo.

REGULAR lectures began at the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, on Wednesday morning, September 18, 1895.

The freshman class, while not so large as might be desired on account of the introduction of the four-year course, is an unusually intelligent one, the majority of them being students from the State University.

The juniors and seniors are all in their places and are at work in earnest.

Several new professors have been added to the faculty and the chemical laboratory has been entirely remodeled.

Professor Edgerton tells us that if we have no regard for our own reputations, we should have too much regard for the fair name of Homeopathy to indulge in mongrel practice. All the arguments that the allopaths bring up are in reality against those pretending to be homeopaths, but who do not practice according to the rules laid down by our beloved Hahnemann.

Dr. Frank Elliott has resigned the chair of obstetrics and Drs. Colt, Anderson, and Barber take his place.

A chair of Dental Surgery has been added and is presided over by Dr. W. C. Allen.

Dr. W. D. Foster showed the class an interesting example of injury by transmitted force, in which a blow on the head of the patient had caused an injury to the soft palate.

### HAHNEMANN'S THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

By R. E. DUDGEON, M. D.

(Continued from page 305.)

#### RESPIRATION, ORGANS OF.—NOSE.

Sneezing, aborted : Natr-m., nitr-ac., sil.  
 — frequent : Calc-c., coni.  
 — excessive : Sil.  
 — tearing in nape to shoulders ; Am-m.  
 Tendency to coryza : Alu.  
 Coryza : Baryta, calc-c., carbo-v., lyc., nitr-ac., petr., sep., sulph., zinc.  
 — fluent : Lyc., sulph.  
 — — frequent : Sil.  
 — — copious : Sulph.  
 — — which removes chronic stuffed nose : Sil.  
 — stuffed : Am-c., calc-c., carbo-an., caust., kali-c., lyc., magn-c., natr-m., nitr-ac., phos., plat., sep., sil., sulph.  
 — — chronic : Sars.  
 — — morning : Calc-c., coni.  
 — — for many years : Coni., sil.  
 — on getting cold : Graph.  
 — from slight draught going off by perspiration : Natr-c.  
 — with loss of taste and smell : Puls.  
 — and sneezing : Natr-m.  
 — and cough : Alu., lyc., natr-c.  
 — continued, with cough : Natr-c.  
 — long-continued : Am-c., anac., sil.  
 — every other day : Natr-c.

#### LARYNX.

Itching (glottis) : Calc-c.

Tenderness : Graph.  
 Scraping : Alu., graph., hep-s.  
 Roughness : Phos., phos-ac., sulph., sulph-ac.  
 Constriction, suffocative : Verat-a.  
 Pain in thyroid cartilage when touched : Alu.  
 Catarrh : Samb.  
 — changes into coryza : Sep.  
 — suffocative : Ambra, ars., calc-c., coff.  
 — and pain, during measles : Carbo-v.  
 Rattling, when lying on side : Anac.  
 Mucus from : Phos.  
 Ulceration : Calc-c.  
 Cough : Alu., am-c., am-m., calc-c., graph., hep-s., iod., kali-c., lyc., natr-c., tax., zinc.  
 — severe : Phos. (and sep., alternately).  
 — chronic : Phos.  
 — short : Caust.  
 — — long-continued : Natr-m.  
 — dry : Calc-c., nux-v.  
 — — m., chronic : Lyc.  
 — — n. : Petr.  
 — — d. and n. : Lyc.  
 — suffocative, n. : Petr., sil.  
 — — Ign.  
 — — after scarlatina : Cham.  
 — — spasmodic, at n. in bed : Natr-m.  
 — whooping : Cina, coni., cupr., dros., led.  
 — — after a chill : Dulc.  
 — convulsive : Coni.  
 — difficult : Lyc.  
 — from tickling in throat : Am-c., phos.  
 — tickling, when walking and breathing deeply : Natr-m.  
 — — Phos.  
 — tickling, irritation, with constipation : Sep.  
 — from creeping in larynx : Sulph.  
 — — scraping in larynx : Phos-ac.  
 — causing headache, as if forehead would burst : Natr-m.  
 — and coryza : Alu., lyc., natr-c.  
 — with hoarseness : Am-c., calc-c., camph., dulc.  
 — with hoarseness and rawness on chest : Phos.  
 — with expectoration : Anac., lyc.  
 — with mucous expectoration : Sil.  
 — with mucous expectoration, m. : Phos-ac.  
 — with copious expectoration : Puls., squilla.  
 — with salt expectoration, m. and e. : Sep.  
 — with purulent expectoration : Kali-c., lyc., sil.  
 — with bloody expectoration : Nitr.  
 — feverish, with hemoptysis and stitches in chest : Sulph.  
 — with stomachache : Calc-c.  
 — with vomiting : Nitr-ac., phos.  
 — with shock through chest : Lyc.  
 — with spasm of chest : Kali-c.  
 — with oppression of chest : Natr-m.  
 — with sacral shooting : Am-c.  
 — in morning : Calc-c., iod., natr-m.  
 — by day : Am-c., nitr-ac.

Cough : by night : Am-c., baryta, calc-c., graph.,  
 hep-s., kali-c., sulph.  
 — nocturnal, with stitches in larynx : Phos.  
 — in open air : Nitr.  
 — on lying down, n.: Nitr-ac., petr.  
 — on going upstairs : Nitr.  
 — after drinking : Lyc.  
 — on holding in breath : Nitr.  
 — from laughing : Phos.  
 — in scrofulous subjects : Coni.  
 Croup, membranous : Acon., hep-s. (or alternately with spong.) merc. (?) spong. (alone or preceded by acon.).  
 Phthisis of : Dros., mang., nitr-ac.  
 Diseases of : Mang.

## TRACHEA.

Catarrh : Alu.  
 — of windpipe and chest : Alu.  
 Diseases of : Mang.

## VOICE.

Weakness : Ang.  
 Extinct : Hep-s. (murcurial), hyos.  
 Hoarseness : Kali-c., natr-m., nitr-ac., petr.,  
 sep., sil.  
 — long continued : Carbo-v., caust., mang.  
 — in m.: Carbo-v.  
 — with cough : Am-c., calc-c., camph., dulc.  
 Speaking difficult, with scrapy sore throat :  
 Hep-s.  
 — causes weakness of chest : Phos-ac.  
 — fatigues : Calc-c.  
 Singing, not clear : Graph.

## EXPECTORATION.

Detached with difficulty : Sep.  
 Can't cough it up : Caust.  
 White mucus : Bell.  
 Yellow, fetid : Calc-c.  
 Purulent : Kali-c., lyc. sil.  
 — salt : Natr-c.  
 Salt, with cough, m. and e.: Sep.  
 Bloody : Nitr.

## CHEST.

Tickling : Phos.  
 Roughness : Nitr-ac.  
 Fullness : Sulph.  
 Full of phlegm : Baryta, calc-c.  
 Weight on : Phos., sulph.  
 Tightness : Alu., am-c., carbo-v., graph., natr-m.,  
 nitr-ac., nitr., sulph-ac., verat-a.  
 — spasmodic : Kali-c.  
 —, suffocative, n.: Sulph.  
 — cannot lie with head low : Nitr.  
 — and short breath : Natr-c., sil.  
 — oppression and shortness of breath when  
 walking, going up hill, and lying in bed, n.:  
 Sep.  
 — with whistling and râles in chest and visible  
 palpitation of heart : Sulph.

Tightness : in m. : Coni., kali-c.  
 — at n.: Calc-c.  
 — when at rest : Sil.  
 — when working : Am-m.  
 — when working with hands : Natr-m.  
 — when walking quickly : Kali-c.  
 — on going up hill : Ars.  
 — on waking, m.: Coni.  
 Constriction : Nux-v., verat-a.  
 Oppression : Graph., sep.  
 — with nocturnal cough : Baryta.  
 — with short breathing when working : Lyc.  
 Catarrh, chronic : Stann., tax.  
 Congestion : Aur.  
 Ebullition : Sep.  
 Spasm : Graph., kali-c.  
 Pain under l. breast when lying on it : Phos.  
 — from movement : Sep.  
 — in side, when breathing and coughing : Sep.  
 — burning : Calc-c., sulph.  
 — — rising up like heartburn : Lyc.  
 — — in upper part of chest : Am-c.  
 — sore : Carbo-v.  
 — sore, burning : Phos.  
 — sore, in middle : Sep.  
 — bruised : Lyc.  
 —, pressure on : Calc-c., phos., sil.  
 — — when coughing and sneezing : Sil.  
 — — on l. lowest rib : Lyc.  
 — pressive, shooting : Natr-c.  
 Spasmodic constriction, after speaking : Hep-s.  
 Stitches : Carbo-v., guaj.  
 — in side : Petr.  
 — chronic, in side : Phos.  
 — left side : Lyc., sep.  
 — in l. side, also when touched : Phos.  
 — during mental work : Sep.  
 — on moving : Calc-c.  
 — in left side when bending to that side :  
 Calc-c.  
 — when coughing : Natr-m.  
 — when breathing deep : Natr-m., nitr.  
 — through to l. scapula : Sulph.  
 Pain, shooting, worse when moving : Bry.  
 — — through to back : Sil.  
 — — under l. ribs : Sil.  
 — tensive : Natr-m.  
 — tearing from upper part of l. lung to shoulder-  
 joint : Am-c.  
 — jerking : Coni.  
 Weakness from speaking : Phos-ac.  
 Fatigue, from singing : Sulph.  
 Pleurodynia : Acon., arn.  
 Pleurisy : Acon., led., squilla.  
 Hemoptysis : Ars.  
 Pneumonia : Squilla.  
 Lungs, suppuration of, with stitches : China.  
 Phthisis : Dros., stann.  
 — suppurative : Kali-c. lyc.  
 — with fetid purulent expectoration : Guaj.



Angina pectoris : Ars.  
Hydrothorax : Carbo-v., colch.

## RESPIRATION.

Short : Am-c., calc-c., caust., lyc., nitr-ac.  
— with inability to speak much : Phos-ac.  
— when at rest : Sil.  
— when working : Lyc., sep., sil.  
— when walking : Carbo-v., coni.  
— when walking quickly : Natr-m., sil.  
Oppressed, in going up hill : Ars.  
Panting, when at work : Nitr-ac.  
— when walking quick : Sil.  
Loud, panting : Phos.  
Whistling : Kali-c.  
Wheezing, at n. in bed : Natr-m.  
Stertorous : Natr-m.  
Difficult : Alu., caps., bell., natr-c., phos., rhod., sulph.  
Dyspnœa : Ambra, aur., ign., iod., kali-c., verat-a.  
— paroxysmal, spasmodic : Ipec.  
— of children : Lyc.  
— when stooping : Calc-c.  
Asthma : Acon., æscul., ipec., led., nux-v.  
— humid : Stann.  
— spasmodic : Ipec., nux-v., verat-a.  
— — hebdomadal : China., ign.  
— hypochondriacal : Colch.  
— nocturnal : Coni.  
— with hydrothorax : Colch.  
— Millar's : Mosch.  
Suffocation, feeling of : Camph.  
— spasms of : Ipec.  
— attack of, with tightness of chest : Aur., verat-a.  
— at n., lying : Ars.  
— caused by drinking : Bell.  
— with anxiety : Camph.  
Loss of breath when lying on back : Sil.  
— — — when stooping : Sil.  
— — — when running : Sil.  
— — — when coughing : Sil.  
Asphyxia : Sulph. (fumes).  
Stitches in r. scapula when breathing : Am-m.

## CHEST WALLS.

Stitches : Am-c.  
Gone to sleep : Graph.  
Brown spots : Carbo-v.  
Herpes : Petr.

*Sternum.*

Aching : Ars.  
Pressure on : Sep., sulph.  
Stitches : Ars., coni., sulph.  
Pain, tensive : Zinc.  
Throbbing : Sil.

*Muscles.*

Prickling, shooting : Calc-c.

## HEART.

Anguish : Ars., calc-c., camph.  
Tenderness : Camph.  
Stitches : Caust.  
Palpitation : Alu., aur., baryta, bism., calc-c., caust., kali-c., mang., oleand., petr., sep., zinc.  
— stopping the breath : Zinc.  
— anxious : Lyc., natr-c., natr-m., zinc.  
— with precordial anguish and flying heat : Calc-c.  
— at night : Calc-c.  
— when sitting : Phos.  
— on every movement of body : Natr-m.  
Palpitation and stitches, preventing lying on l. side : Lyc.  
— and ebullition of blood, on waking, m. : Kali-c.  
Irregular, spasmodic movements : Zinc.  
Cessation of beats, stopping breath : Zinc.  
Weakness of : Aur.  
Syncope : China.

## PULSE.

Quick : Acon.  
Slow : Camph.  
Suppressed : Camph.

## BLOOD VESSELS.

Varicose veins : Ars., calc-c., lyc., natr-m.  
— — pain in : Caust.  
— — of pregnant women : Lyc.

## BLOOD.

Ebullition : Petr., sep.  
— and thirst from drinking a little wine : Sil.  
Hemorrhages : Ipec.  
Loss of, weakness from : China.

## Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18, 1895.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST.

Dear Sir : Dr. Joaquin Gonzalez of Mexico has requested me to inform you that through the untiring efforts of the distinguished Dr. Segura y Pesado, and with the valuable co-operation of Lic. M. Romero Rubio, Minister of the Interior, the official recognition of homeopathy in Mexico is an accomplished fact.

By a liberal decree of the chief magistrate of our neighboring republic, General Porfirio Diaz, published in the *Diario Oficial* of the

16th of August last, homeopathic physicians in Mexico have been placed on equal footing with the allopaths, enjoying the same privileges and prerogatives, but also bound to comply with the requirements of the medical law of the country.

The above-mentioned decree ordains the following :

1. The establishment of the homeopathic career in that federal district.

2. That all applicants for the decree of homeopathic physician and surgeon must have passed a satisfactory examination not only on the preparatory studies required by law, but on all branches of medical knowledge and practice.

3. The creation of a National Homeopathic School of Medicine under the charge of a homeopathic faculty appointed by the government.

4. That the course of instruction in this institution must cover a period of five collegiate years, each year commencing on the 7th of January and ending on the 14th of October.

5. That the branches of Medicine and Practice shall be taught in the following order :

FIRST YEAR: Descriptive Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, and Dissection.

SECOND YEAR: Internal Pathology, General Pathology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Surgical Clinics.

THIRD YEAR: External Pathology, Topographical Anatomy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical Clinics.

FOURTH YEAR: Operative Medicine, Obstetrics, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Surgical Clinics.

FIFTH YEAR: Hygiene, Legal Medicine, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Fundamental Doctrine of Homeopathy, Medical and Obstetrical Clinics.

In a few days will arrive here a committee appointed to visit the homeopathic colleges of the United States, and study the arrangements of their various departments. Said committee is composed of Drs. Segura y Pesado, Fernandez de Lara, Gonzalez, and Narro.

Trusting that you may be able to take notice of this homeopathic triumph in the valuable columns of your journal, I remain,

Yours, with fraternal regard,

EDWARD FORNIAS, M. D.

## Globules.

—Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey of Lincoln, Neb., has been elected secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Health for four years.

—Hering Medical College and Hospital had its annual opening exercises on the 1st inst. An interesting programme had been arranged for the occasion.

—The Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery had its regular opening session on Wednesday, September 25, 1895. For some unknown reason, during these exercises, the college flag was flying at half-mast.

—Dr. Lizzie Gray Gutherz, secretary of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association, which latter meets in St. Louis, on November 12, 13, and 14, at the Planters' Hotel, is out in a cheery, soul-stirring circular to the profession as follows :

"Come with your wife and daughters. Come with a good paper. Come with a hearty good will to enter into the profits and pleasures of our meeting. Come determined to aid in building up the interest of this most important and progressive association. Come knowing a cordial welcome awaits you in our great city."

—Our ice cream is perfection itself, being frozen by electrical machinery especially constructed for us and made from pure Jersey cream only.—*From a circular of the Robinson Drug Co.*

—Dr. H. H. Baxter of Cleveland, in his address on the Therapeutics of Diphtheria before the Cleveland Homeopathic Society, said in relation to the antitoxine treatment that it was usually employed in malignant cases, and that the medicines which had been ordinarily successful in curing other cases of diphtheria had all been applied and were continued even during the treatment with the antitoxine. Hence, he claimed that there was no really well-cured case of diphtheria ever presented from the antitoxine treatment.

—"Of the making of colleges," sayeth the *Medical Century*. Aye, verily, and the end is not yet. As of yesterday a recent graduate, to-day a full-blown professor. As of yesterday none to do him rev'rence, to-day the students

curt'sey as they pass him by. And the woods is full of 'em—mushroom colleges and carpet-knight professors.

—Dr. E. R. Eggleston, formerly of Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, but latterly with the homeopathic department of Ann Arbor, is announced by the Cleveland Medical College as one of its newest acquisitions. One man in his time plays many parts.

—A line in one of the Chicago dailies reports that Dr. Pierson was discharged by the court. Is this to be the end of all that fuss and parade of the criminal libel suit? Nobody guilty, but don't do it again.

—Dr. E. H. Jewitt of Cleveland is medical director of the Masonic Mutual Life Association of Cleveland. Dr. Jewitt is a homeopath and professor of obstetrics in the Cleveland Medical College.

—Dr. G. W. Arbuckle of Cleveland who is running for re-election as coroner of that city, is a homeopath, and a very popular one.

—Dr. J. M. Crawford of Cincinnati, who has been absent for six years in Russia in a consular position, has returned to his first love—Pulte College—and on its recent annual opening, gave one of his characteristic essays under the rather commonplace topic of the "old" and the "new." The address consisted of an able review of the microbe theory as he had left it, and as he had found it on his return. The doctor is more than ever convinced that the cause of all disease is the microbe. The profession is rejoiced to welcome back to its ranks so scholarly a man and physician and champion of progressive medicine.

—The registrar of the new Dunham College of Chicago, Dr. Howard Crutcher, is out in an official circular giving notice that on November 20, 1895, at 8 P. M., the new building of this corporation will be formally opened by Professor William E. Quine, M. D., president of the Illinois State Board of Health, and president of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons. A rather queer departure this for a homeopathic college, but doubtlessly done in the interests of harmony and homeopathy. It is certainly a far step in advance toward bridging the chasm existing between the schools.

—The *Hahnemannian Monthly* for the current month has a masterly article concerning the mul-

tiplicity of medical societies. It believes that there would be more unanimity of feeling among the working profession, and more effort made to produce original literature if the meetings, say of the Institute, were but once in three years, and other societies accordingly. The point is well taken and worthy of consideration. There is being brought about a glut of medical societies, as there will very soon be the same condition of things in the matter of homeopathic medical colleges—no, we take that back—not homeopathic, but just plain medical colleges, where the aim is to make the students physicians first, and homeopaths *afterward*.

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Indianapolis has sent out its programme for the ensuing six months. The society meets twice in each month at the Grand Hotel, and at each session some member, already told off, gives the society a paper. The titles of these papers and the names of the authors are now published in advance, so the member will have no reason to complain of short notice given him. We note that our indefatigable friend, Dr. W. B. Clarke is set down for "the vaccination question." Which provokes us to ask whether that question is not about settled; and further, whether Brer Clarke is really out of all other kinds of literary or medical material? The programme is of a very pretty pattern, and a very happy thought.

—Dr. W. A. Minick of Wichita, Kan., chairman of the Bureau of Nervous Diseases of the Kansas State Homeopathic Society, is making large efforts to secure for his bureau the place at the head of the procession. Dr. Minick is a hard worker.

—Dr. Myron H. Parmalee of Toledo, O., an ex-president of the Ohio State Society, has been called to Ann Arbor to fill the chair made famous by Professor James C. Wood, now of Cleveland. Ohio will be glad to furnish still other citizens for any of the offices either political or medical of other States.

—Dr. James C. Wood has returned from a three weeks' outing with his wheel, and has begun his college work in the Cleveland Medical College.

—The regular fortnightly meeting of the Cleveland Homeopathic Society, which should

have taken place on the evening of October 1, was postponed, and the meeting night of the week wholly changed by someone who is apparently taking large liberties with the by-laws of this society. It is yet too early to begin with autocratic tactics.

—Dr. M. W. Van Denburg of Fort Edward, N. Y., was recently in Cleveland, having been called there by the Cleveland Medical College, in the hope of persuading the doctor to give a series of his interesting lectures upon *materia medica* to the classes of that school in addition to those of Dr. Baxter. Dr. Van Denburg, however, we are informed, after listening to such propositions as were made, and viewing the ground over, declined the proffered honor. Dr. Van Denburg would have been an invaluable acquisition to this or any college, as he ranks deservedly high as an accomplished and thoroughly well-informed authority upon homeopathic *materia medica*.

—Dr. Edward Fornias of Philadelphia, whose *International Brief* has unfortunately come to grief, is now become associated with the editorial staff of the *Medical Advance*. We regret very much the loss of the *Brief per se*, but if Dr. Fornias will continue his wonderfully beautiful *materia medica* dissections and articulations in the *Advance*, our grief will not be of long duration.

—Dr. James T. Kent of Philadelphia is mentioned as one of the editors of the revised *Advance*. With two such famous *materia medica* workers as Kent and Fornias on its staff, the *Advance* will have no dearth of good homeopathic reading matter.

—Dr. De Forest Baker of Cleveland has been selected to the chair of *Materia Medica* in the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, *vice* Hinsdale resigned.

—Dr. A. Leight Monroe of Louisville (*Sa. Jour. Hom.*), in his lectures at Pulte College, said that in treating anæmic school-girls, he considered *natrum mur.* his *hod carrier*, *calcarea phos.* his *carpenter*, and *ferrum phos.* his *painter*.

—Dr. T. C. Martin of the Cleveland Medical College performed 172 operations in the genito-urinary department before the classes of that school during the school year last past.

—Dr. C. F. Menninger of Topeka, as Chair-

man of the Bureau of *Materia Medica* of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association, adopts the very wise plan of having but one remedy, namely, *lachesis*, for all the bureau members to study. To each member was assigned a special division, so that the result was a grand, glorious *résumé* of that sterling remedy.

—Dr. T. A. Reamy of Cincinnati says that nothing can be more striking than the promptness with which puerperal convulsions are arrested as soon as *veratrum viride* has had time to act upon the heart and vasomotor system.

—In puerperal convulsions, when the spasms are apparently under control, look out for a return of the spasms if the pupil remains contracted.

—Who that travels much and becomes case-hardened to the ordinary inconveniences of railway journeys, does not, notwithstanding, appreciate a little extra attention given to his comfort while *en route* to his destination? Take the NICKEL PLATE, for instance, out of Chicago, and you have uniformed colored porters, not only in the through sleepers, but also in charge of the first and second-class day coaches, whose business it is to keep the coaches scrupulously clean, attend to the ventilation and heating, and make the traveler comfortable and at ease. Those of us who always ride in the sleeper in order to be sure of these little attentions, which come so prettily and handily to people traveling *en famille* or even *en garçon*, will be pleased to learn that the NICKEL PLATE takes care of its passengers, not alone in the matter of safety of life and limb, but also ministers to their creature comforts in the way of neatness, cleanliness, and car comforts, without a long list of annoying extras. And, besides all this, when you patronize this line you get quick time and the lowest of rates consistent with safe conduct of the business. The road-bed and rolling stock is of the best. There are through sleeping cars from Chicago to Boston, and as well a superb dining car service.

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# The American Homeopathist.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



EDW. EVERETT, M. D.,  
Newark, N. J.

HE writes prescriptions. This is the latest accusation written and nailed above the head of the practicing homeopath. We heard it at Newport, and we have heard it since, and from parties who, though themselves engaged in this druggist enriching occupation, but yet withal homeopathic, believed that when alleged of a professed materia medica teacher it condemned him irrevocably. And why shouldn't he write prescriptions if he be thereto moved either by convenience or the usual rebate in the majority of such cases made and provided? The single remedy and the totality of the symptoms have naught to do with the case, if the case be an

antiseptic wash, or an ointment, or an antifat, or an anæsthetic, or any one of several hundred other possible reasons for writing a prescription. Of course no practicing homeopath will send a prescription to an allopathic drug store for the two-hundredth of lycopodium or the triple M of syphilinum; but is it necessary to infer, and having so inferred, allege that the homeopath who writes prescriptions, does so in violation of the homeopathic law? Even the ultra-pure, who deal in nothing less golden or silvern than the upper air and solar walk potencies of psorinum, medorrhinum, hydrophobinum, and other nosodinum, even these do not prepare their own potencies or dilutions, but receive or purchase them from others—that is to say, they send prescriptions for them so far away as England and Germany, nay even to Russia and furthest India. No busy practitioner of to-day has the time, even if he had the necessary material, to say nothing, except by implication, of the requisite knowledge, to prepare his remedies as Hahnemann did, and as did his immediate disciples. With the advent of pharmacy, allopathic and homeopathic, and the undeniable progress made in pharmacology generally, it would be sheer folly to take of one's valuable time to triturate or potentize homeopathic preparations. We must, therefore, trust to the pharmacy; and having so trusted, we honor that trust by drawing checks (prescriptions) upon them. Where is the wrong? Oh, it is the allopathic drug store, is it? Well, by way of a momentary digression we will say that more "dirt" has been done the homeopaths of a certain town by an allopathic drug store presided over by a professed homeopathic physician, than any ultra-allopathic drug store to our knowledge. This firm carries a line of Humphrey's and Munsey's homeopathic tablets and

triturations, and one of its chief dispensers has not hesitated to betray his homeopathic medical patrons to allopathic or combination drug firms, whose agents use this knowledge to belittle and deride and ridicule the homeopath. "He a homeopath, and a believer in the single remedy" say these combination-tablet men; "I know better. He writes prescriptions." And thereafter there is no longer any clemency for this renegade. He has committed the Unpardonable Sin. He writes prescriptions. Let him be crucified. Therefore our Combination-Mongrel tablets are the proper medicamenta to use.

\*  
\* \*

**B**UT we don't propose to dodge the issue: the writing of prescriptions for allopathic drug stores. An enlightened, progressive practitioner of to-day finds many legitimate occasions for sending to the drug house. Many of the standard preparations carried in the market are necessities to him; he cannot do without them; he cannot manufacture them, even if he had the formulæ; there are cases that require treatment, local and constitutional, in addition to the single powder to run undisturbed for seventy-two or fifty-six days, of *sepia* high, very high, 72 M. Fincké; there are cases where the finite mind even of the *materia medica* expert will fail to dislodge the enemy with the single remedy, carefully selected with repertorial yardstick and other needful accessories. In such cases what shall be done, give *sac. lac.* and take another fortnight to find the totality? If the case admit of such dallying, certainly; but if not, then what? To write a prescription under such circumstances may be legitimately construed into an admission of ignorance as is the use of combinations or alternations; but until the human mind becomes infinite there will still be room for improvement, and there is no need to indulge in villification of the homeopath because as he grows stronger in homeopathy and rises to the higher plane, the writing of an occasional allopathic prescription will no longer be a necessity. The cure for the evil is not in purchasing a new lot of combination tablets, and so willfully drifting away from homeopathy, but in greater assiduity to the study and application of the homeopathic *materia medica pura*.

**A** PLEASING feature, so our readers say, of the *AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST*, is the portraits, one or more of which is regularly printed. Some have wrongly assumed that these pictures are to be paid for by the doctors represented; on the contrary, however, there is absolutely no charge to them. All the editor asks is a good, clear photograph, from which to make the picture. The editor would like to have a greater supply, so that a larger number of pictures could be presented, and without addressing each subscriber personally, requests that this general invitation to send *your* photograph be accepted.

## **Materia Medica Miscellany.**

### **Acidum Fluoricum IN VARICOSE VEINS.—**

In an interesting and very instructive paper, contributed by Dr. Washington Epps, to the British Homeopathic Society for July, 1895, on the remedy *acidum fluoricum*, we find a number of illustrative cases, from among which we select the following: Patient, a carpenter, aged forty-two; troubled with obesity as well as varicose veins. Rather sedentary and partly from inherited predisposition to fat. He weighed some seventy pounds more than he should. Varicose veins of the left leg for six years; the left calf was a mass of enlarged veins, some as large as an index finger, and extremely painful. Treatment had consisted of dieting with *acid fluor.* 6, and the leg rubbed upward with hazeline ointment. This was continued from November 1, 1889, to April 18, 1890, when patient was discharged cured. He had lost twenty pounds in weight; the veins had shrunk to a quarter of their previous size, and gave no trouble, and he was able to do a full day's hard work. Later, I learned that he had gone back to his abnormal weight, but the varicose condition gave him no further trouble.

**Sulphur IN GONITIS.—**B. J. of Hom.—H. W., a waiter, aged seventeen, was brought to see me on September 27. He was a delicate-looking, pale youth. Three weeks ago he had an attack of severe fever; in the course of one night the right knee-joint swelled so much that he could not move it. It was the seat of violent pains; the knee measured 4 cm. more than the other.

Appetite very poor; there was no more fever; every movement of the knee was attended by great pain, bowels costive, urine with a whitish sediment, sleep restless, great perspiration toward morning, frequent attacks of heat during the day. He had formerly suffered from glandular swellings and eruptions, and latterly jaundice. I prescribed sulphur 6, a dose twice a day. October 12 much improved, the swelling was less by 2 or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cm., active movements of the leg caused slight pains in the knee-joint. Night sweats gone. Prescribed sulphur 30, a dose every other night. November 5 the knee was so much better that he could walk without a stick; the swelling was only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cm. larger than normal. Hardly any creaking or rubbing could be heard. He got a few more doses of sulphur 30 once a week, and by the end of the month he was quite well.

**Apis** IN GLOSSITIS.—Eliza G., æt. forty-seven, a lady's maid, was admitted into the London Homeopathic Hospital on the 23d of January, 1883, under Dr. Brown's care. On the night of 21st she went to bed shivering, and her limbs aching, and slept but little. The next morning the tongue was swollen, especially the right half, and she had pain in swallowing on the right side of the throat. The tongue continued to become more swollen and painful during the day. She slept badly on Sunday night, and on Monday morning had an attack of painless diarrhea, and suffered from severe frontal headache with pain of a pricking character in the right half of the tongue and down the throat. She was admitted on Monday morning. She now complained of aching pain in her frontal region; is unable to speak plainly owing to the swelling of the tongue, and the effort to speak or swallow is attended with much pain in this organ. Pain and tenderness in the right submaxillary region, extending to the angle of the jaw, where there is some amount of brawny swelling. The forehead and right side of the face and neck are suffused with a pink blush, disappearing under pressure. There is no œdema of the face. The tongue is enlarged in the right half, and of a hard, brawny consistence; it is very tender; the patient cannot protrude it farther than just to the edge of the teeth. It is thickly coated all over except along the edge, which is ink in color, with dark

red papillæ standing out. The breath is extremely foul, and speech difficult and indistinct. There is pain on swallowing, even liquids, referred to the "back of the tongue," and right side of the throat. Ordered milk and beef tea, and aconite 1, and apis 1, alternately every two hours. On the 25th the aconite 1 was stopped and apis continued, so that on February 3 all trace of the disease was gone except a slight stiffness along the right side of the tongue.

**Hamamelis** IN BURNS.—In an article on the local treatment of burns, quoted in Brit. Hom. Jour., Dr. H. H. Chase relates a very satisfactory experience with the fluid extract of witch-hazel in the raw surfaces left by burns. Pledgets of cotton dipped in it were applied. "There appeared to be sufficient astringency to do away with the fungosities, and some portions of the hamamelis dried into the surface of the ulcer; whenever this occurred normal granulations immediately formed underneath, and as these became firm and substantial the hamamelis came off, leaving a good, firm new skin which rapidly grew in area and thickness. . . . In the course of ten days I succeeded in completely covering the entire dorsum of a hand that was burnt in the Hinckley fire."—Minneapolis Hom. Mag.

**Thuja** IN SCALP TUMOR.—A youth, aged seventeen, otherwise sound in health, has had for the last two years on the left side of the scalp, about posterior edge of the parietal bone, a white spot 4 cm. in diameter, somewhat resembling a bean and raised about 2 mm. above the surface; the spot is quite insensible, the hair has all disappeared from it, making the white elevation very conspicuous. I first gave arsenicum for six weeks without any result. Then I prescribed thuja 30, a drop every twenty days. In four months he returned, and was almost cured. The spot was now no bigger than a pin's head, the hair had grown completely on it, and in four more weeks the skin was quite normal.—Villers, Arch. f. Hom.

**Sulphur** IN CRUSTA LACTEA.—A male child, 11 months old, had been well up to his ninth month, and then with the teething there came an eruption on the head, which was at first dry, afterward exuding and spreading all over the forehead and ear, papules excreting a yellow matter. Much itching. Sulphur 6 did nothing.

On January 8 I gave about 1 grain of sulphur, 1st trit. On February 23 his father wrote: "Your medicine has done wonders. The first week the eruption declined, the second week it quite disappeared, and now the little fellow is, to our joy, again quite well."—Goullon, Zeitsch. der Berl. Ver.

**Pulsatilla** IN SLEEPLESSNESS.—The Hom. Phys., copying from the A. H. Z., reports the following: A hard-worked bookkeeper of fifty-six years complained of restless sleep with anxious dreams of his work, which he is unable to accomplish. Indoors he feels oppressed, even when the air is not warm; constant occipital headache, worse at night in bed. Though he feels no pain anywhere, he is generally depressed and weeps easily; but this does not relieve. He is rather inclined to obesity and of a blonde type. Pulsatilla 200, two drops in fourteen days. After the second dose he felt greatly relieved and felt entirely well without taking any more treatment.

**Natrum sulphuricum** IN NEURALGIA OF THE FIFTH NERVE.—Dr. J. T. O'Connor of New York reports a very pretty cure in the current number of the Homeopathic Physician. On January 4, 1893, a clergyman was referred to him with the following history: Some ten years ago he had had a second molar tooth extracted from upper jaw right side. Bleeding continued for eight; there was some slight pain on touching the vacant space and on washing the face. He had a bad attack of neuralgia in that side in about three months; it lasted a short while. This was repeated and the attacks gradually grew longer in duration and more frequent. Two years ago he underwent the operation of resection of the maxillary branch of the nerve at the foramen in the molar bone, and experienced relief from pain during the following summer. The trouble, however, returned in the autumn or early winter, and now he has no relief from pain. At present the pain is worse after midnight. Any movement of jaws or tongue will aggravate existing pain or bring on a frightful paroxysm. A drink of cold water aggravates, while hot water sometimes relieves. It is somewhat easier by lying down but is intensely restless; cannot lie still at night. There is no thirst; feet and hands always cold. Bowels regular,

but has piles, which get worse when the neuralgia is worse. He could not open his mouth to show me his tongue; and it was extremely difficult to understand his speech. Upon asking how he managed to preach, he said that he did but little of that, and that after he got excited he could open his mouth somewhat and so make necessary announcements to his congregation or preach a short sermon.

Arsenicum 30 was first prescribed with some amelioration. I could now examine his tongue and found it coated in its posterior two-thirds with a thick yellowish-brown layer. As this colored coating of the tongue is given by Schuessler as a characteristic for natrum sulphuricum, I was anxious to get some more and better indications for that remedy, and upon further inquiry I found that the trouble began when he was living in a very damp house, the walls of which were frequently moist, and that the earlier attacks always came after he had been down in the cellar. On this indication I gave natrum sulph. 6, to be taken in water, with instructions to cease taking it as soon as any improvement was noted. The result was marvelous: he got practically well, and in the course of a few months took a parish in another part of the country. Had not the operation been performed on the nerve, I feel sure that the cure would have been absolute before he left.

**Apis** IN STRICTURE OF THE ESOPHAGUS.—The Homeopathic World reports the following case by Dr. Gust. Proell, Physician at Bad-Gastein. A girl of twelve years (fair hair, mild temper) swallowed by mistake, five years ago, a small quantity of an alkaline water (potash—"Laugen-Essenz"), which is used by washerwomen, from a bottle which she believed to contain only water. There were intense burning pain, vomiting of blood, fainting, then complete inability to swallow. Until a bougie was put in she was fed by the anus. After some months she was sent to the surgical clinic at Innsbruck, where they put in a bougie every day and after a year the mother of the girl learned to put it in herself anointed with white vaseline. The introduction always caused vomiting of water and mucus. Then she began to swallow liquids, milk, and soups of every kind, without the bougie, but no solids. Patient was seen for the



first time last March and advised her to take five globules of Apis 10th dil., three times a day, which had an instantaneous effect. She could swallow solid food, and from day to day this became easier than swallowing liquid food. Probably the solid food formed a kind of bougie, stretching the wall of the esophagus. The girl, after continuing the Apis twice a day for a fortnight, was able to swallow, without pain, all kinds of solid food, and in such a quantity that all were astonished, but this was not every day, and still she continued to have the bougie introduced, only (by my advice) no longer with the vaseline, but with glycerine (pure) which has not the nasty taste, but a more agreeable one, being at the same time a kind of food, like sugar water, as adjuvant. When I saw the girl a month ago, the mother told me that she no longer vomits so often as formerly after the introduction of the bougie.

### HAHNEMANN'S THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

By R. E. DUDGEON, M. D.

(Continued from page 325.)

#### TEMPERATURE.

##### *Coldness.*

- Coldness : Camph., carbo-v.
- Deficient natural heat : Lyc., sep.
- Chilliness : Anac., carbo-v., caust., nitr-ac., natr-m., puls., sil., sulph.
- disagreeable : Alu.
- internal : Natr-m.
- of left side : Natr-c.
- in the morning : Calc-c.
- in the evening : Alu., am-c.
- in bed every e. : Phos.
- after epileptic fit : Cupr.
- and restlessness : Natr-m.

##### *Shivering.*

- Tendency to, by day : Kali-c.
- With racking pains in limbs and anxious restlessness, e. : Ars.
- After every movement : Ars.
- Rigor, febrile : Camph.
- frequent, by d. : Sil.

##### *Heat.*

- Heat : Bry.
- Flushes of : Calc-c., carbo-v., lyc., phos., sep., sulph.
- — with sweat : Hep-s.
- — with palpitation and precordial anguish : Calc-c.

- Attacks of, when sitting and when walking in open air : Sep.
- Nocturnal : Petr.
- From anger : Sep.
- When speaking about important things : Sep.
- And anxiety at n. : Calc-c.
- In bed, m. : Kali-c.

#### FEVER.

- With colic : Verat-a.
- With predominant chilliness : Bry.
- With night sweats (mercurial) : Hep-s.
- Inflammatory : Acon.
- Gastric : Bry.
- Bilious : Coloc.
- Acute bilious after anger, with heat of face, unquenchable thirst, taste of bile, nausea, anxiety, restlessness : Cham.
- Dysenteric : Nux-v.
- Worm, in scrofulous subjects : Sil.
- Hectic : Stann.
- Puerperal : Verat-a.
- Milk, after confinement : Calc-c.
- Epidemic : Stram.
- Some epidemic : Dulc.
- Measles : Acon.
- Scarlet : Bell., ipec.
- burning heat, drowsy stupefaction, agonizing tossing about, with vomiting, diarrhea, convulsions : Opi.
- prophylactic : Bell.
- Rötheln : Acon., coff.
- with great restlessness, anxiety and heat : Acon.
- with pains in head and throat, and lachrymose disposition : Coff.
- In afternoon, chill or heat : Nitr-ac.
- Intermittent : Acon., am-m., ant-c., arn. (alone or alternately with ipec.), ars., bell., calc-c., caps. (alone or alternately with cina), carbo-an., carbo-v., china, cina (alone or alternately with caps.), geum., hep-s., ipec. (alternately with arn. or nux-v.), meny., natr-m., nux-v. (alternately with ipec.), opi., puls., spig., sulph.
- endemic in marshy localities : China.
- quotidian : Ars., ign.
- — with drawing pains in legs : Nitr.
- tertian, first heat of face, then chilliness : Calc-c.
- tertian, with sour vomiting after chill and bloated face and hands : Lyc.
- quartan : China, hell.
- hebdomadal : China.
- , consisting of only outward coldness or only of inward heat with dark urine, cold sweat of body or of forehead : Verat-a.
- chill commences immediately after taking hot soup : Alu.
- evening, first chill, then heat of face with cold feet : Petr.

Intermittent : heat before chill : Nux-v.  
 — with long duration of heat : Ign.  
 — with thirst during chill, not during heat : Ign.  
 — with great sensitiveness and irritability : Ign.  
 — with vomiting, and bulimy : Cina.  
 — with too great contractility of muscular fiber : Laur.  
 — with immobile pupils, pressive, tensive pain in scrobiculus and umbilicus, tension throughout body, sopor, occasional sweat with relief, amelioration by eating pork, aggravation by east wind : Opi.  
 — commencing afternoon, with tension of stomach, vertigo, confusion of mind, hypochondriacal ideas, anxiety and exhaustion : Nux-v.  
 — pains after : Led.  
 — aggravated by cinchona : Natr-m.  
 Continued : Ars., camph., nux-v.  
 Low-nervous (typhoid ?) : Camph.  
 Typhoid : Bry., coccul.  
 — sees people and faces not present : Ars.  
 — with extreme anxiety : Ars.  
 —, with pusillanimity, weeping, timidity, fear of death : Ars.  
 — with thirst, but only wets lips, cannot drink much, cold feet and hands : Ars.  
 — with nausea and sinking in stomach : Ars.  
 — with sudden fits of suffocation : Ars.  
 — always wants to change his bed : Ars.  
 — patient attempts to rise, but falls from extreme weakness : Ars.  
 — after cholera : Bry. (alternately with rhus.).  
 Typhus : Bry. alternately with rhus.  
 — with delirium and mania : Hyos.  
 — with lethargy : Eth-nitr.  
 — with shooting pains in head, throat, chest, abdomen, worse on movement, heat, restlessness : Bry.  
 — with shooting pain in various parts when at rest, prostration, harassing cough : Rhus.  
 — malignant : Camph.

## NECK.

Easily sprained and thence painful : Calc-c.  
 Pain in nape : Am-c., graph.  
 — drawing and scraping up to occiput, d. and n. : Lyc.  
 — pressive in nape : Natr-m.  
 — shooting : Baryta.  
 Tension in nape : Coni., sulph.  
 Stiffness : Baryta, calc-c., carbo-v., caust.  
 — of nape : Kali-c. lyc., magn-c., natr-c., nitr-ac., phos., sep.  
 — — — from over-lifting : Lyc.  
 — of one side : Lyc.  
 Swelling : Iod., phos.  
 — hard, of one side : Lyc.  
 Glandular swellings in nape : Sil.  
 Swollen and stiff, being easily sprained : Calc-c.

Weakness of muscles : Kali-c.  
 — cf nape : Sil.  
 Eruption on nape : Petr.  
 Herpes on nape : Petr.

*Cervical vertebrae.*

Sore pain in lowest v. : Coni.

## BACK.

Pain : Nitr-ac., petr., sep., zinc.  
 — at n. : Calc-c., lyc., natr-m.  
 — preventing him standing : Petr.  
 — when walking : Caust.  
 — after manual labor : Sulph.  
 — burning : Carbo-an.  
 — contractive : Graph.  
 — digging, cutting, pressive : Sep.  
 — as if broken : Phos.  
 — as if broken on the wheel : Sil.  
 — dislocative : Calc-c.  
 — drawing : Carbo-v., kali-c., sulph.  
 — — pressive : Natr-m.  
 — — and tension : Am-c.  
 — shooting : Sil.  
 — tearing : Sil.  
 — — and cramp : Sep.  
 — tensive : Natr-m.  
 Stiffness : Sep.  
 — painful, when rising from seat : Caust.  
 Horripilation : Cham.  
 Chilliness : Sep.  
 Weariness : Natr-m.  
 Weakness : Sil.  
 Itching eruption : Sep.  
 Pimples, itching : Carbo-v.  
 Scoliosis : Baryta, calc-c., phos-ac., phos., sil., sulph.

*Lumbar Region.*

Pain, shooting, over pelvis when sitting and lying : Sil.  
 Lumbago : Coloc.

*Sacrum.*

Pain : Baryta., calc-c., kali-c., nitr-ac., sep., sulph., zinc.  
 — also when touched : Sil.  
 — from a fall : Kali-c.  
 — preventing standing : Petr.  
 — when at rest : Alu.  
 — raw, sore : Natr-m.  
 — drawing, to middle of back : Kali-c.  
 — — spasmodic, compelling him to lie down, and preventing him rising : Sil.  
 — — and tension : Am-c.  
 — cutting : Natr-m.  
 — sharp : Natr-m.  
 — shooting on rising from stooping : Lyc.  
 — throbbing : Sep.  
 Stiffness : Am-m., baryta, caust.  
 Creaking : Sulph.

Weakness : Sil.  
— when walking : Sep.

*Scapulæ.*

Pain, drawing and tearing : Caust.  
Stitches : Nitr.

*Right Scapula.*

Stitches when breathing : Am-m.

*Betwixt Scapulæ.*

Pain, drawing : Hep-s.  
— bruised : Sil.  
Stiffness : Kali-c.

LIMBS.

Itching and biting : Lyc.  
Gone to sleep : Calc-c., carbo-v., kali-c., lyc., petr., sil., sulph.  
Pain : Acon.  
— bruised : Calc-c., carbo-v., coni.  
— —, evening : Sil.  
— — m, on rising : Carbo-v.  
— drawing : Camph., graph., hep-s., kali-c., lyc.  
— pressive, drawing : Natr-m.  
— gouty, shooting : Guaj.  
— tearing : Lyc., nitr-ac., phos., sil.  
— — after a chill : Dulc.  
— — shooting, causing contractions, the pains are excited by the slightest movement and are accompanied by heat : Guaj.  
— as from sprain and overlifting : Carbo-v.  
Horripilation : Cham.  
Trembling : Alu.  
Restlessness and throbbing : Sep.  
Cramp : Calc-c., sil.  
Jerking, by day : Carbo-v.  
— when sitting or lying : Sulph.  
— and twitching when awake or asleep : Lyc.  
— — — Sep.  
Twitching : Alu.  
—, day and night : Sil.  
Muscular twitching : Sep.  
Sprain, tendency to : Graph.  
Stretching : Ars.  
— when sitting : Alu.  
— and extending, frequently : Sep.  
Weariness : Calc-c., lyc., plat.  
Over-tired, as if : Coni.  
Weakness, sudden : Coni.  
— when walking in open air : Am-c.  
— paralytic, with dizziness : Am-m.  
Paresis, e. : Sil.  
Paralysis : Acon., coccul.  
Insensibility : Lyc.

JOINTS.

Pain, intolerable : Mang.  
— drawing : Sulph.  
— — and tension : Am-c.  
— shooting, burning : Rhod.

Pain, shooting : at n. : Sil.  
Cracking and stiffness : Petr.  
Stiffness, and want of suppleness in wrists, knees, ankles : Sep.

BONES OF LIMBS.

Pain at night : Aur.  
— from abuse of mercury : Lyc.  
— intolerable, of periosteum : Mang.  
Crooking : Am-c., iod.

UPPER EXTREMITIES.

Formication : Sulph.  
Gone to sleep : Graph., kali-c.  
— — — on waking m. : Magn-m., sep.  
— — — when lain on : Baryta, sil.  
— — — when raised : Lyc.  
Pain at n. : Calc-c.  
— on raising them : Phos.  
— when hanging or stretched out in bed : Alu.  
Pain, drawing : Caust., lyc., sil., zinc.  
— paralytic drawing : Magn-m.  
— — — so that he must let it hang down : Sep.  
— drawing and tearing, n. : Calc-c.  
— stitches, during bodily exertion : Sep.  
— tearing : Calc-c., sil.  
— tearing and shooting in arms and scapulæ : Phos.  
— — towards ulcer on mamma : Hep-s.  
— tensive : Anac.  
Tension in : Sep.  
Stiffness : Am-c.  
Cramp : Calc-c.  
Jerking, during siesta : Lyc.  
Heaviness, cannot hold them up long : Sil.  
Paralytic heaviness : Alu., natr-m.  
Weariness : Natr-m., sep.  
— m., in bed : Iod., kali-c.  
Weakness : Anac., kali-c., lyc., sulph.  
— sudden, like paralysis : Calc-c.  
Paresis and trembling from slight work : Sil.  
Paralysis : Frigus.  
Swelling : Sulph.  
Eruptions : Caust.  
Pimples : Phos-ac.  
Pain in deltoid, on raising arm : Baryta.  
Pain in bones, n. : Lyc.  
Warts : Sil.

*Shoulders.*

Pressure on : Kali-c.  
Pain, bruised, after vexation : Coloc.  
Soreness : Coni.  
Pain, dislocative : Sep.  
— — when moving : Lyc., magn-c.  
— —, pressive : Natr-c., nitr-ac.  
— shooting : Nitr-ac.  
— tearing : Lyc.  
— — also at n., with formication in fingers, and inability to move the arm on account of the pain : Magn-c.

Spasmodic numbness, n. : Lyc.  
Twitching : Sulph.

#### *Axilla.*

Sweat : Sep.  
— fetid : Hep-s.  
Scurf, in : Natr-m.  
Eczema, exuding under l. : Sep.  
Boil : Phos-ac.

#### *Upper Arm.*

Gone to sleep : Kali-c.  
Pain, bruised : Calc-c.  
— digging : Natr-m.  
— pressive, drawing : Mur-a.

#### *Forearm.*

Pain, shooting : Anac.  
Tension : Sep.  
Commencing paralysis, lets things fall out of hand : Sil.  
Weight : Anac.

#### *Elbow.*

Pain, when grasped : Carbo-v.  
— drawing : Sulph.  
— — tearing, to shoulder : Ars.  
— pressive : Caust.  
Stiffness : Kali-c.  
Painful inflammation of ligaments, with redness and flexion of arm : Ant-c.  
Tumor, encysted : Hep-s.  
Pain in bone, n. : Lyc.

#### *Hands.*

Dying away, when grasping : Calc-c.  
Numbness : Lyc.  
Full feeling, when grasping : Caust.  
Burning, also in feet : Am-c.  
Pain, cutting : Natr-c.  
— tearing : Petr.  
Sweat : Calc-c.  
Cold sweat : Sep.  
Weakness, and feet : Sars.  
Trembling : Anac. (r.), phos.  
Trembling when walking : Kali-c.  
— when doing fine work : Sulph.  
Cramp : Graph.  
Cold : Camph., coni., natr-c., natr-m., sulph.  
Heat : Carbo-v., phos.  
Dryness : Lyc.  
Dry feeling, m. : Zinc.  
Rough skin : Nitr-ac.  
Swelling : Calc-c.  
Rhagades : Alu., magn-c.  
Chaps on hands and fingers, bleeding in winter : Petr.  
Callosities, horny : Graph.

#### *Wrist.*

Painfulness of old sprain : Am-c.  
Pain, drawing : Sulph.

Stitches : Natr-m.  
— when working : Alu.  
Pain, shooting, when moving : Sep.  
— — up arm, n. : Sil.  
— paralytic : Kali-c.  
Stiffness and want of suppleness : Sep.  
Gouty stiffness : Lyc.  
— nodes : Calc-c.  
Spots, brown : Petr.

#### *Palm.*

Burning : Sep.  
Sweat : Coni., sulph.

#### *Fingers.*

Formication : Sil.  
— on tips : Sulph.  
Numbness and dying away : Calc-c.  
— of tips, also of toes : Phos.  
Gone to sleep : Am-c., baryta, calc-c., iod., nitr-ac.  
— — — on rising, m. : Zinc.  
— — — and formication : Natr-m.  
— — —, little finger : Lyc.  
Dying off : Am-c., calc-c., hep-s., sulph.  
— — at n. : Am-c.  
— — when grasping : Am-c.  
Pain, shooting, up to elbows : Caust.  
— tearing : Lyc.  
Stiffness : Am-c.  
— awkwardness and weakness : Sil.  
— when working : lyc.  
Cramp : Lyc.  
Jerking together, while sewing : Kali-c.  
Drawn crooked : Kali-c., lyc.  
Weakness : Calc-c.  
Paresis : Calc-c.  
Swelling, when arm hangs : Am-c.  
Inflammatory swelling and suppuration of little finger : Mang.  
Excoriation between : Graph.  
Herpes between : Nitr-ac.  
Panaritium : Alu., sil.  
Ulcers on tips with burning pain : Ars.  
Cartilaginous lumps : Sulph.

#### *Finger joints.*

Pain, drawing : Sulph.  
— tearing : Lyc.  
— on pressure : Sil.  
Gouty stiffness : Carbo-v., lyc., petr.  
Redness, swelling, and gouty tearing : Lyc.  
Gouty nodes : Calc-c., graph., lyc.  
Ulcers : Sep.

#### *Finger nails.*

White spots : Nitr-ac.  
Deformed : Sep.

#### *Thumb.*

Dislocative pain in joint : Graph.



AIR AS A MEDIUM FOR CARRYING THE  
TYPHOID GERM.

**D**R. C. A. WEIRICK of Chicago says: Probably next to water, as the means of conveyance of the bacilli, is the atmosphere. Cases that have been caused by the air from defective sewers are numerous and need not be cited. One example, however, showing not only that the air was the means of conveyance, but also that the bacilli are long lived, will be given. The excreta of a typhoid patient were buried in a manure pile. Two months after they were removed by two men, who contracted the fever. Their excrement was also buried in a heap of manure, which, nine months later, was removed by two men, who, after the usual interval had elapsed from the time of exposure, became ill with typhoid fever. Pure air, then, in this, as well as other diseases, is essential. Especially is it dangerous to breathe the air from slaughter houses where the entrails are cleaned and the refuse not subjected to great heat.

## AS TO "PROFESSORS."

**M**AY we not, without committing the Unpardonable Sin, recommend that the pseudotitle of "professor" be cast out of our medical societies and journals, except in instances of the direst need? In continental Europe it continues to be an honorable worked-for appellation, and its possession presupposes the having qualified, by diligent study, and taken the necessary preliminary literary and scientific degrees; in short the title there of "professor" has been earned with vastly more toil and moil and midnight oil, than is to-day required in the very best of our medical schools to entitle the intending medico to appear before the modern Rhadamanthii, and be there mercilessly flayed by that *fin de siècle* invention of a paternal state government to guarantee good doctors to a suffering community—the Tripartite State Medical Examining Board. But in our ain faire kentry, with its Jeffersonian hankering after simplicity, its avowed abhorrence of titles and snobbery and pipe clay-legged footmen, to say naught of the spotted dog reclining in m'lady's arms, the professorial handle is applied on every the slightest pretexts, until it has ceased to mean

anything—in the vast majority of citable medical cases—except the lecture-mouthing habit.

In St. Louis, for instance, a most skillful craftsman,—a rehabilitator of broken habiliments,—Gent's pants cleaned and creased, 75 cents; coat and vest scoured and ironed, \$1.25, with liberal reduction for annual contract—boldly advertises himself as "Professor Mathews." In Cleveland, a colored corn conjurer is blazoned as a "professor," who gives private lessons to ladies and "gents," and undergraduates, in the Art of Chiropody. Then there are other and numerous "professors" who practice at the bar—on the bottle-side, and concoct calamity-curing chemical compounds from divers and sundry squatty black bottles with ball-bearing nozzles.

But the poorest use that can be made of this shiny, frayed-at-the-elbow title, is to "laureate" a recent graduate in this manner, one who, four or less years ago, was sturdily, though mayhap discontentedly, agitating and equably distributing barnyard soil over a neighboring peasant's Pasteurized pastures and barren acres. Ah, me!—we too, have been there, indeed we have—not in the noisome barnyard, but in the modern Elysian fields, the college forum, and when first addressed as "PROFESSOR" [small caps., please], there was nothing in all this wide, wide range of human possibilities, which, belonging or appertaining unto ourselves, or safely stealable, would not have been gladly wrenched from its anchorage and bestowed upon that student, or upon that class. But, alas! with contact came experience, with experience wisdom, and the earlier Field of the Cloth of Gold became apples of ashes in our grasp, and, anon, good nurse, we were as eager, nay, in good sooth, more so, to doff the coat of many colors, and assume again our erstwhile albeit plebian republican democracy, as ever we were to add the yellow jacket, the wash-basin hat, and the peacock feather to our othersome many embellishments and graces natural, acquired, and thrust upon us.

Oh, no, please don't. We don't want *Professor* Dudley for president, or *Professor* Porter for general secretary, or *Professor* Fisher as and for an ex-president. If *Professor* must be continued in grateful remembrance of a long ago value as a title in our papyrus-reading medical

menageries, then, please, let it be rigorously confined (in the obstetrics department) within its four or more aseptic walls, ceilings, and floors, and positively and perpetually enjoined from appearing on the public streets except after dark.

You remember the story, do you not? of the two hayseed purveyors who walked round and round a waiting locomotive, examining and therewith dilating upon its many parts, the engineer in the cab a silent but amused spectator of the bucolic inquisition. "Be you the engineer of this engine?" finally queried yokel No. 1. "Yes," responded the autocrat of the smutty nose and greasy cap, stifling a nut-brown smile. Presently speaking, yokel No. 1 says reflectively to yokel No. 2, "Wall, it don't take much of a man to make an engineer, do it?"

So, to-day, with the woods just brimful and running over with mushroom "professors," Barkis-like willin' to be pulled root and branch and transplanted to the glory-and-reputation-building atmosphere of the average modern medical school, it may be truthfully affirmed, albeit in a low voice and behind the arras: "it don't take much of a man to make a 'professor' do it?"

Let us follow the McClelland lead at Atlantic City. Haven't forgotten it already, have you? when he spoke not of Dr. Helmuth, or Professor Helmuth, or Wm. Tod Helmuth, but of *our* Helmuth—*sans* any stature-belittling title.

#### HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATION.

WHAT does it mean [says the *Medical Brief*], all this hue and cry about more thorough, more extended medical education? It means, as Josh Billings humorously puts it, that medical students now devote a great deal of valuable time to learning those things which "aint so."

When the student used to go to college for a couple of sessions of six months each, he was thoroughly impressed with the idea that he had a great deal to learn in a very short time, and he was all eyes and ears, constantly on the alert. He was thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of medical science. The foundation was built strong and secure. He was told all about the tongue, the pulse, the condition of the skin and

secretions—what they signified. He had all the remedies in the materia medica at his finger ends, and when he met a pathological condition, knew how to alter it.

The present-day four-year system consists of a vast amount of red tape and the best methods of staining and mounting a choice variety of bacteria. Its students are unable to distinguish clinically between a case of measles and small-pox, but require the assistance of microscope and guinea pig to make a diagnosis, and a patient is only a dim mental phantom.

By and by, when we have succeeded in getting the term lengthened to six years, we shall probably import the German custom of dueling and concert halls, to fill up the student's time and make him feel that his money is not thrown away.

Graduates of the present method discourse eloquently of the "old fogies" and the impression which "we—" the modern, theoretical school—will make upon medical science!

True science is very simple. It consists in a group of facts which relate to a subject. The moment the object of that science is lost sight of in devotion to the subject, it goes astray. When we cease to shoot at a mark, the exercise becomes purposeless. Medical science has arrived at this critical epoch in its career. The example of "higher medical education" has torn down his target and is shooting wildly, regardless of whom he hits. Let the philanthropists, the humanitarians, the old fogies in the profession come forward and take a righteous stand on the other side.

#### ARSENIZATION OF CHOLERA.

DR. R. B. LEACH, of Paris, Tex., in view of the fearful mortalities reported from the cholera infected districts, is moved to ask of his brothers in the profession for their endorsement of his proposition to introduce arsenization as a prophylactic against cholera. Dr. Leach, who has given a number of years to the study of this question, is willing to make the proper experiment by testing his remedy in the very midst of the infection. He is ready, if duly accredited by his professional brethren and the Government of this land, to visit these districts, and personally superintend the giving of the

prophylaxis; taking so much of his time from his practice, from his social and domestic life, from ties of affection and kindred, and placing his life in jeopardy, in order to prove to the world the value of his discovery. Dr. Leach, who, of course is an Ohio man, appeals to his Ohio *confrères* to circulate petitions in their respective districts somewhat like the following and secure as many signatures thereto as possible. We believe this to be a most laudable effort on the part of our Texan brother, and hope that one physician in each town of Ohio, and as well also in other States, will copy out the petition and have it circulated for signatures. Success in this measure will redound a thousand-fold to the honor and credit of homeopathy, and remove in part if not in whole the stigma that the homeopaths have never discovered anything. Here is the petition, copy this, circulate it industriously and when completed mail to Dr. Leach:

"TO THE PRESIDENT:

"Recognizing the fearful mortalities which are daily reported from the various infected countries now ravaged by Asiatic cholera and the apparent lack in all the present fields of infection (except India) of any even alleged prophylactic measures (except possibly hygienic or sanitary), and recognizing the general lack of effective prophylactics at our command in combating this disease, and although we do not, possibly all of us hereto signed, fully concur in the belief in the allegations of the discoverer of arsenization, we, the undersigned, do ask, for the sake of science and equity, that our compatriot and colleague, Dr. R. B. Leach, of Paris, Tex., be placed in some one of the infected districts abroad that there he may test an hypothesis pronounced (by our Marine Hospital Bureau surgeons at Washington) as 'incontrovertible except by test,' by Professor Paul Gibier, M. D., President of the N. Y. Pasteur Institute as, 'Theoretically perfect,' and by many other colleagues (in the language of Dr. J. D. Westervelt of Texas) as a 'theory which rests upon secure, firm, solid, and sound foundations.'

"To Dr. Leach's hypothesis we respectfully call your attention and to the fact that the only other prophylactic against Asiatic cholera which is offered by Dr. Haffkine of Paris, France, and

said doctor is under instructions from his, the French government, a like recognition of an American medical innovation and alleged prophylactic of Asiatic cholera by an American we respectfully ask of our American Congress."

#### TRIONAL IN CARDIAC DISORDER.

DR. E. M. HALE (*The N. Y. Med. Times*) describes a peculiar cardiac complication of la grippe, consisting of intense pain over the sternum, a feeling of constriction over the chest, and irregular intermittent action of the heart. There is a sinking sensation at the epigastrium, or an empty feeling of the whole chest. Having personally experienced these symptoms, the author gives the following account of the treatment in his own case:

"I suffered from this complication of grippe for nearly a week. Insomnia occurred. I could not sleep on account of the irregular action of the heart.

"One night I took five grains of trional, and slept six hours, and my heart beat normally all next day. In the evening, probably because I worked all day, the arrhythmia returned, but after taking trional three nights it left me for good.

"This mention of trional leads me to the assertion that in the majority of cases of that disorder of the nineteenth century, insomnia, trional is far superior to any other hypnotic. I have prescribed somnal, chloralamide, sulfonal, paraldehyde, and others, but they all possess objectional qualities. In considerable experience with trional, I have yet to see any unpleasant effects. I use it all the way from a grain of the  $\frac{1}{10}$  up to ten grains of the crude.

"It is of no value in severe pain, but when the patient has just enough to keep off sleep, or when pain has left behind it a nervousness which prevents sleep, then trional is indeed a blessing.

"I know that in theory our school discards hypnotics, but while we do this, our patients do *not*. They want sleep, without it they cannot battle with the cares of life, or work with any energy. There are many, many cases, when to deprive our patients of sleep producing remedies is a positive cruelty. It is especially in cardiac affections, organic and neurotic, that I value trional above all others."

## HERING MEDICAL COLLEGE NOTES.

THE fourth annual opening of Hering Medical College took place at the college building, 2 and 4 College Place, Tuesday evening, October 1. Cards were out for eight o'clock, but even before the assigned hour students and professors were gathered, eager to greet and to be greeted.

THEY were all there, from the revered Dean Allen to the prospective Freshman. The programme consisted of music, instrumental and vocal, addresses of welcome, and refreshments. Dr. Charles Day, master of ceremonies, introduced the speakers, the exercises being opened by a brief prayer by Professor J. R. Boynton. Drs. Allen and Fisher spoke of the past success of the college and its future brilliant prospects, and stated that first, last, and all the time, Hering would stand for the principles for which it was founded—the homeopathy of Hahnemann and Hering. Dr. Allen also reported that one of our last year's graduates, Dr. Mary B. Jepson, has passed the New York State examination, and that another, Dr. Larner, received the highest grades ever attained in Florida.

DR. STAFFORD welcomed the students back to Hering and to anatomy, and Dr. Wieland, a member of the Senior class, spoke on behalf of the student body.

THE opening lecture was delivered, on the morning of the 2d, by Professor Charles E. Fisher, on "Obstetrics. He also assured the class that Hering was in a better condition than it had ever been, and that the greatest expectations would be realized.

THE teaching corps numbers twenty-two, three of whom are women.

THE Senior class has reached larger proportions than even anticipated by its members, and some twenty-five young Herings will become full-fledged M. D.'s next April.

THE Juniors are all back, with two or three exceptions, these being replaced by new material, and about twenty-five Freshmen are expected. The college having adopted the fourth year only this fall, there will be no Sophomores. About one-third of the students are women.

DR. TOMHAGEN electrified his class by his first

lecture on typhoid fever, and if we can judge by the doctor's record in the past, we may expect the best course of lectures on nervous diseases and fevers ever delivered in a medical college. His clinic of two hours is more than full.

THE college has access to operations at the National Temperance Hospital as well as at its own hospital, and the class has already witnessed an hysterotomy along with other major operations performed by Dr. Boynton.

PROFESSOR ALLEN'S lectures on materia medica are so "immense" that a new student, formerly at a neighboring college, was heard to remark: "If all medical students could have heard that lecture, they would matriculate at Hering."

THE octette of last year has been continued, the graduates being replaced by new members, and the Y. M. C. A. noon meetings will be conducted as formerly.

DR. C. J. WATTS, class of '93, died on the morning of September 21, following an operation for appendicitis.

## IS SURGERY OVERDONE?

A DOZEN cases of typhoid fever successfully treated, says the *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy*, will give the attending physician less reputation in the community than the successful removal of a small fatty tumor from a locality where it is practically harmless; and a single performance of the very simple operation for an uncomplicated laceration of the uterine cervix is sure to create more respectful comment than the perfect management of the most perplexing case of neurasthenia ever brought into a medical man's office. No wonder, then, that young men want to be surgeons rather than physicians; that, to prove themselves surgeons, they use the knife whenever the patient will submit—and to thus readily use the knife does not necessarily prove them void of conscience or judgment; that, once well established as surgeons, they seek to out-do others, and, startled by results occasionally achieved, overlook considerations which to the critical and unprejudiced outsider more than offset these occasional brilliant results.—*So. Jour. of Hom.*



## THREE GOOD HINTS.

**I**F a child has fever of any kind or bowel trouble, always offer it water before giving milk or offering the breast. A child often takes milk which its stomach repels, because it is thirsty.

If the sick room is hot the temperature can be lowered several degrees by hanging up sheets which have been wrung out in cold water, and repeating when dry.

The mouth and teeth should be washed two or three times daily with salt and water when there is fever, and the lips anointed with vaseline to prevent cracking.—*V. E. Lawrence, M. D.*

## Globules.

—Dr. C. S. Estep of New Burlington, O., would like partnership in a city practice.

—Dr. Timothy Field Allen was a guest at the banquet given in honor of the recent opening of the London Homeopathic Hospital.

—Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey of Lincoln, Neb., has removed his office and residence as follows : Office, Zehring Block ; residence, 1313 C Street.

—Dr. Hunter McGuire, a celebrated surgeon of Virginia, said that in all the many operations he had done for appendicitis, he had never seen a single grape, tomato, or cherry seed.

—Dr. Hugo Engel of St. Louis is credited with the discovery of a perfectly reliable and marvelous aphrodisiac. At the present rate of aphrodisiac discoveries there will soon be a surfeit of that article. But, then, we have always the surgeons to fall back on.

—Dr. A. M. Davis, who is making examinations for the U. S. army, is said to have found a recruit with four well-developed testicles. Better send him to Utah.

—TO REMOVE A FISH BONE FROM THE THROAT.—Give a half-pint of milk to the patient. Three-quarters of an hour later give an emetic (zinc sulphate is best). The milk coagulates in the stomach and, in coming up, the curd pushes the bone ahead of it.

—Strong coffee is a valuable stimulant in slow labor pains.

—Cider vinegar is an antidote for carbolic acid.

—Rubbing the ears vigorously in cases of hay fever will relieve the congestion of the nasal mucous membrane.

—Ice applied to the external genitals (the scrotum in men and the labia majora in women) controls epistaxis and hemoptysis.

—The pain of boils may be relieved and their duration very much shortened by the application of double strength tincture of iodine.

—To prevent black eye, paint over the injured surface two or three times with a mixture of tincture of capsicum annuum and an equal bulk of mucilage and a few drops of glycerin. The coats should be repeated as soon as dry.

—In this age of coal tar products and their universal use in acute coryza, we should not forget that gelsemium is a potent drug to relieve the unpleasant symptoms of a cold in the head.

—"I don't see your husband with you so much as when you were on your honeymoon," said the clergyman, as he met an occasional attendant at his church. "Has he grown cool?" "Not if your preaching is true," she said coyly. "He is dead."

—Hyoscyamine greatly lauded in retention of urine of typhoid fever.

—Five or six drops of brandy or whisky injected into the arm recommended to resuscitate still-born babies.

—A physician in New York who recently conducted the *post-mortem* examination in a case of infanticide, reported that he was unable to discover whether the child was alive or not at the time of its death.

—Said a patient the other day: "I'm afraid Eddie's spine has gone to his back."

—Dr. Sarah J. Millsop of Bowling Green, Ky., has returned from her trip abroad, refreshed, invigorated, and ready for another tussle with the over-operating gynecologists.

—It may not be so generally known that recent *post-mortem* examinations of the bodies of the blind reveal the fact that in the nerves at the ends of the fingers, well-defined cells of gray matter had formed, identical in substance and in cell formation with the gray matter of the brain. What does this show? It proves that a man can think not alone in his head, but all over his body, and especially in the great nerve centers like the solar plexus, and the nerve ends, on the

palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. The coming man will assuredly perceive and think in every part, from his head down to his feet—*Arena*.

[So that in the past when you referred sarcastically to someone "talking with his elbow" or "hearing with his feet," you were nearer the truth than you suspected.]

—The Hahnemann Association will hold its second annual banquet in New York Thursday, November 21. Those who were present last year remember the occasion with so much pleasure that the coming event needs no special introduction.

It may be of interest to others to know the objects of this Association, and perchance to influence them to affiliate with this, the parent organization, whose success was so instantaneous that a number of similar ones were organized throughout the country. Briefly, it is proposed to popularize homeopathy with the laity; to yearly honor its founder, Hahnemann, and to bring together in a pleasant, social way, all its exponents, their wives, and their patients.

Every believer in homeopathy, professional and non-professional, is invited to join.

Applications for membership, with the initiation fee inclosed, and orders for banquet tickets, should be addressed to Dr. A. G. Warner, Treasurer, 194 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

The initiation fee is \$1, and there are no dues.

The officers are Drs. J. Lester Keep, Martin Deschere, J. B. Gregg Custis, etc.

—HARD ON THE EMPLOYEES.—The following notice is posted in the Pension Office at Washington. "Members of the medical division are forbidden to have their hats or clothing on preparatory to leaving this office before four o'clock." It is perhaps not strictly our business, but we should think it would be rather uncomfortable for the medical division to work all day without any clothing.—*The New York Tribune*.

Such an order would be more appropriate on the door of a natatorium. It reminds us of Pat's reply when the Jew wanted to "sell him a trunk to put his clothes in." "What," said Pat, "and go naked?"—*Texas Medical Journal*.

Or of Pat's cousin, when her mistress asked her to serve the tomatoes "undressed." "That

I will not," said Bridget, "I will lave the place before I will do it."—*The Sanitary Era*.

Apollo the god of physic, is shown to be hatless, without clothes, and only wears a bow. The Georgia major's costume was a little more extensive, as it consisted of a shirt collar and a pair of spurs. According to a recent novelist his heroine only wore a sparkle in her eye. But the members of the medical division of the Pension Office during working hours do not appear to wear even a smile; they maybe wear a more or less somber aspect, or, perhaps, drape themselves in gloom.

—In a few words, says the *N. A. Jour. Hom.*, reforms in our medical colleges should be adopted, making it harder to get in, and easier to get out. Methods of instruction should involve less lecturing, and more recitations and laboratory exercises. In the fourth year the studies should, in great measure, be elective, general medicine, however, being made obligatory. A certain number of "hours" should be demanded, but the final examination be less exacting. The granting of the diploma should become a formal function, and the getting of a "sheepskin" a lost art.

—Patients recover from vaginal hysterectomy like a woman does from labor. The pelvic peritoneum has learned to tolerate manipulation. But abdominal section above the pubes creates a raging thirst and much pain and sickness with a slow recovery. I am more and more convinced with the years that more operative procedures will take place per vaginum with better results. There is only one result in operations per vaginum, which we do not know to any extent, and that is whether vaginal hernia will follow. In one case in which Dr. Lucy Waite and I operated by removing the uterus per vaginum a vaginal hernia occurred. Hysterectomies per vaginum or removal of appendages per vaginum will be a boon for woman-kind, as it will check amateur operators, for it is much harder and requires more skill to remove organs per vaginum than per abdomen.

—The sympathetic neighbor, learning that the doctor was going to "diagnose" Mrs. Dolan's case, advised her not to risk it; to put on a mustard plaster instead, and trust to luck.

—In Japan, massage is performed almost

exclusively by the blind. Russia also has a large number of blind masseurs. Their delicate sense of touch is said to qualify them admirably for the work.

—It is now asserted that the very free use of oranges will entirely relieve the craving for alcoholic drinks.

[So will raisins.

So will apples.

And so will lots of other things.]

—Small doses of nitro-glycerin given for any cause, just prior to the menstrual epoch, will prevent the flow entirely.

—Menthol is recommended as a specific for the treatment of the eczema of the vulva or scrotum.

—Repeated small rectal injections will relieve the intense thirst following the abdominal operations.

—Vomiting of pregnancy: Horizontal position in darkened room, rectal alimentation. Ice by mouth.

—Opposition to the use of the antitoxin treatment for diptheria has already taken an organized form in England. A deputation headed by Lord Coleridge has protested to the authorities against its use in the hospitals on the ground that "public money ought not to be devoted to experiments in psychology."

—In cases of ecchymosis of the eyelid, or black eye, Professor Hare says, in order to prevent much discoloration or exudation, a curd may be applied, made by adding some alum to the white of an egg or milk until a curd is formed.

—A case of obstinate hiccough is reported as promptly relieved by diluted sulphuric acid, in a person aged seventy-three, who had resorted to all the ordinary remedies.

—After the umbilical cord has fallen off, if the stump does not heal, a little boracic acid should be applied. [Or, how would a little powdered Protonuclein do?—ED.]

—In the treatment of compound fractures the indications are: 1. Reduction of protruding fragments; 2. Extraction of splinters; 3. Removal of foreign substances; 4. Proper closure of the wound; 5. Application of proper dressing to the wound; 6. Prevention of irritation and pain; 7. Keeping out bacteria; 8. Mainte-

nance of a correct position. When ready for work, chloroform should be given, and then the wound cleaned by scrubbing with soap and water, turpentine, and bichloride solution in the order named. After elevation for two minutes, Esmarch bandage is then applied, or, better, a piece of rubber tubing. The wound is then examined, enlarging the opening with a knife, if necessary, so as to admit two or three fingers. This is most important. Small fragments are always to be removed, and all ruptured muscles cleaned out by the scissors, then torn tendons are joined by catgut sutures. After further irrigation and drying, the wound is packed with dry iodoform, fully a dram between the fragments and around them. The wound is then closed with catgut sutures and catgut drainage. Much gauze is then applied, and the limb enveloped in an extraordinary amount of cotton. Over this the plaster of paris bandage is used, four or five splints being inserted in it to give additional fixity, if necessary. This plan, if carefully carried out, reduces a compound to a simple fracture—if done soon after the accident. The dressing is left on from four to six weeks, unless fever other than pure surgical fever arises. This should entirely subside in forty-eight hours. If it continue longer, something is going wrong (suppuration usually), and the wound must be opened up. But if all fragments, clots, and other foreign materials be removed sufficiently well, there will be no trouble. In eight bad cases thus treated there was a perfect result in every one.

—NOT TO BE GIVEN DURING PREGNANCY.—Hugenin (*Journal of the American Medical Association*) mentions as chief of the remedies which are dangerous to the pregnant woman, salicylate of soda and ergot. Purgatives—castor oil, mineral salts, and especially aloes, should be avoided. Quinine in too large doses must also be omitted; when given at all it should be guarded by combination with opium.

—HEARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A middle-aged lady returning from a visit to a city oculist, was asked the result of her trip. She replied: "The doctor says there is something the matter with the rectum of my eye."

—"ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE."—Summoned to attend the child of one of my patients

the other day, I found that, alarmed by baby's serious state, a French *confrère* had already been sent for and left directions which a neighboring French druggist had translated for the benefit of the English nurse in charge. The document is too amusing to be passed over, and I therefore make no apology for transcribing it, together with the necessary explanation within parentheses supplied by myself: "1. To distend the children of other children. (To isolate the baby from her sister.) 2. Not many flower in the eat and not give him that milk prepared. (Suppress farinaceous food and also the milk as hitherto prepared.) 3. Before the col of children une éponge warm. (Apply a hot sponge to the child's throat.) 4. Everybody that have occupation of children wild whach the hands in liquor of van Swieten. (Every person coming in contact with the child to wash his hands in van Swieten's solution.) 5. All the linen deteriorated shall be whach in solution before londres. (All soiled linen to be washed in the solution before being sent to the laundress.)"

—AS TO NOSE-BLEED.—We often fail to become as familiar as we might, and perhaps ought, with every-day maladies, particularly those that have a relatively small importance so far as discomfort and danger are concerned. It takes a thoughtful German to collect 250 cases of nose-bleed, and study them out by the statistical method. This has been done by Dr. E. Baumgarten, and his results are not without interest. Most cases of nose-bleed, he says, occur before the age of puberty, and oftener in girls than boys, and in women than men. New-born children, he says, never have the nose-bleed. On the other hand, nose-bleed does not occur after the age of fifty, on account, as he thinks, of the development of artero-sclerosis. Nose-bleed occurs in women later in life than in men, sometimes taking place at the climacteric. Among 250 cases, hemorrhage from the nose had its seat, in 216 cases, over the nasal cartilage. Dr. Baumgarten thinks that every case of nose-bleed ought to be arrested; an opinion with which we are not disposed to disagree. As a hemostatic Dr. Baumgarten uses crystals of chromic acid, and repeats the cauterization several times.

—PRACTICAL DIETETICS.—By W. Gilman Thompson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine in the University of the City of New York; Visiting Physician to the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals, etc. Pp. 142 and 143:

"Diastase is a vegetable ferment which has the property of converting starchy foods into a soluble material, called maltose. Like the ferments in the saliva and pancreatic juice, it acts in alkaline solution, but, unlike them, it continues to operate in gastric juice. Diastase is a peculiar substance which causes the ripening of fruits and vegetables by converting their starches into dextrins and sugars; hence fruit becomes more and more digestible as it ripens."

"Maltine is made from three cereals: barley, wheat, and oats. *It is rich in diastase.* It may be taken either plain, with cod-liver oil, with cocoa wine, with pancreatin, with hypophosphites, etc., in tuberculosis and other diseases."

—It is not Paradise, but—if you have some cash to spare and are willing to work, financial independence cannot be more surely secured than by buying a few acres of irrigated land in Salt River Valley.

This valley is in Southern Arizona, and is noted for its fine semi-tropical fruits and superior climate. Horticulturists say that greater profits can be realized here from oranges and grapes than in Florida or California. Physicians assert that the warm, dry, bracing climate excels in healing qualities Italy's balmy airs. The great blizzard of 1895 did not blight the tenderest leaf in this protected spot.

To get there, take Santa Fe Route to Phoenix, A. T., via Prescott and the new line, S. F., P. & P. Ry. Address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Monadnock Building, Chicago, for illustrated folders. They tersely tell the story of a remarkable country. Actual results are given—no guesswork or hearsay. It is the Salt River Valley.

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# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



MOSES T. RUNNELS, M. D.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, 1874.  
New York Ophthalmic Hospital College, 1876.

## THE HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.

WE have information that at least three of our homoeopathic (?) schools have been on the still-hunt for teachers to fill, or strengthen, their materia medica chairs, but, in the main, without success. In the one instance, every negotiation to corral an eminent materia medica writer failed, because nothing but the tinsel crown of professorship was tendered, and the school yet remains without such specialist teacher; in the second instance, another member of a weakened faculty was importuned and at last prevailed upon, much against his

earnest protest, to read up and prepare a few lectures, and deliver them to the classes; and in the last instance, a teacher was secured who was wholly unknown beyond the confines of his immediate bailiwick, so that he cannot be regarded as a very brilliant acquisition, nor as a drawing card to entice, by virtue of his super-eminent ability, students from other of the commercial medical colleges.

It is matter of much satisfaction to us to learn of these facts, because our plaint has been along this line for several years past, namely, that however easy it may have been, or, for that matter, yet continues to be, to fill every other chair in a homoeopathic school, it requires for the materia medica chair, not simply some good-natured party with orotund delivery to strut through his brief hour aided by mendacious manuscript and ancient anecdote, but a specialist—in the best sense of that much abused word. And the materia medica teachers, for obvious reasons, are not so plentiful to-day as the surgeons and gynecologists. It somehow seems to be dawning upon the other eighteen or twenty men and one woman that, perhaps, after all, there may be something in materia medica aside from the monotonous mouthing of a borrowed, or a boughten, or a stolen papyrus; that the homoeopathic college—certainly many of the modern copies of the homoeopathic college of our Fathers—has lost almost all of its ancient landmarks in its hurried and indecent scramble to be abreast, if not in advance of the dominant school, in order to be dubbed scientific and progressive and advanced; that now, at last, something must be done; the barbed wire must be stretched afresh and higher than ever before between the smiling and patiently waiting allopath, who has been lying low and watching the

inevitable trend of the modern homoeopathic school; and so the eyes are turned once more upon *materia medica* in the hope that now as in the beginning it may again put life and enthusiasm into many of the so-called homoeopathic colleges of to-day.

But this is not the whole reason for the sudden change of heart that seems so apparent. There is a more potent factor than this. It is the former docile and insult-bearing student who has now gone to the bat and proposes to play ball. Even this little glimmer of light would not yet have found its struggling way through the density of the average medical faculty, if the students themselves had not taken heart of faith, and, becoming emboldened by minor successes, began to agitate the matter of better teaching in *materia medica*. This former unconsidered factor, the student,—except in so far as he was fat picking for the treasurer, has suddenly awakened to the importance of his rights in this regard; he has put his remonstrance upon a plain, everyday, all-wool-and-a-yard-wide basis of dollars and cents; with consistent persistence he has carried forward his campaign until he has at last penetrated the sacred inner circle of the faculty room, so that now the teaching corps, no longer able, with the many colleges springing up here and yon, to be autocratic and dictatorial, is at last bestirring itself to make some tardy amends for its long and culpable indifference to the cry from Macedon. But what of the classes which have sat in darkness for, lo! these many years; that have gone out and engaged in the battle with disease and death, hobbled and handicapped by incompetent methods, inaccurate measures, and jelly-fish principles? What shall be said of the dishonorable practice of taking a student's few hard-earned dollars for a pretended tuition which he does not and cannot get, and where, on the very contrary, he is given what can be of no earthly use to him as a homoeopath; and which, it will likely enough, take the struggle of a lifetime to again unload and forget?

We are elated to learn from various sources that the classes are demanding "specialists" in the chairs, and will not much longer be satisfied with the second-hand lectures, copied by second-

rate men, and delivered by inferior time-serving readers and mouthers. This is as it should be. As it is in every institution of learning in the world. As it is in every business concern of the land. The best for the money paid by the purchaser. Only a few months ago we learned of a young man, bright and intelligent above his age and class, filled with laudable ambition, who had taken one year in one of the well-advertised homoeopathic schools; he had, theretofore, and as well during such tutelage and school-going been intimately associated in a business and student-way with one of the professors and officers in the said homoeopathic school. Now he has gone over to the allopathic hosts, attending their school, with the ultimate intent of being graduated therefrom. Why? Replied the young man, in effect, as well as his father, when chidden for this defection and deflection from the true faith: "I am not going to forget my *materia medica*, nor the principles of homoeopathy; but I have gone where there is a specialist in every chair, from physiology on up; I am among teachers who are deeply and honestly imbued each with the excellencies of his particular chair; you have no such an array of talent, for instance, in physiology, as the allopaths have; you have no such eminent men in pathology, and bacteriology, and chemistry; your chairs are filled, in the main, with men and recent students and graduates who work for the honor and glory of the professor or lectureship, regardless of any special fitness for the special work to which they have been specially assigned. You throw out a sop to the female student by appointing one solitary woman as a teacher, who is not, ordinarily, known to be even a third-rate practitioner. Why you have one man in one of your colleges who has now occupied four different chairs in about as many years." Ah, the unfortunate truthfulness of much that he said! How it burns and sears and blisters! In another case, a young man who had taken two years in the allopathic department at Ann Arbor, took his third year elsewhere in a homoeopathic school and was graduated. After a few months of practice, he returned to the allopathic department, at Ann Arbor, took his third year and was graduated an allopathic physician. With a few more colleges started by disgruntled professors,

on the commercial plan, *i. e.*, a body of gratis men and one woman, who practically cast lots for the chair each shall inhabit and ornament during the succeeding year or two,—and the truths of homoeopathy will be forgotten; or it will come back to the start. What was that? As it is in England to-day; to study medicine in an allopathic school, take the degree there; then “look into homoeopathy” during the leisure which is apt to supervene for the first year or two following the laureation.

In Cleveland, a year or so ago, the students of one of the homoeopathic colleges rebelled and petitioned the faculty for better teachers in several of the chairs. You wonder why this faculty did not turn upon the petitioners and rebuke them sharply for their mutinous conduct. But the class was safe. They knew, as well as the faculty, that it would never do to have it broadcasted that the classes mutineed because of improper or inferior teaching in this school. That would have been a death blow. Besides, there was a rival college. The faculty thereupon made effort to fill the places with better material. The student, if he is a true American, and not a truckling, eye-serving, creeper on-his-abdominis-rectus, is master of the situation. Every homoeopathic journal as well as every medical man and woman in the land will stand shoulder to shoulder with him in his rebellion against the paleozoic methods of teaching and measures so flagrantly made use of in many of the modern medical schools. Let him rise in his might, and demand that there be no taxation without representation. That to receive his money on the pretence held out in the green and gold Announcements, with its over-filled pages of operations done, and then utterly fail, by reason of inferior timber in its faculty, or from wilful indifference to the duties of the hour, in carrying out the pretended contract, is downright robbery! A chair that is worth establishing is equally worthy of being properly manned by one who is peculiarly fitted for the peculiar duties required of that peculiar chair. And “Anybody-can-teach-materia-medica” is played out. If there is anything in homoeopathy, it is in its materia medica; and if that be not taught,—*taught*, mark you, not read off, nor mouthed, nor slopped over into practice, or clinical

medicine, and shorn of therapeutics,—then the sign should be taken down and the shutters put up. Everything else, as the young man first herein referred to, has but too truthfully stated, can be got just as well, and, possibly from his present view-point, better in the other school of medicine.

We look forward and pray\* for the early arrival of the day now dawning when the new homoeopathic school will be based upon a sound business principle: So much for so much money, or no trade; when sentiment shall no longer dominate the filling of educational chairs; when it will labor assiduously to give its students the very best in the market, not alone in the way of conveniences for holding noon-day prayer-meetings, or for practising in the up-stairs gymnasium, or playing cards in the down-stairs room formally assigned to those who are Y. M. C. A. inclined—on the floor above the vats, but also in securing the best teachers that can be found in the land for the special chairs in which that faculty is weak. And “Anybody-can-teach-materia-medica” is not the man for the place. Leave him at home in the security and odoriferous sanctity of his barn-yard and chicken-house. Literary ability of even an unusual order, a general practice of possibly generous proportions, a glib tongue in the recitation of many miraculous cures done, are not of themselves passports to a teaching ability in the domain of materia medica, any more than they are a warrant for the proper presentation of Sanscrit. The day is evidently not far distant when a professorship conferred or continued out of regard for personal friendship, or as a *douceur* for past services, or because no one else in that select coterie of men and one woman is willing this year, or next, or the year after that to mentally ingest a few chapters of Farrington or Dunham or Hering to be regurgitated later on under the protecting ægis of professorship, will have soon to go by the board. Heaven speed that day! The students have rights which the superfatted clique of men and one woman must be taught to respect; and chief among these is an honest lecture, by an honest specialist, for an honest dollar in hand paid. A homoeopathic school with a prominent materia medica man in the chair is sure of a homoeopathic class. That

school has no need to spend of its means in the printing of long and elaborate statistical tables of operations done, in order to inveigle the unwary student, and his old-fashioned preceptor, into believing that he, too, this probable student, can do these \$250 operations after a three years' course of indifferent lectures at such surgery advertising school.

The schools which are fellowshipped by such materia medica giants as Timothy Field Allen, or Richard Hughes, or Eldridge Price, or Heber Smith, or Cowperthwaite, or McElwee, or Mohr and others equally famous, have no need to stand on the street-corner like the blind Belisarius piteously pleading and imploring the passing profession and laity to give of their students to these colleges. One good man in a chair will draw attention to that school, where all the fulsome and self-laudatory advertisements in Announcement and Commencement, of operations done, or of prizes given, or of prayer-meeting privileges, or class-balls (next door to a general hospital), will avail as naught. A homoeopathic school which puts forth no unusual effort to make materia medica its principal chair is not a homoeopathic school. It is an allopathic college (our apologies to the allopaths) with a small p. s. in the way of a few lectures on the almost forgotten theme of homoeopathic materia medica, or a few paragraphs, disjointedly thrown in from that dust-gathering, autumnal-leaves-pressing volume in the aforetime called the *Organon of the Art of Healing*.

### Materia Medica Miscellany.

#### Stramonium, AN INNOCENT PROVING OF.—

Dr J. W. Preston, in Va. Med. Jour.—Charley G., aged fourteen months. When first seen had slight symptoms of gastric distress, pulse rather full and face slightly flushed. Knowing the high esteem in which brandy was held by the family, and having no history of the case further than he had just taken a drink with his father, but little attention was given him.

Seen an hour later as he lay in his mother's arms, a glance was sufficient to indicate that his case was critical, and that it was necessary to make a clear diagnosis. His face and neck were covered with scarlatiniform blotches; eyes star-

ing with widely dilated pupils; pulse very quick, inclining to grow weak, respiration hurried and irregular; abdomen distended. His arms were in constant motion as though he would clutch some imaginary substance in the air. His mental condition seemed that of marked and complete delirium, rather otherwise than painful, so that upon the whole he presented a picture, to one uninterested, pitiable yet ludicrous.

After a persistent effort with mustard, ipecac, and sulphate of zinc, his stomach was evacuated. From the number of stramonium seeds ejected, proved beyond a doubt that he had crawled in among the weeds and eaten to repletion. A brisk purgative being at once given, a considerable quantity of seed was expelled from the bowels, after which I found a small quantity of brandy, together with an occasional sprinkling of cold water in his face, sufficient to keep the circulation and respiration in fair condition till the effects of the poison already absorbed passed off.

Treating him from a symptomatic standpoint, to my mind, opium was contraindicated, for the most notable symptom in the sequel was an irresistible desire to sleep for the ensuing six hours.

**Aconite, ACID ANTIDOTES OF.**—H. H. Baxter.—The power of acids to antidote the effect of aconite is of considerable importance from a therapeutic point of view. In the fevers to which this remedy is homeopathic, thirst is an almost constant symptom. This is not unfrequently so violent that simple water does not satisfy, or proves injurious. The most common expedient in such cases is acidulated drinks—lemonade, jelly water, etc. It is not surprising if no modification of the fever is observed from the use of aconite, under such circumstances. The use of acids in every form should be carefully avoided, and even permitting fruits that are at all acid, is of questionable propriety, when aconite is being administered. The fact that acids antidote or neutralize the effect of aconite, suggests the inquiry whether other substances or medicines may not have the same effect, and still further, whether or not two medicines may not antidote or antagonize each other when administered at the same time. This is a question which I will leave for



the consideration of such as are in the habit of alternating.

**Kali-hydriodicum** (IODIDE OF POTASSIUM) IN NEURALGIA.—Dr. Shirliff reports the following case in the *Hom. World* (London): A youngish woman, dark, with silver threads among the dark, plump, suffers with excessive loss at the monthly periods, also has had neuralgia. This consists of dreadful pain in a decayed tooth (left upper molar); extraction was attempted, but one fang was left in; . . . later the patient had the remaining fang extracted, notwithstanding which the pain became worse than ever. China gave temporary benefit, the pain becoming as bad as ever. Pain was worse lying in bed, better if she got up and ate and drank, and especially relieved by drinking hot things; pain was better during eating. The patient could get no sleep, and was better up and about.

Lippe's repertory of characteristics gives "toothache with relief from anything warm: kali-hyd. and nux.-m." Nux.-m. was given, but no benefit resulted.

Kali-hyd., in low dilution, was then exhibited, which gave marked relief in a few minutes. It was ordered every four hours. Before the four hours were up pain came on again somewhat badly; however patient waited the four hours, when it again gave complete relief, and so she continued getting better till she was quite well.

**Zincum** IN MASTOID ABSCESS.—The editor of the Homeopathic Physician is reminded of a case of abscess of the temporal bone occurring in a child seven years old, which he had been called to treat. The abscess was in the mastoid cells. It had begun with severe pain in the left ear, and was treated by another physician, who inserted a probe in the expectation of finding a foreign body in the canal. The pain caused was so intense that the child nearly went into convulsions, and refused to again see the doctor. The writer, being called to the case, found an extensive abscess back of the left ear. The patient was lying on her right side, keeping very still and groaning loudly. She utterly refused to allow of any examination. She kept her feet in constant motion, shoving them past each other continuously. This suggested zinc., and as there was scarcity of symptoms, in any

event, it was decided to give zinc. in the two-hundredth potency. The effect was immediate and most gratifying. The pain ceased, and the restlessness of the feet disappeared also. Shortly afterward the abscess discharged into the auditory canal, and the child got well.

**Arsenicum** AND MAGNESIA CARB. IN RESTLESSNESS.—Dr. James, in the Homeopathic Physician, speaking of the restlessness of arsenicum, says that the patient wishes to go from one bed to another, and from one room to another. He will try every room and every bed in the house. He may walk the floor for a few minutes, just from restlessness. Patients sometimes rise from bed during the night and walk the floor to relieve pain. This is not a clear arsenicum indication. The best remedy for this condition is magnesia carbonica. The magnesia patient must get out of bed and walk the floor to get relief from pain.

By remembering this difference the editor was enabled, within the past two weeks, to make a brilliant cure of intense backache located in the lumbar region, and having a burning, stinging character. The sufferer who, by reason of the severity of the pain, was prevented from sleeping all night, said that she walked the floor all night. Misapprehending the meaning of the symptom and having some other symptoms to influence him, the editor (Dr. James) prescribed arsenicum with only partial and brief amelioration. When she endured a renewal of the attacks, it was made apparent that the walking about was in order to get relief. Magnesia carb. was then given, with almost instant and permanent cure.

Dr. Lippe, who was editor James' preceptor, referred one time to a case of toothache on the right side of the jaw with beating or pulsating pain extending up the right side of the face into the cheek and jaw-bone, over the eye, and into the neck. The patient was compelled to walk the floor in order to relieve the pain, and this suggested magnesia carb., which, being given, was followed by immediate relief.

**Shucks** IN CHRONIC MALARIA.—Dr. J. W. Pruitt, in the *Ark. Eclectic Med. Jour.*, contributes a paper on "A Remedy for Chronic Malaria," that is interesting, because it is homely and comes from the people. Chronic malaria,

down in that vast southwestern empire, is a serious subject. Dr. Pruitt writes :

"It has been more than five years since my attention was called to this subject, and like many other good things in medicine, it was first discovered by the 'common people.' I have a son, whose business in 1887 frequently called him into the Arkansas River bottom. He took the chill and came home. The chills were stopped with the usual remedies, cinchonidia, iron, piperine, etc., but every fourteen days they would come back with increased severity ; time wore on, gastric symptoms began to make their appearance, anæmic and other symptoms of chronicity. Incidentally mentioning his case to a friend, a Mr. W., he remarked, 'I can tell you what will cure your boy.' 'What is it?' I asked. He replied 'Shuck tea.' I laughed, but Mr. W. said, 'You may laugh, but I have known a great many long standing cases cured by it.' He recommended to make a moderately strong tea of 'corn shucks,' and have the patient to drink plenty of it. I persuaded my son to try it, which he did, using it but one day, and he has not had a chill since."

A number of similar cases are related, needless to quote here. The people of the southwest country along the Mississippi have, it seems, a strong disposition to ridicule anything "common" in the way of a remedy ; a disposition that is almost world-wide, and runs back to the days of Naaman the Syrian, who scorned the prophet's simple prescription for his disease. Knowing this trait, the canny doctor put up a lot of his shuck medicine in bottles and labeled them, and gave them away free to all who would agree to report on its use.

"A great many reports came in, varying from having no effect or making the chills worse, to being the best chill tonic out. I began to sift these contradictory reports, and soon found that it was in the chronic cases only where it was of benefit. One man said it not only made the chills worse, but he believed it would make a well man have a chill. Does it act on the principle of similia? I am inclined to think it partly does ; it also acts in some cases as a diuretic."

In the acute form it seems to be of no use, but in chronic malaria, and the many forms it

takes on, "shucks" seem to be a medicine well worth keeping in mind. It also acts well in cases of malarial poisoning accompanied by chills and fever.

**Cantharis** IN LEUCORRHEA OF YOUNG UNMARRIED WOMEN.—The Lancet-Clinic says that Dr. Slocum has learned to depend upon the specific action which cantharides appears to exercise upon the cells constituting the genital as well as the urinary system. It is probably by direct stimulation of the cells just to the point of successful resistance, that the benefit is secured, as the dose is very small. Strangury or other unpleasant symptom has not been produced. The action of the drug has been so uniformly satisfactory that, when it fails, such result forms a strong basis for suspecting the presence of something more than simply hyperæmia or mild inflammation. Lessening of the discharge is sometimes noted within five days, but in several cases of profuse discharge of four years' and longer duration, the treatment was not successful until after a month's persistent use.

**Aconite Poisoning.**—In 1892 the father of Frank W. requested me to see him at once. As I was leaving the office, Fayette W., twin brother of Frank, came in and said, "Now don't get excited ; undoubtedly you will find a corpse when you get there : there is a heavy insurance on his life." He had made an attempt to end his life on a previous occasion with aconite.

On reaching the house, I found the patient reclining on a lounge with his hands laid across him, looking as if he had been laid out for the coffin. No pulse, eyes not responsive to light, jaws set. I did not think the prognosis favorable, but put one drop of glonoine, 1-200, in his mouth, waited about three minutes, and repeated the dose. The jaws relaxed a little. I then gave him three drops of ginger, and he soon revived and came out all right.

**Nat.-Sulph.** IN ASTHMA.—Dr. R. H. Belairs in Hom. World : I have an interesting cure of chronic asthma to report in a man of about thirty-five, with nat.-sulph. 3x trit.

He had been under many homeopathic and allopathic physicians, and had taken at different times arsenicum, antim. tart., and many other remedies without any great relief.

The only symptom that led to nat.-sulph. was

"looseness of the bowels" at each attack of asthma.

No other subjective or objective features of any importance could be elicited.

The one real aggravation was from aerated waters and alcohol. The cure is complete and brilliant, general health being vastly improved.

I could not find any traces of sycotic dyscrasia, such as "decay at roots of teeth," or "marked improvement at the seaside," both of which are, in my opinion, most important indications.

The case is an agreeable puzzle.

**Theridion.**—Notes of Mary B. Hancock, Kansas City Hom. Med. Coll.—Characteristic symptoms: Patient is sensitive to noise; sensitive to cold; sensitive spine, patient must sit sideways to relieve it; extremely nervous and fidgety; wants to be employed, yet time passes too quickly and she gets nothing done. Headache, she wants to lift the top of her head off.

All the spider poisons cause a fidgety nervousness that makes them valuable in the treatment of chorea.

#### THE MISSOURI VALLEY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

JUDGING from the newspaper reports, the Missouri Valley Homoeopathic Association had a glorious time at Kansas City, during its recently adjourned annual session. The program issued by the Association was, to begin with, a bit of rare, good advertisement. It was attractive, it was apropos, it was well written. Then there seemed to be some one in charge who took care of the daily press, looking to it, that the proper things were chronicled, and the trivial affairs, the personal references, if any there had been, were stricken out of the published report. This continued true so long as the Association was alive, but as soon as it had dispersed, the blue-pencil pusher in the office of the Kansas City *Times* got in his "funny business" a scarehead title, and some sarcastic references. This party, with elephantine playfulness "heads" the last day's session with "Small-Dose Doctors Part;" and in the article proper he releases some more of his mansard wit by saying that the doctors are now returning to their homes and will continue the giving of poisonous remedies even to the forty-thousandth part of a grain. It will take a

few centuries of Sundays to make the common people, including in that omnibus phrase, many of the city editors of our metropolitan press, to understand that homoeopathy is not necessarily "small doses" any more than it is essentially "little pills." But this vacuous pusher of the blue pencil is notwithstanding worthy of a rising vote of thanks for letting the Association off so easily. He might have rung in the changes on the similia business, the drop of medicine in the Atlantic Ocean, or the banging of a fellow with a brick on the right side of his head, if perchance, he had been previously hit on the left side with another brick. It seems to require not only an alert publication committee to prevent these sarcastic slurs from appearing, but as well some robustuous fellow with a club and a good shot gun.

But to return to the murder. The annual address of the president, Dr. D. A. Foote, of Omaha, was an able and instructive dissertation and was listened to with increasing attention and interest. His review of the first hundred years of homoeopathy was drawn with a master hand and very graphic. We hope it may be found soon in some of our exchanges and then be reprinted for general circulation.

A cursory reading of the titles, and the newspaper résumé of the papers presented during the several sittings imparts the impression that the work was well planned, well carried out, and that the membership was representative of the best and highest in homoeopathy. It is pleasant to look to the West for its faithful adherence to the underlying thought concerning homoeopathy. In the West it is still the fashion to put the "obnoxious" "bull-baiting" title "homeopathist" on the tin shingle and visiting cards. May it long continue the fashion! Not being desirous of making invidious comparisons, or, by specially referring to any one paper, seem to be ignoring or condemning others, we shall abstain from criticism, except in so far as it refers to a paper under the anomalous title: "A Plea for the Other Orarz." "The title," says this daily press report, "does not begin to express the humor, pathos and fund of arguments by the author to express his aversion to the reckless or at least unnecessary use of the surgical knife in the treatment of diseased portions of the human

body. This was especially directed toward those physicians known as specialists, who, as he says, follow a hobby, and really lose sight of the very essence of medical science, the relief of suffering mankind." So the over-operator, is getting it also from the West, is he? But what a very unique and humorous title that was, to be sure. Wonder what "Orarz" means?

There was a happy concatenation of events which brought it about, that this session should be laid for the week in which the comically inclined of the city of Kansas City, should be having on its cap and bells, and kavoring about in both seemly and unseemly style and costume. This was the annual autumnal festal occasion in which a mystic society calling itself the Priests of Pallas, parades the streets with all the accessories of splendid equipages, brilliant "floats" representing well-known fabled scenes of mythological beauty, supported and attended by a myriad retinue of cowed and ghostly servitors. During this week the city is always in holiday attire, and filled with strangers and visitors; so that there was a drawing card aside from the Missouri Valley Association's meeting for neighboring physicians to visit this stirring metropolis of the Missouri Valley.

The election which took place in the afternoon of the second day, resulted in the selection of our indefatigable friend, Dr. Moses T. Runnels of Kansas City, for president, ably supported by Dr. Frank Elliott, of the same city, as his vice-president; Dr. W. A. Humphreys of Platts-mouth, Neb., was chosen secretary, and Dr. C. F. Menninger of Topeka, treasurer. All good men and true; all men whose very names give warranty to the profession in the Valley and elsewhere that the old-fashioned, non-bug-seeking homoeopathy is again "in the saddle." Omaha secures the next annual session; but if we mistake not, she shall have to "hump" herself considerably to out-do the cordiality and hail-well-met-fellowship of the Priests of Homoeopathy of Kansas City.

#### AN OLLA PODRIDA.

*Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:*

In your mid-October number is a No. 35 Globule regarding the printed programme of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Indianapolis

outlining the work for the ensuing six months, in which you note that the undersigned is set down for the treatment of the vaccination question, and in which you ask if that question is not about settled [yes, about being settled], and whether I am "really out of all other kinds of literary or medical material." As the HOMEOPATHIST did me the great honor of publishing, only last June 15, my last paper before that society, on "Edema Glottidis," and a later communication "A Curio in Prescribing," in the July 1 issue, perhaps a paraphrase of a poet's thought may be in order here—how soon we are gone when we are forgotten!

Three thoughts have been vaguely running through my mind for a number of years, and two of them for several years have taken definite, practical shape, on a small scale. These three thoughts may be new or old, but so far as my reading goes they seem new. They may be mere vagaries, or possibly the evolution of their practical utility may be a subject of considerable interest to the adherents of similia. The wisdom of multiplying so-called improvements upon the similia system may well be questioned, but the restless spirit of the times has hold of everything, and labor-saving improvements in all branches of human endeavor are eagerly adopted everywhere and anywhere. Not that I am claiming any improvement on the old machine, but rather that I wish materia medicists, investigators, and close prescribers to look into the merits of the matters broached, and communicate to the HOMEOPATHIST the conclusions reached:

1. That when alternation of remedies is necessary we should choose a mineral and a vegetable, rather than two mineral or two vegetable, remedies.

2. That the very acme of curative force inherent to a remedy prescribed homeopathically resides just at the point where, according to the chemists' atomic theory, the substance has been reduced to its ultimate atoms.

3. That the terrific kangaroo-like jumps of the decimal scale, though gymnastic enough, are not elastic enough, and that often a trituration should be made on a scale of just half the strength of the one below it.

Regarding No. 1, there is no necessity of here arguing the right or wrong of alternation, for



those who do not alternate (and hesitate) have no interest in the point at issue. Little effort at the elaboration of these three points will be attempted here, and my sketch is, or will be, confessedly inchoate,—generally a fatal defect in medical writing,—but, as intimated, is mainly for the purpose of enlisting help along the line of these thoughts.

But, regarding No. 1, it may be well to remember that some acid properties of certain vegetable products have powerful affinities for certain minerals, both in and out of the human body, and *vice versa*. For instance, quinine (though not entirely vegetable) is rather insoluble in water. But the addition of a wonderfully small quantity of sulphuric acid makes solubility surprisingly easy. Then there is the nascent (or just-born) element—something produced just as the uniting elements come together, and which is soon lost from the resulting compound, as we see when ozone is formed. Why not let this chemical process go on in the body, and thus capture the nascent flea? Some of these vegeto-mineral compounds rank high among our remedies, as, for instance, the iodides and bromides, the acetates, tartrates, etc., china-arsenicum and china-sulphur. Instead of using the *cum* drugs, why not alternate their ingredients or give them together, yet uncombined chemically, and let them develop the unknown, but supposedly all powerful nascent quality in the body? Phosphorus and byronia often alternate well in chest troubles. Mercurius and nux vomica do well in the next story below, and belladonna or ignatia work well with gold or silver in the story above, and chamomilla and calcarea carbonica help the children.

If No. 2 proves to be a fact, it may turn out in the regimentals of a first class peacemaker in the never ending high and low wrangle. Till then, however, our extra time may be expended in finding our just where the atomic point is.

The truth of No. 3 is apparent on its face. It seems absurd to deny remedial utility to the half, and allow it to the tenth. It now takes but six gradations to get to the millionth of a grain. With powders of the same size we now have no 200th, 300th, 400th, 500th, 600th, 700th 800th or 900th of a grain for a dose, and so on above the 1000th. The parvule and tablet

makers and users are getting the best of us right here—only some few homeopaths are availing themselves of this chance to buy 500th grain doses. And think of the saccharum lactis and elbow grease we save! Is it too much to ask readers of the HOMEOPATHIST to make their triturations and dilutions on the basis of half the strength of the one below it?

If anyone will bring forward arguments on these points, pro and con—especially pro—I shall be glad to read them.

W. B. CLARKE, M. D.

INDIANAPOLIS.

### THE CHICAGO COLLEGE QUESTION.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:

Your request that I should write you a newsy letter concerning the colleges in this city came duly to hand. I can hardly conceive why you should call upon me for such service unless it be because I have no special interest in any of the colleges, and because, further, you think I will "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." That is just what I propose to do.

In the first place, we have six homeopathic medical colleges in full blast in this city; and another (post-graduate) in embryo; nearly as many as exist in all the remainder of the country. New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, with their one college each, are away behind. I can only account for this in presuming that the epidemic of ambition to be professors, has not yet infected the medical profession of those cities. It is certainly raging in Chicago, and, unless the health authorities interfere, there is no telling when or where it will end. About one-third of the profession in this city now wear the title of professor, and I assure you that some of them use it for all it is worth—and more too—as it is becoming now so degraded that it is not worth much. The time was when the title was *prima facie* evidence of exceptional professional standing and ability, but such is no longer the case in the vast majority of modern instances.

The "Old Hahnemann" still deservedly stands at the head of the list. This grand old institution opened this year with the largest class in its history. Its management claim three hundred students, but the actual figures are about two hundred and twenty, half of the

number being women. This college has by far the best building and hospital in the city, and, as is well known, has a strong faculty. In the latter the young men are coming to the front more than ever before, and the "one man power," which has so long dominated the management, is fast waning, which augurs well for the future of the institution.

The Chicago Homeopathic College comes next in age, size, and probably also in importance. This college claims a class of two hundred, all males, but the actual figures are about 160. The old college building has been remodeled and enlarged, and a new and capacious hospital building erected on adjacent ground. The principal claim of this faculty is that they have the strongest faculty and give the most extensive clinical instruction as well as good, practical homeopathic materia medica and its therapeutics. This is the general opinion of the profession in the city, and is probably true.

The National College opened with a small class, the exact number cannot be ascertained. It has the largest faculty, and, with possibly one exception, the "thinnest" faculty of all the colleges in the city. With a few exceptions its members are inexperienced as teachers, and are looked upon by the profession as, in the main, incompetent. However, nothing else could be expected of a college that was organized, not because of any demand or need, but apparently only to make professors out of a lot of ambitious doctors who could not possibly acquire such distinction in any other way. One of its faculty, and, by the way, one of the best in it, remarked only a few days since that he would not remain in the college if he could get a professorship in either of the older colleges. Probably he is no exception. It is unfortunate that our laws do not prevent the organization of medical colleges, when it is evident that they are intended to be used by the promoters for purely advertising purposes. The general methods of management of this college are not at variance with the above statements. It publishes a long list of names as a "Board of Medical Counsellors" comprising the names of prominent physicians and citizens of this and other countries, many of whom have probably never been "counselled," and, more than likely, do not even know that

such an institution exists. The *Medical Century* speaks of this as "superfluous bolstering" and very aptly remarks that it "does not look well to those who understand the inside workings of medical colleges."

The Hering College comes next in point of age. It opened with a class of over seventy and more coming daily. This is a new school, but it is fair to admit that there was a demand for its existence. The fact is, that homeopathic colleges of late are teaching too little of homeopathy, and there was undoubtedly room and a crying need for at least one college that would teach pure homeopathy. Last year this college had a large faculty; but now, as a result of the recent war within its ranks, it has a very small faculty, the majority having drawn out and organized the new Dunham, of which I will speak later in this letter. However, everything is not in numbers, and it looks as if the minority comprised about all of the old faculty that was worth keeping. The present faculty of the Hering is certainly a strong one and if its members remain at peace they can do a great work.

There is some apprehension, however, that such will not be the case very long. It is very evident that one domineering, dictatorial man in a faculty is very likely to make trouble, as has been in evidence in every college war of the past decade or longer; and another split in the Hering faculty would certainly prove fatal to the school.

The new Dunham, the latest homeopathic infant, as I have already mentioned, is the result of a split in the Hering faculty. I know nothing of the merits of the quarrel, but have no doubt but that the seceders had abundant reason for their action. It was generally predicted, some two years ago, when a certain well known doctor, "wise in his own conceit," and always a disturbing element, was admitted to the Hering faculty, that there would soon be trouble, and so it has proved. He was arrayed with the minority, who, one fine morning, woke up to find that at a called faculty meeting the majority had voted them all out. Not to be outgeneraled the minority, who controlled the Board of Directors, had a meeting of the latter called, and had them vote out the majority and re-elect the minority. The defeated ones at once drew off and organ-

ized the new college. Not because there was the slightest need for such a college, but because it was their only available means of getting "even," with their enemy. They were fortunate enough to find a man, with more money than judgment, who furnished the means for the erection of a new building, which is now rapidly going up near the Cook County hospital, only a few steps south of the Chicago Homeopathic College. The faculty of the new Dunham is composed mostly of young men, recent graduates of the Hering college, inexperienced either as practitioners or teachers, entirely unknown in the profession, and painfully incompetent to manage a medical college, or give proper instruction to students. There is a great deal of truth in an editorial upon the subject appearing in a recent number of the *Medical Century*—no less true because the editor belongs to the Hering faculty. It says "We need but to point to this new mushroom institution, with but one or two competent teaching professors on its list, and made up largely of juniors still in their medical teens, to convince the most skeptical that there is something radically wrong in the laws relating to the organization of medical colleges. The profession had better begin to busy itself in protecting itself against the unlimited organization of medical colleges manned by babes in medicine and disgruntled and largely unsuccessful men who have been sloughed off from faculties of other institutions for just cause." It is to be questioned whether either the Illinois State Board of Health or the American Institute of Homeopathy will recognize the new college; and it is freely predicted that it will die a premature death.

There is another homeopathic college in the field, of a somewhat peculiar character, and which has apparently come to stay. It is known as the International Medical Mission Institute. It admits only young men and women who wish to prepare for foreign mission work. It requires a four-year course of nine months each. Its faculty is both theological and medical. The former includes many of the leading divines of the various religious denominations in the city, and from that standpoint is as strong as it could possibly be made. The medical faculty is large, and, while including some new men, has also

some of the oldest and best known, such as Leavitt, Delamater, Cowperthwaite, Boynton, etc. Leavitt is president of the concern, and is apparently just as able to preside over theologians as physicians.

I have now only to mention another institution, which, so far as I can learn from careful inquiry, at present only exists on paper, but which, it is claimed, will probably be pushed forward sometime in the near future. I refer to the Homeopathic Post-Graduate Medical College of Chicago. I am informed that this institution was first proposed by Dr. Cowperthwaite, who, coming from the country, with bucolic innocence conceived the idea of the desirability and possibility of bringing about such a state of cordiality and unity between the faculties of the Hahnemann and Chicago Homeopathic colleges that they would work together in a Post-Graduate school. As to the desirability of such a millennium there can be no question and efforts in that direction were laudable; but as to the possibility, that proved to be another thing. Had Cowperthwaite, like the writer, lived in Chicago for over a quarter of a century and watched those fellows fight for the past twenty years, he would have known better, and known, as I know, that a few first class funerals must precede the success of any such undertaking. He called to his aid Dr. Knoll, and they secured others, including Bailey, Crawford, Dunn, Cobb, and Chislett of the Hahnemann. Everything seemed very promising. Then Knoll died and that was almost a fatal blow. Then, after a very strong faculty of about forty had been elected, and had mostly accepted, the inevitable troubles began. First the "ring" in the Chicago Homeopathic gave the new-born the cold shoulder. Then the old fellows in the Hahnemann had a resolution passed forbidding their professors teaching in any other institution. So far, that has ended the matter, but the original promoters are still hopeful of success, they have the sincere well-wishes of the profession in the city outside of the aforementioned back numbers, and, probably, also the friends of the National and Hering, both of which faculties were ignored by the new organization. I think this was a mistake, especially as to the Hering, but the directors seemed to think that any connection

with the National would be of no credit to the new college, and they did not want any of the ultra-Hahnemannianism of the Hering. I think a little of the latter would have been just what was most needed. Whatever may be the result, some good has been accomplished, as there is a much more cordial feeling existing between the faculties of the two older colleges than ever before.

TRUTH.

CHICAGO, October 1, 1894.

### HAHNEMANN'S THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

By R. E. DUDGEON, M. D.

(Continued from page 341.)

#### LOWER EXTREMITIES.

Running, as of a mouse : Sep.  
Gone to sleep : Graph.  
— — — stiffness, numbness at night : Alu.  
— — — when sitting : Ant-c., calc-c.  
— — — especially after working : Sep.  
Pain, burning : Kali-c.  
— drawing : Baryta, natr-m.  
— — and tension : Sil.  
— tearing : Baryta, calc-c.  
— — at n. : Kali-c., lyc.  
— — pressive : Kali-c.  
Violent pains : Ant-c.  
Pains as if in marrow of bones : Agar.  
Heaviness : Calc-c., sulph.  
— with uncheerfulness : Calc-c.  
Coldness : Nitr-ac., sep.  
Restlessness : Carbo-v., coni., graph.  
— at n. : Lyc., nitr-ac.  
Cramp : Calc-c., camph.  
Stiffness : Calc-c.  
Weariness : Am-c.  
Paralysis, with mental weakness : Rhus.  
Spots, red : Sulph.  
Excoriation, betwixt : Graph.  
Ulcers : Calc-c.  
Shortening of : Mez.

#### *Notes.*

Cramp : Graph.  
Swelling : Phos-ac.  
Boil : Phos-ac.

#### *Hip.*

Pain, dislocative : Natr-m.  
— drawing : Coni.  
— sharp : Natr-m.  
— shooting : Ars.  
— tearing : Ars.  
Sciatica : Carbo-an., tereb.  
— making him limp : Carbo-an.

Pain : the hip joint seems bound with iron clasps to pelvis and sacrum, with pains periodically darting from loins to thigh : Coloc.

#### *Left hip.*

Tearing, shooting, dislocative pain : Am-m.

#### *Above hip.*

Pressure and compression : Coni.

#### *Thighs.*

Itching : Nitr-ac.  
Formicating shooting in muscles : Natr-c.  
Numbness : Graph.  
Pain, on rising from seat : Nitr-ac.  
— bruised, when going up stairs : Calc-c.  
— pressive, in muscles : Sil.  
— shooting : Ars.  
— — when treading : Calc-c.  
— — when walking quickly : Sulph.  
—, stitch-like jerks, making him draw up the limb : Sep.  
— tearing : Ars.  
— — shooting from upper border of pelvis to groin and thigh anteriorly : Sep.  
Coldness, with sweat on legs below knee, in bed, m. : Sulph.  
Herpes : Graph.  
Varicose veins : Calc-c.  
Itching ulcer : Sil.

#### *Knee.*

Gone to sleep : Carbo-v.  
Pain, bruised : Ars.  
— drawing : Phos., sulph.  
— — paralytic : Magn-m.  
— — when sitting : Calc-c.  
— — when walking : Calc-c.  
— — pressive : Magn-m.  
— — drawing : Mur-a.  
— shooting : Calc-c., petr.  
— — when standing : Calc-c.  
— — when sitting : Calc-c.  
— tearing : Calc-c., lyc.  
— — down tibia to instep : Lyc.  
Stiffness : Lyc.  
— and want of suppleness : Sep.  
Weakness : Nitr-ac., sulph.  
Fatigue : Anac., coni., natr-m.  
Herpes : Carbo-v., graph., petr.  
Swelling : Calc-c., lyc., sil.

#### *Hock.*

Pain, burning, smarting, itching : Lyc.  
— tearing, n. : Lyc.  
Shortening, painful, of tendons : Natr-m.  
Herpes : Graph., natr-m.  
Prurigo : Ars.

#### *Leg, below knee.*

Formication in calves : Sulph.  
Formicating horripilation in shins : Kali-c.



Numbness of calves : Sil.  
 Pain, burning : Lyc.  
 — contractive in calves when walking : Lyc.  
 — drawing : Sil.  
 — — and in big toe : Sep.  
 — — when sitting : Am-c., Carbo-an.  
 — — and shooting : Carbo-an.  
 — shooting, in tibiæ : Sep.  
 — tearing in tibia : Ars.  
 Cramp of calves : Camph., coloc., coni., graph.,  
 lyc., natr-c., sep.  
 — — — at n.: Carbo-v.  
 — — — after exertion, e.: Sil.  
 — and tension of calves when walking after  
 sitting : Nitr-ac.  
 Jerking and restlessness, n.: Lyc.  
 Twitching in calves : Nitr-ac., phos.  
 Weariness of calves : Natr-m.  
 Red spots : Calc-c.  
 Erysipelas : Sulph.  
 Boils : Magn-c.  
 Ulcers, old, with tearing, itching and burning at  
 n.: Lyc.  
 — — with burning and shooting pain : Ars.  
 — with unhealthy complexion : Sil.  
 Swelling : Kali-c., sep.  
 — of tibiæ : Phos.  
 Lumps : Natr-c.

*Feet.*

Dying away, evening : Calc-c.  
 Gone to sleep, e.: Sil.  
 Pain, burning : Graph., kali-c., natr-m., sep.  
 —, burning, also in hands : Am-c.  
 — — and prickling : Sep.  
 — cutting : Natr-c.  
 — tearing : Lyc.  
 Coldness : Alu., am-m., calc-c., coni., kali-c.,  
 lyc., mur-a., na-c., na-m., petr., plat., sep.  
 sil., sulph., sulph-ac.  
 — at n.: Phos., sars.  
 — in bed : Graph., kali-c.  
 Heaviness : Natr-m.  
 Cramp : Lyc.  
 Restlessness : Sulph.  
 Jerking by d., also at n. before going to sleep :  
 Phos.  
 Twitching during siesta : Sep.  
 Weariness : Ars.  
 Fatigue from walking : Lyc.  
 Weakness, and hands : Sars.  
 Sweat : Am-c., calc-c., carbo-v., cupr., magn-m.,  
 phos-ac., sep., sil., sulph.  
 — profuse : Lyc.  
 — cold : Lyc.  
 — fetid : Baryta., kali-c., nitr-ac.  
 — suppressed : Cupr., sep.  
 — — and cold feet : Sil.  
 Chilblains : Sulph.  
 — painful : Zinc.

Swelling : Am-c., caust., graph., natr-c., natr-m.,  
 petr., phos-ac., sep., sil., sulph-ac., verat-a.  
 Insensibility : Carbo-v.  
 Fetor : Sil.

*Dorsum.*

Pain, pressive : Natr-c.  
 — shooting : Sep.

*Heel.*

Pain, shooting : Am-c.  
 — — when treading : Graph., nitr-ac.

*Sole.*

Formication and gone to sleep : Sep.  
 Pain, when walking : Caust., lyc.  
 — ulcerative, when walking : Phos.  
 — burning : Anac., calc-c., cupr., mang.  
 — — from walking : Lyc.  
 — shooting, when treading : Natr-c.  
 Cramp : Am-c.  
 Ulcers : Ars.  
 Pemphigus ulcers : Ars.  
 Horny places : Ant-c.  
 Hard, painful callosities : Sil.  
 Corn : Ant-c.  
 Swelling : Calc-c., lyc.  
 When scratched a voluptuous tickling that almost  
 drives him mad : Sil.

*Ankles.*

Pain when walking : Caust.  
 Tired pain when sitting : Alu.  
 Pain, ulcerative, on touching and treading :  
 Natr-m.  
 — dislocative : Sulph.  
 — shooting, when treading : Sil.  
 Sprained and dislocated, tendency to be : Natr-c.  
 Stiffness : Kali-c., sulph.  
 — and want of suppleness : Sep.  
 — after sitting : Zinc.  
 Swelling : Lyc.  
 Itching ulcer : Sil.

*Toes.*

Formication on tips : Sulph.  
 Numbness of tips, also of fingers : Phos.  
 Pain, when walking : Caust.  
 Burning sensation under : Alu.  
 Coldness and stiffness : Sulph.  
 Cramp : Lyc.  
 Giving way when walking : Lyc.  
 Drawn crooked : Kali-c.  
 Redness and swelling, with shooting pain :  
 Carbo-v.  
 Chilblains, painful : Nitr-ac.  
 Eroding wheals : Sulph.  
 Festering : Graph.  
 Ulcers, obstinate, caused by pemphigus blisters,  
 with elevated borders, moist red flat base :  
 Petr.  
 Pemphigus ulcers : Ars., graph.

Horny skin : Graph.

Corns : Calc-c., lyc., natr-m., petr.,  
phos-ac., sil.

— tenderness of : Kali-c.

— painful : Calc-c., lyc., nitr-ac.

— burning, shooting, and tearing pains in :  
Am-c.

— stitches in : Sep., sil.

*Toe Nails.*

Thick, deformed : Graph.

*Big Toe.*

Sensitiveness : Calc-c.

Pain, excoriation, on walking, in ball : Ars.

— dislocative, n., in bed, in ball : Am-c.

— drawing, and in leg : Sep.

— shooting and burning in ball : Kali-c.

Ulceration of, with shooting pain : Sil.

Painful lymphatic swelling on ball : Baryta.

Horny excrescence under nail : Ant-c.

## Book Reviews.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY PASSAGES. By CHARLES PORTER HART, M. D., Author of "Nervous Diseases," "Diseases of the Spinal Marrow," "Intracranial Diseases," "Nervous Therapeutics," etc. Honorary Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Michigan; late Professor of Neurology in Hahnemann Hospital College, San Francisco, etc., etc. With one hundred and seventeen illustrations. Second Edition. Rewritten and Enlarged. New York. A. L. Chatterton & Co. 1895.

Dr. Hart tells us in this preface that this is the second edition of a work presented to the profession several years ago; that this new and very largely enlarged edition is made necessary by the complete taking-up on the former but serial production of this author upon this same subject. We lay no claim to special proficiency in this specialty, but from a pretty general reading, and a more or less careful study of this book we are led to believe that Dr. Hart has covered the ground in very fine style, and that his book is worthy the best thought of the specialist and practitioner. We can appreciate how much value there must be in this specialty when it is recalled that there is but a very small step if there really be any from the diseases treated of in this book to that other class which degenerates in pulmonary troubles and ends in the inevitable fatal tuberculosis. The materia

medica given in connection with the curable disorders of a dynamic character is well written and shows indubitable evidence that the author is versed in that almost forgotten lore of the modern specialist.

The book is profusely illustrated with woodcuts; though in this one regard we are not greatly pleased. It has been our perennial complaint that too much advertisement is giving certain instrument makers. It is disappointing, if not disgusting, to find the name of the instrument maker's firm prominently and persistently printed on the thigh or glutei or nose or other parts of figures used to blazon a certain mechanical device. We know, of course, that it costs money to have woodcuts made, and for that reason some of our younger authors take advantage of the very generous terms of the instrument makers, thereby saving themselves a few dollars, but, in return, give the aforesaid instrument makers hundreds if not thousands of dollars of gratis advertisement. Why not do as this present author has done; give the accommodating firm a good, generous advertisement in the preface, or introduction, or even upon the title page, and then insist upon the removal of the name from the cut itself? A book that is worth publishing is worth illustrating; a book that is worth illustrating should be illustrated by the author and not by the instrument makers, except in the manner in which we have indicated. But this is one of our standing stock complaints and had been uttered so many times before that it has ceased to be not only novel but of value.

In reading, in especial, the article on tonsillitis, we are pleased to find the manly adherence to the medical treatment; and among the latter we find our old and highly colored friend the kali perman. We would as soon go to a case of throat trouble, of any shade of therapeutic fineness, without this salt as we would go without shoes or hat. It is certainly a wonder worker used as a gargle in those who can gargle, or as a spray in the younger and inexperienced members of the family. We always use it warm in the solution.

In what has been said concerning the woodcuts, we beg to add that we have no strictures to pass upon the merits of the book of Dr. Hart; it is, as far as we have had opportunity to read

in and among its pages, a volume of thorough practicability not alone for the specialist but as well for the general practitioner.

### Globules.

—Dr. F. J. Boutin of Independence, Mo., is lecturing on practice to the senior class of the Kansas City Homeopathic College. Dr. Boutin is a fine prescriber and a clear-headed, able teacher. The Kansas City college is to be congratulated.

—Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox, of 568 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, announces that he has relinquished his general practice and will hereafter devote all his attention to the practice of surgery and gynecology.

—Dr. Wm. E. Jewett of Adrian, Mich., is a prime homeopath and a clever gentleman and Mason. His Masonic brethren have advanced him step by step until he is now Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State of Michigan. Dr. Jewett is very popular and has never met with anything but the greatest of courtesy from Sir Knights of the other schools of medicine.

—Dr. D. A. MacLachlan, formerly of the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan, and now vice president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, announces to his many friends and patrons that he has formed a copartnership with Dr. E. D. Brooks of Ann Arbor, under the firm name of MacLachlan & Brooks. Dr. MacLachlan himself has removed to Detroit, office No. 6 Adams Avenue, West, where he will devote all his time to his specialty, eye, ear, nose, and throat. He will, however, spend three days of each week at his former place in Ann Arbor, corner Main and Washington Streets. Dr. Brooks has been associated with Dr. MacLachlan in hospital work for a year past.

—We note a superb paper by our friend Dr. F. J. Boutin of Independence, Mo., which appeared in a recent number of the *Medical Century*, on the use of combination remedies, and, incidentally, also discussing the question of alternation in homeopathic practice. The arguments used are unique and attractive as well as convincing. Dr. Boutin should let the profes-

sion read more of him. He is assuredly a master of trenchant logic.

—Dr. T. F. Allen calls our attention to the danger of confusing poisoning by the "poison ivy vine," *rhus tox.*, or the *rhus radicans* (identical things) for that of the *poison sumach*, *RHUS VENENATA*. He says: "Plant a root of the *rhus tox.* near a tree or post and it will climb the tree or post and become *variety radicans*; put a root of the *radicans* in the open and the climbing stem will run along under the sod and throw up shoots of clear *rhus tox.* I am unable to find any difference either botanically or toxicologically between the *running* and the *climbing* poison vine.

—Wonder what was the purpose of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Association in dining with an allopathic drug house during its recent convention at Kansas City. It is wise sometimes to emulate the reputed virtue of Caesar's wife.

—*Lippincott's Magazine* for several months past has been unusually bright in its make-up. Its "Case in Equity" was a thrilling one concerning a "boom" town, located, however, to our view in a queer part of the States, namely in Alabama, and the possession or repossession of stolen land makes a sprightly and well-written story for a completed serial. In a succeeding number came "A Strange Patient," which naturally appealed at once to the medical habit, and was, therefore, read without delay. And he was a strange patient, for a fact. It will pay the profession to have this bright and newsy up-to-date magazine always upon their office table, when it isn't in use in the doctor's library or office. Its shorter stories are little jewels. The Lippincott publications are uniformly good, but there are none better than this monthly magazine.

—Dr. H. J. Ravold, of St. Joseph, Mo., has been adding new honors to his already brimming cup of civic and professional distinctions. He is now the new Grand Chancellor of the Missouri Knights of Pythias. Dr. Ravold is president of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, and a member and officer of many other notable professional and civic societies. He is a very popular young man. We are both sad and glad that he does not yet belong to the American Institute of Homeopathy. It is very apparent

that if he did he would soon be an ex-president, after which, like his distinguished prototype, who set him down and wept because there were no more worlds to conquer, he would tire of life and become just an ordinary untitled doctor of medicine like the great majority of us. Dr. Ravold is a classmate of ours and we had the rare pleasure of being graduated in the same class with him from dear old Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. We like to refer to this frequently and for obvious reasons.

—Professor Emily Colt of Kansas City Hom. Med. College recommends that the constitutional remedy be earnestly sought for, and given to our *little* patients, thereby lessening the liability to disease and the severity of the attack in case the disease comes. We should be able to see the picture of a constitutional remedy in every child's face. A careful study of the different diatheses, scrofulous, rachitic, sycotic, psoric, and syphilitic, in connection with our *materia medica*, will enable us to do this.—*Mary B. Hancock*.

—The Miami Valley Homeopathic Medical Society holds its SEVENTIETH semi-annual session at Sidney, O., beginning Thursday, Nov. 7, 1895, with Dr. W. N. Boyer, president, and Dr. Frank Webster, secretary. Dr. H. E. Beebe, as everyone knows, lives and has his being in Sidney; and it is dollars to doughnuts that he proves a host without a compeer. Sorry we couldn't be there.

—The St. Louis Homeopathic Medical Society at its last meeting elected Dr. L. C. McElwee president, Dr. C. H. Goodman vice president, and Dr. L. G. Gutherz secretary and treasurer. All good "men" and true.

—The sanitarium established by Dr. H. Reed Hawley, at Washington, D. C., has won general approval. Physicians sending patients to the capital will be glad to know of this convenience.

—In *The Echo* (London) of a date some months past, Dr. Alfred Heath, of the American diploma fame, writes an able article attacking vaccination and antitoxin, contending that in either event there is produced a sycotic as well as tuberculous taint in human beings.

—Dr. X, of Paris, has discovered an infallible method of determining the sex of the child in utero. After conscientious auscultation and

palpation he announces "It will be a boy," and at the same time notes on his tablets: "Madame Z, a girl." When the accouchement takes place if the newcomer is a boy, well and good; if it is a girl he exhibits his tablets and assures the mother that she must have misunderstood him.—*The Journal*.

—Corn meal, boiled for ten minutes, makes the best sedative poultice.

—Women certainly excel in patience. No matter how deeply he may be injured, no man would remain awake after midnight to deliver a curtain lecture.

—"The best representative of this class of foods is that known as MELLINS', and this we have used in our practice for more than twenty years with unabated satisfaction. Mixed with a due proportion of boiled (sterilized) cow's milk this food has met the requirements of more infants than any other food with which we are acquainted."—*Tooker's Diseases of Children*, p. 60.

So say we all of us. Amen.

—The Protonuclein tablets and powder recently put upon the medical market by Messrs. Reed & Carnrick are taking hold of the profession with both hands. Some wonderful results have been obtained through their medium, and greater ones yet are in store for a careful and faithful use of the remedy. It is certainly, theoretically, correct since it acts directly upon the white corpuscle and carries its nutrition almost instantly to the needed seat of repair. The special powder for outward application or for use in powder blowers, has in our hands taken the place of iodoform and aristol and the other stinkoform applications. In one case we have healed four exuding varicose ulcers on the lower leg of a stationary engine tender within a fortnight's time, so that he is now at work and happy. A New York daily speaks enthusiastically of its value in open cancer. We await with anxious (arsenicum) restlessness the result of further trials of the remedy.

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# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1895.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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## OUR PORTRAITS.



T. C. WHITE, M. D.,  
Rochester, N. Y.

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## COLLEGE QUARRELS.

THE remarks of our special correspondent "Truth" touching the college question at Chicago, together with the tardy information, just received, concerning the disunion and dissatisfaction and devilry in college circles farther west, with the but lightly covered-over difficulties at Cleveland and at Ann Arbor, give rise to the wondering query where this constant college contention is to end, and how. It seems like an almost foregone conclusion that a dozen or two of medical men and one woman, of ordinary decent and upright life and conduct, cannot

band them together in faculty form without getting into each other's hair within an easily calculable period of time. Happily the east, being more conservative, is, so far as we are now informed, free of these unseemly wrangles; or if the ghost does walk, its freakish flittings are confined to the exclusive seclusion of the faculty room and no dirty linen is thrown into the public eye; so that, if any old-fashioned homoeopathic doctor, one in touch with the quarrels of the several Montagues and Capulets; who has not utterly lost all confidence and become supremely disgusted with the many annual exhibitions of personal pique and littlenesses in college workers—if this old-fashioned doctor still entertains the old-fashioned belief that the old-fashioned homoeopathy is, notwithstanding the afflux of mushroom and carpet-knight professors and colleges, something to be studied and acquired in all its thoroughness, he may still find a few first-class homoeopathic colleges, where there are no cat-fights and exposure of dirty raiments and dirtier anatomies, to which he may safely send his student. By selecting such school he may be sure that the faculty will not be dismembered and scattered to the four winds of the earth before the time elapses for which the full tuition is paid. Which reminds us to say, that to purchase an omnibus ticket—meaning by that, to pay money down for a full three or four years' course in some of the current medical schools, whose blue and gold specimens of the printers' and ananias' art litter our editorial table each year, is a hazardous venture, and not to be enthusiastically encouraged, the discount allowed for taking the college promises at wholesale—in other words, that the school will continue in existence as now advertised for some given time, is sometimes very dearly gotten.

AS for instance. Let us assume that in the backwoods there is a young man with mind set on a future medical career ; this personage from studying stray or specimen copies of sundry medical journals and announcements, presently imbibes the belief that this or that man is eminently fitted for certain work in the medical education of students, and determines, in time, to sit at his feet. Having in the run of time eked out the necessary amount which the gaudily-colored announcement requires to full-fledge him as an all-around surgeon and gynecologist, he puts his little all on that one card—that one teacher, pays his full tuition down, and enters upon the era of celluloid collars and cuffs and—hero worship. The special instructor whose name was paraded before his admiring gaze is on hand to be sure ; he has been imported from a distant point at so much per lecture until the holidays ; after that time he gently fades from view and is replaced by a recent graduate or someone else who will paw over and mouth a few written lectures. Or, this special card, having by reason of his enthusiasm and virility, drawn upon himself the little jealousies of his associated faculty of men and one woman, soon realizes that the atmosphere is become decidedly torrid, and he resigns, glad to get back to the quiet and peace and at least occasional harmony of his general practice. Or, again, and finally, the student discovers in a little while that this justly celebrated celebrity is only a “transient,” who leaves his practice at a distant point every fortnight and gives two consecutive days with consecutive hours filled with his lectures, and at no other time ; on the principle that the student must eat enough at one meal to last him several days. And the unfortunate student—the three-years’-in-advance-paid student—being shorn of his wool, is left to squirm through the remainder of his paid-for term, minus his famous friends and teachers, devoutly thankful if, at the end of his final semester he has not had meted out to him the fate of the widow and the colored girl—“Plucked.”

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THE remarks of the *Medical Century* upon this question are eminently appropriate and well stated ; they but second the argument used by the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST for the past

few years, that there should be sufficient power vested in some body, corporate or incorporate, in the profession or out, to take up the question of new college organizing, and decide, first, upon their necessity of existence, and, second, upon their validity. True this smacks of trades-unionism and lowers the medical profession to the level of a trade—of barter and sale. But is not this result soon to be apprehended if the existing condition of college-building and professor-making and student-graduating is permitted to continue unchallenged ? If some check—some very decided check, is not speedily put upon the o’er-leaping ambition of a handful of doctors and one woman to cover themselves all over with the cheap glory of the professorial title, there will most assuredly rise an era of wild-cat medical colleges, as there has been in the recent past, the epidemic of wild-cat life-insurance companies and wild-cat banks. Shall we, as a profession, stand by and suffer this prostitution of our beneficent art ? May it not soon be necessary to have a medical Lexow committee to investigate the many malfesances in office, and corruption charged by the discharged or resigned officers each upon the other ?

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WE do not agree wholly and without reservation in the statements of our special correspondent “Truth” ; yet, while so excepting and disclaiming, we cannot fail to mark that he is upon the right trail, and that his words, though at times sharp and cruelly incisive, because dealing with men as well as the measures which they necessarily represent, are nevertheless words of wisdom and worthy to be heeded. We have friends in all the colleges named, both in the faculty and class, and we would be the last to assail their ideas of the justness of the cause espoused, or the probity of their motives : many of these friends are endeared to us by professional intimacy ; others by lifelong friendship ; still as the editor of a progressive journal, viewing the ground over, not from a college view-point, but from a general professional, and, perhaps, also from that of the intelligent laity, the mistake which some of these our friends are making in “bulling” the college market, is a factor which we dare not ignore. We know

these men to be good homoeopaths and good teachers; good men and good women: we know that to themselves and to their immediate circle of admirers their conduct in the college question is right and proper and worthy to be commended. Still, on the contrary, the great profession of homoeopathic medicine looks with suspicion upon this unnecessary duplication of schools, and entertains the fear that it will be the means of filling the already rapidly crowding profession with men and women who will be graduated upon records of proficiency which, remembering the surroundings, will not, nay, cannot always be rigorously scrutinized. It stands to reason that where two schools stand in the relation of a constant menace one to the other, that measures will be winked at as well for the securement of a class as for dissecting material, which the quieter and better established, less spread-eagle, and more law-abiding schools of the older class will not at all or but illy tolerate.

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IF the profession will not take this possible abuse in hand early and rigorously, it needs no blue-print to show that in the end there will be a demand from the people, not the colleges or the profession—for protection against the horde of surgeons and gynecologists annually sprung upon an unsuspecting and long-suffering populace—doctors by the grace of a meaningless sheepskin, which ninety-five per cent. of their number can neither read nor translate; and then for lack of something more directly promising surcease of the evil, the era of the state-board examination will follow the wild-cat college era as certainly as the dawn succeeds the dark. We know of one well-accredited school, which, during its last winter's sessions gave but two and one-half hours in surgical instruction. (Of a truth but little danger inheres in that school of making all its graduates surgeons and gynecologists): not an amputation, not a hysterectomy, not a major operation of any kind whatever was done before that class. In another school no chemistry worthy of the name was given the senior class, yet the diploma certified to such chemical proficiency. This year the last session's junior class of that same school is "kicking" because chemistry is now crowded

upon their senior studies. Why? Because the advertised professor of chemistry was a mere advertising bait in the blue-and-gold college announcement, not a medical doctor, but a man who writes a small segment of the alphabet after his name, and who is a regular paid professor in a technological institute in a distant city. He had performed his whole duty when he appeared at the opening ceremonies clad on with the gown and mortar board; and then on a following day tarried long enough to identify  $H_2O$ , and performed a few parlor tricks in chemistry. Thereafter this distinguished savant removed himself and his abundant initials to his regular paid-for appointment, and the medical school saw him no more until the time for signing the diplomas, and the succeeding banquet. In another school we recently noted the giving of a homoeopathic lecture upon *materia medica* which quoted plentifully and freely from Wharton and Stille's *Medical Jurisprudence*, Williams' *Text-Book of Pharmacology*, Ringer's *Handbook of Therapeutics*, W. T. Alexander's *Incidental Effects of Drugs*, George B. Wood's *Therapeutics*, Pereira's *Elements of Materia Medica*, with T. Larceny Brunton and a few others of the dominant school. The quotation at one point in the lecture from Richard Hughes was the only mention of a homoeopathic authority, and but for this incidental reference the whole essay might easily have been taken from an allopathic text-book.

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WE have not, up to this date, been the friend of the state-board examination—not to any vociferous degree of conviction—but a few more examples of college quarrels and new college construction out of materials at hand without just cause of existence, will shock and loosen our hold on medical independence, and bring us to ask admission into the camp of the boycott-builders. Must we leave this abuse in homoeopathic educational matters with its antecedent and succedant squabbles and quarrels, until the laity reproach us for our dilatoriness in righting a flagrant wrong—until they, by easy stages, reach the conclusion that doctors from such colleges cannot amount to much, and so destroy our lives by denying that which sustains life—our reputation? Shall we wait before exerting ourselves in the cause of justice until,



as in the present case of surgery and gynecology, which are being numerously berated on all sides for their many abuses of the public confidence—until the common people murmur, and eventually cast out the school itself as unworthy of confidence and belief? Cannot the great and ever-powerful American Institute of Homoeopathy do somewhat to stay this rapid descensus averni? Will it continue to stand idly by with closed lips and closed hands, watching the dismemberment of faculties and societies, and the consequent estrangement of the principal members of the profession, because unable to agree upon some of the minor essentials in the governance of that school or that society? Is the Intercollegiate Committee the proper body to "sit" upon college matters? Are they sufficiently impartial to adjudicate with fairness upon this question? And if so, why do they pause?

### Materia Medica Miscellany.

**Graphites** IN ECZEMA.—R. B., aged thirty-five, light complexion, strictly temperate, says Dr. Simpson, with a hereditary predisposition to cutaneous affections since infancy, circumscribed patches of moist eczema on scalp behind ears, in bends of extremities, disturbing his sleep by reason of intense irritation. All the most likely medicines had been prescribed for him during many years (with varying results, mostly transient); among them we may name arsenic, sulph., petroleum, psorinum, and clematis.

In February, 1894, he complained of a deeply fissured itching eruption on each wrist, which had resisted all attempts of eradication. We advised an unstimulating diet, avoidance of washing in water the parts affected, the parts to be cleaned with dry oatmeal.

Graphites sixth decimal trit., gr. i., every night for a week, to be renewed, if needed, in a month. So great an improvement soon occurred that now June, 1895, no trace is observed of what gradually disappeared six weeks after taking the first dose of graphites.—Monthly Hom. Review.

**Passiflora** IN ELECTRIC SHOCK.—C. K. Stewart, M. D., of Waterloo, Ia., in Minneapolis Homeopathic Magazine.—A few nights ago I was called to see Mrs. W., an old lady,

eighty-three years of age, who was convalescing from a severe siege of dysentery. A violent thunderstorm, which had been brewing several days, was raging at the time and the atmosphere was very oppressive. I found the old lady in an alarming condition of nervous prostration, resulting, I suppose, from the electric storm. She sat in bed propped up by pillows, pulse almost nil and irregular, respiration so weak and uncertain that she actually gasped for breath. She complained of violent headache and great exhaustion.

I gave her 40 drops of *passiflora incarnata* (now alcoholic extract), and after a few minutes, 20 drops more. Almost immediately she became quiet, pulse and respiration improved and she laid down and fell into a quiet sleep from which she awoke next morning much rested and refreshed. Now, her friends, who had begun to gather to take a last farewell, are praising the unknown drug which wrought such a wondrous result.

**Calc. Carb.** IN NASAL POLYPI.—Dr. Thomas Simpson, Monthly Hom. Review.—Again, we found recently a long standing case of polypium (in a lady resident in Manchester) quite cured after she had taken six doses of *calcarea carb.* 12, every fourth morning during a month. This immunity has now continued for six months. The drug was prescribed for the group of symptoms as follows: Menses premature, profuse and protracted, renewed after least excitement; inward coldness (aggravated at night); palpitation on slight emotional influences; digestion feeble; feet damp and cold. The rule that Hahnemann propounded of selecting a remedy to correspond to the whole group of morbid symptoms present in the patient will generally reward us with results which are most encouraging.

**Plumbum Metallicum** IN CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.—Dr. Wingfield, in Month. Hom. Rev.—CASE I. Mrs. D., aged fifty, married, no children, for fifteen years has suffered from constant constipation. Has tried many remedies without effect, and now has to take a teaspoonful of *casarea sagrada* extract every other night to get an evacuation. She is a sparely built woman, very nervous. Her tongue is coated with a whitish-yellow fur. She complains of constant



headaches, and after each motion she is thoroughly exhausted and has to lie down for the rest of the day. Bowels never act without cascara, and then only once. Ordered *plumbum metallicum* 6x, one three-grain tablet to be taken twice daily. Two days after commencing treatment the bowels acted naturally, and have now done so every day for the last three weeks. Her headaches are gone, tongue is clean, and she is much less nervous.

**CASE II.**—Miss M., aged twenty-five. Florid complexion. She complains of boils appearing on face and arms, and chronic constipation. The latter has been a trouble since she was twelve years old. There is slight spinal curvature. Her general health is good, but tongue furred, and occasionally she has headaches. She suffers a good deal at the periods. She says she has been to "all the best physicians," and none of them gave her relief except by purgatives. *Plumbum metallicum* 6x was prescribed, twice daily. This at once relieved the constipation, and soon the boils disappeared. Her bowels for some time have moved regularly, and she now feels quite well.

**Natrum Phos.** in GONORRHEA.—Dr. W. A. Dewey, in the Medical Arena.—In all former editions Schüssler recommended *kali muriaticum* as the chief remedy for gonorrhea, but in his last edition he claims to have found a better one in *natrum phosphoricum*, which also he finds becomes the chief remedy in catarrh of the bladder. I have never tried *natrum phosphoricum* in gonorrhea, nor have I ever heard of any one who did, but I shall do so the first opportunity I get, as I am looking for a remedy that will cure every case of gonorrhea in eight days. Nearly every other physician that I have met has one, and I want one.

Why Schüssler abandoned *kali muriaticum* for *natrum phosphoricum* in this disease, and whether he intends to ring the changes of the other ten remedies in turn for it, I cannot say, but for one, I should like to find some remedy that would surely cure gonorrhea in eight days.

—Page of Boston claims to have obtained the best results from the administration of a teaspoonful of hot water for the relief of a cough. It is to be given whenever the paroxysm comes on.

## LACHESIS.

From Notes taken by WALLACE BASSFORD, Hom. Med. Coll. of Mo. (St. Louis).

DR. L. C. McELWEE, in lecturing to the class the other day, said: You will see snakes to-day; the particular snake that I want to introduce is found in the *materia medica* under the name *lachesis*. Dr. Hering procured a drop of the venom of a large South American snake in 1856. He prepared potencies from it by diluting in oil. It is an albumose and would probably be coagulated if alcohol were used. *Lachesis* has been proved from the 6x to the 30x. When one is bitten by the snake he quickly dies, but when small doses are used the action is slower and the infection steady, allowing time to note all the symptoms. The most prominent of these are in order: weakness of heart's action, dizziness, faintness, sleepiness, coma, cessation of respiration, and finally of the action of the heart. Before the stupor there is often delirium and loquacity. *Lachesis* is indicated, to be brief, in *delirium tremens*. The *lachesis* patient reminds me of the Irishman who heard a brass band playing a medley. "Faith," said he, "they can't play at all; they keep jumping from one thing to another and can't keep the tune." That is the way in *lachesis*; the patient can't keep to the subject.

The *belladonna* patient is red—*lachesis* is blue. He is blue in more ways than one, both mentally and physically. You see, I refer to the patient as he, but he has a wife, and of her I will presently tell you a story. He is troubled with religious ideas; he feels that his salvation is in doubt. He is blue at first—yellow in the secondary symptoms; the *crotalus* patient is yellow all the time. Locally, from the bite of the snake, the skin swells, is blue, tender, and inflamed. This albumose, of which, physiologists tell us, the poison of certain snakes is composed, destroys the coagulability of the blood. When under the microscope the corpuscles will not be seen to gather in rolls, as in normal blood.

All *lachesis* discharges are offensive; blood, in cases of hemorrhage is dark and decomposes quickly. It is offensive. *Lachesis* touches mania—this is about the only acute disorder in

which it is useful, as it suits cases where there are organic changes, where the patient gets down in a hurry and shuffles off in a greater hurry. Lachesis has a catarrhal, nervous condition of the throat, affects tonsils and has the deposit of a membrane in diphtheria and in scarlatina. This is first noticed on the left side, for which side lachesis has an affinity, and then appears on the right. Sensation of a lump in the throat. It is swallowed but comes back. Lachesis has great sensitiveness about the throat. Naja is similar in scarlatina in many respects; both have aggravation from sleep and are blue with rough skin, but naja clutches at the throat while lachesis can't bear a touch. Dr. Hering wore an 18½ collar while proving the drug. I have seen many young ladies who seemed to need a dose of lachesis—at least, they were careful to keep their dresses about a foot away from their necks. Lycopodium complements lachesis greatly.

It is useless and dangerous to fool with the low potencies of lachesis; two different physicians here in St. Louis have told me that they were certain of having killed diphtheria patients with the 6x. Don't buck against nature; when she gives you a hint, take it. Be kind to her and considerate. Jules Verne said the builders of the Union Pacific knew enough to go around the big hills instead of trying to bore through them.

A few years ago I was called to see a woman who had been insane for ten years. She talked loud all the time, raved and was jealous. They were giving her a shotgun prescription. Every hour and a half she got a dose containing thirty drops of belladonna and numerous other things. I looked at the patient and cross-examined everyone about the place. I found they had moved once or twice because of the complaints of neighbors. At last they had fixed up the attic for the old lady and hired her a nurse. They had to do something as the drugs were killing her. I took the case home and studied over it. I knew I had plenty of time, for they had been to every other doctor and had no place else to go. It is such a comfort to a fellow to know this. Now I will not tell all the details, for you wouldn't believe it. I gave her lachesis 200. It did no good in the world.

The family was not surprised; these people were used to that. I gave lachesis 30. No results. Some high potency fiend buttonholed me and got me to try the 10,000th. She got worse than she had ever been. I went home and shouted and sang for joy. I said to myself: "Old lady, you can't go any higher than I can." I watched the case and gave sac. lac. She quieted down and stayed quiet a month. I then gave a dose of the 50,000th. She sobered down again and the nurse did nothing but sit at the window and ogle the policeman on the corner. I gave this potency at intervals for two years, until the last time I gave it I got no results. I then gave a dose of the cm. and she stayed quiet until the day of her death, which was brought about by something else. Peculiarly enough, I treated her at times for dysentery and other disorders and as the soon as the disorder was cured, back would come the mania, which would always yield to a dose of the high potency. I can prove this case by fifty good witnesses. Don't ask me to give any explanations, for I can't. I only know "there is more in heaven and earth than is dreamed of in our philosophy."

\* \*

Don't stand by the bedside and talk Latin or other big words. They didn't send for you to do that—they wanted you to cure the baby.

\* \*

To paraphrase Longfellow:

"As to the bow the cord is,  
So to the body is the vital force."

\* \*

I saw a case of malarial fever the other day. It seemed to be gelsemium exactly. I gave it and got no results. After four days the patient began fighting the flies—said they followed him around. Under colodium and sambucus there is a sweat that "draws gnats," if you please. I gave colodium. It was the proper thing, for the next time I saw the patient he said he felt like he was sent for and could go. It is an awful thing to be sent for when you can't go.

—Dispatches to the daily press announce the important fact that an American physician, after five years of struggle, has secured the right to practice homeopathy in Peru.

## THE ORIGIN OF MORBID GROWTHS.\*

From Notes taken by Dr. J. E. FITZSIMONS.

IN the days gone by as well as at the present time pathologists have striven and still strive to point out *the* cause of morbid growths, all seeking a material origin, a blood clot for example or a renewed activity in quiescent embryonic structures, anything or everything to which it might be traced with any show of reason. There stands forth one notable exception, Samuel Hahnemann, who demonstrated instead a miasm psora. Further investigation of this now evident fact has only succeeded in adding to his conclusions that there are other miasms, correlative or underlying, from which such growths may spring, viz., sycosis and chancreoid.

We have also learned that certain drugs can produce these manifestations by perverting the life force, especially those from the mineral kingdom, and that this taint is transmissible by heredity and cannot be thrown off by the life force when once acquired, except by the aid of homeopathic treatment.

The fundamental cause and origin of morbid growths, excluding those produced by drugs, may be stated as one or more of these miasms. In three cases in my own practice I have seen gonorrhea, sycotic warts, and chancre present at the same time. At first this puzzled me. I did not understand Hahnemann, though I thought I did. I believed I was obliged according to his teachings to attack them all together and give something to cover every symptom even if it required rotation to do it. I almost concluded Hahnemann was wrong until I saw that he plainly knew the true way when he said we must attack the strongest miasm first, and following that principle I have demonstrated to myself the truth of every article in the Organon.

The miasms may lie dormant throughout life if the surrounding conditions of mind and body are hygienic. Everyone afflicted with these miasms does not have a morbid growth, and the absurdity of local treatment will be readily perceived if you consider that it should be used where there is no local development as well as where such is found if you want to be consistent.

I tried the knife, excising inches beyond the formation, but could not effect a *cure*. Seeing that those who used local applications were far more successful than I with my knife, I studied the homeopathic therapeutics of the drugs they used and found that those which produced beneficial results were invariably antipsorics, antisycotics, or antichancroidal. I have never known the worst form of primary syphilis, when uncombined with other miasms, to be followed by a cancer, but chancreoid frequently is.

When these elements are present in the system any irritation may start them into activity, a blow, the cutting of a mole when shaving. If the life-force is depressed by unhygienic conditions, the rapidity of growth is increased, so that we might have a series of phenomena of progressing severity; as an example of which you may take the following sequence: an itching; a scaly epidermis; a scab, which drops off, exposing a raw sore, whose edges become indurated and everted; forming in its last stage a typical carcinoma, a condition which, under "scientific" treatment, may lead to sudden dissolution. This was just as surely a cancer when the first irritation was noticed as after it had, under favorable conditions, characteristically developed.

We know that each of these miasms have three stages in their expression, psora showing primarily and characteristically, as scabies; secondly, as erysipelas, and in the third step, a morbid growth, generally scirrhus. Under proper treatment they disappear, just as our master said, in reverse order of their appearance. Patients may say to you: "That last medicine did the business, doctor; why didn't you give it to me at the start?" You know you can't build a barn by putting up the ridge-pole before you have something to support it. Perfect cures are not made that way.

A word as to therapeutics. Your remedy must come from those curative to the underlying miasm. Study those which are known to be antipsoric if you have psora, antisycotic, or antichancroidal remedies, if these miasms are present. Select a remedy which combines these qualities if more than one is found. In every case give the simillimum, and if you cannot find a single remedy covering all the conditions, be sure you attack the greater miasm first.

\* From a lecture to the Senior Class of Dunham Medical College, by Professor E. W. Sawyer.



## ANOTHER CASE OF ALTERNATION.

BY FRANK KRAFT, M. D., Cleveland.

I AM fain to plead guilty as *particeps criminis* in a rank case of alternation with a possible recommendation to professional clemency. Some three weeks ago a lady in the blooming twenties, a recent widow, came to my office complaining of a number of things, out of the toot and scramble of which I elaborated a need for belladonna, which was given. On the following evening a telephone message called me to the residence, when the medicine was changed to aconite. Next morning I found her sweating profusely, much better but very weak and tired. I felt sure, from this and other symptoms which were now dominant, if she would remain quietly in bed under a dose or two of sulphur for twenty-four hours, that the danger-point would be passed, and, before the close of the week, convalescence be established. She plead, however, for permission to be removed to her mother's house, somewhere in the outskirts of the city, her mother having large experience as a nurse; reluctantly consenting, she was later in the forenoon taken there by a noiseless, easy-running, politely-officered ambulance.

On reaching the maternal domicile the same evening, I found the mater to be a mild copy of the traditional Sairey Gamp. She had taken full charge of the case and as well of myself; she had put a poultice on the patient consisting of catnip, spearmint, hops, small onions finely chopped up, table salt, and charcoal, and the whole gruesome mass or mess boiled down in hard cider; besides, she had given her six black pills in six hours; also two or more grains of podophyllin—to take the “boil” out of her system—the young woman's system—it would have taken a very much larger dose to have touched Sairey's gall. Several cups of catnip tea had been given, and as well other sweat-compelling mixtures. I remonstrated, as gently as I knew how, at the heroic measures adopted, and asked why my directions and medicines hadn't been given? Oh, they had, doctor, yes, indeed they had, right along as you directed; but you hadn't said nothin' about takin' the “boil” out of her system, or anything about her bowels, or the lungs; so my medicines had been “assisted”

a trifle; it was nothin' but yerbs, doctor, sure; they could be seen and examined in the crude in a jappanned box which was always kept in the pantry. She had always doctored all her children, barring a few instances where, finding that her home-brewed hell-broths failed of effect, a sympathizing physician was called in to complete the work and write the certificate; yes, even when her late lamented husband's feet was struck with death, he had got up and took some of this fearfully convenient drug store, and—died, feet and all. I promised to continue in the case out of consideration for the little suffering woman, who had, in a momentary interval in the mother's eloquence, implored me not to desert her in this her most direful and poulticeful extremity; and on a mild, half promise to follow out my future directions implicitly I stayed by to see the end of the game.

From this on for three weeks I watched that patient fluctuating between life and death, simulating every disease mentioned in the pathological calendar; and had she died—I ought not to get ahead of my story—it would have been a toss-up, what to call it; the more I studied at the bed-side and in the seclusion of my library the more I didn't know where I was “at.” I was blind as a mole. I felt all along there was interference somewhere and I rather suspected the nurse-mother, but failed on the closest of cross-examinations to trip her into an unguarded admission of the superior virtues of anything else she might be smuggling into the young woman. I played repeatedly on her vanity-stop, but produced no rhythmical response. Thus at sea, I dreaded to go out to that house, and was debating the policy of cashiering myself, admitting in effect and in actuality that I didn't know enough of medicine to treat a little fever, burdened and luminous as this was with so many pronounced ear-marks, when a change came to my fever-haunted vision.

I had been absent from the case for three days, of course having provided for the possible absence by leaving a sufficient number of powders, when, on my next visit, I was met at the door, not exactly with a shotgun, but with that Medusa-like face of the nearest blood relation on the mother's side, which every doctor has, at some time or another in his practice, had to



confront, the toneless voice informing me that, having lost all faith and become very much discouraged, the mother, fearful of para-lysis, or something worse, had consulted another doctor, "a specialist" this time, and that now, at the moment of speaking, the young woman was under that treatment, and gettin' along most marvelously fine. For the space of less than a minute the old Adam worked in my in'nards; but I swallowed the fly, and determined to make the best of a bad bargain. The ancient dame, with her hands and arms just out of the wash-tub, the fumes of soap-suds filling the rooms—this proprietress of Every Home its own Apothecary Shop—invited me to come in and "set" down a spell, as I was there any way, and to have no hard feelings, jest to come in and see Matilda-Jane jest like old friends, for it was done for the best anyhow. I accepted the sop [not *soph*, please, Mr. compositor], also a glass of water, but declined to partake of the salt and other ancient emblems of hospitality, and presently went in and saw the suffering handmaid.

There she lay. Doctor, don't you think she has improved wonderfully since you last saw her? She hain't got no fever as I can make out, has she? Well, she had "improved" under the new treatment to such a degree, that at this instant moment of examination her pulse was 108, and her temperature, sub-lingual, about 102°. On her chest, from the top notch of the clavicle in front, and the seventh cervical vertebra in the back, there was glued a most malodorous black plaster, which extended over all the intervening anatomical territory bounded at the bottom by the insertions of the diaphragm. On each ovary there rested similar, though smaller patches; while over the pubic region was a poultice. Mustard drafts were tied to her feet, while her head was wrapped in some woolen stuff, so as "not to catch no more cold, doctor." She was taking a tablespoonful every two hours of Cancer specific No. 2, and between times another tablespoonful of some "boil" specific No. 17, or about that number—I am quoting from memory. If any fever showed its unhallowed head, she was given copious draughts of catnip or hemlock tea, and her body surrounded with hot water in beer or

wine bottles, and vinegar and coal-oil jugs. Per vaginam she was receiving five or more times a day, and also several times at night, a copious injection prepared from a bottle marked Female-weakness specific No. 5. Loud steepings of hops, and spearmint, and burdock roots, and jimson weed leaves, and mustard leaves in separate crocks, were simmering lazily on the near-by kitchen stove, to be used in the event of the advent of certain emergencies. Indeed, everything was being done to keep the nurse-mother and the poor patient busy every moment of the time. If she died, this muchly-doctored patient, there could never haunt the nurse-mother the faintest tinge of regret for not having exhausted all human endeavors to bring her girl through alive and well. It must have been God's will. The sick woman was so weak she could hardly raise her hand or speak above a whisper. The air of the little room, not being replenished from the outside for fear of catching more cold, was made still more sickening with the fumes of the witches' broth in the kitchen, and the warm aroma of soap-suds. Smothering both indignation and amusement, I asked when the new doctor had last seen the patient? Hadn't seen her at all. He doesn't have to see his patients. He jest sets in his office here or elsewhere, for distance is no bar to his powers, and goes into a trance, and then he sees the whole insides of the patient, and prescribes some of these specifics, which come all in the same-sized and shaped bottles, with the directions printed on a label on the outside, and all costing the same price. All you have to do, doctor, is to send a friend to him, or write a letter signed with your name, and burdened or not, as you elect, with a lock of your hair clipped in the full of the moon, and, presto! it is done. In short, doctor, he is a clarey-voy-ee-ant doctor, who has been treating my family and some twelve or thirteen thousand other families, in this original and easy fashion, for over thirteen years. When this nurse-mother had called upon him in relation to the present case, he instantly knowed all about it; he commenced to cough that short hacky cough, jest like Matilda-Jane, and he mourned, and mourned, and mourned, and put his hands over his lower parts, jest like Matilda-Jane used to

do so much of the time, and he says, with a jerk-like, that she's got a low fever, not quite typhoid, but something on her lungs, and she's got a bad disorder besides. [Here I was momentarily held over the coals, and toasted for not having discovered the bad disorder and treated her for it. And, later, notwithstanding my frequent asseverations that her daughter had nothing of the kind wrong with her, the mother threatened to turn her out of the house.] For all these varied ills and illnesses, he had prescribed about ten dollars' worth of medicines put up in uniform bottles, each an avowed specific.

After being thus informed of the *modus operandi* and skill in diagnosis and treatment of my immediate successor—whose name in Polk's Directory for 1893 is followed by the star of silence—indicative of the non-answering of certain questions concerning graduation, practice, etc.—I succeeded in prying a few words edgewise into the voluble recital, asking why I had been permitted to blunder along so long; why hadn't she called in this renowned savant of two hemispheres, Texas and New Jersey included—and so, by given the girl these wonderful specifics, have shortened her many days of misery and fever? Oh, she had, yes, indeed she had, from the very first day that Matilda-Jane had come there, and she hoped there would be no hard feelings; but she had had some of this "boil"-specific No. 17 in the house from the time that Hitchcock's Johnnie had had a bad trouble with his lungs, also some of this Cancer specific No. 5, a remnant from some other, possibly dead and buried, case, and these she had been industriously pouring into the yielding and patient clay lying prostrate before us, her fever-stricken daughter, several times a day and night right along [and, noting the rising cloud beflcking our alabaster brow] O, yes, doctor, we give and took your medicines faithful to the minute all the time jest the same, and we jest thought it wouldn't do no harm, because we knowed this doctor so many years, and we wasn't acquainted with you and your ways of practicing, and your extreme youth and inexperience [though she didn't say *that* aloud], so as we had the medicines right here in the house, etc., etc.

Instead of getting properly angry and rending

the welkin with our dyspeptic sarcasm and mocking laughter; instead of standing on the fragile dignity of the profession and its malleable ethics duly made and provided for the fellows who get caught, I felt a glow of supreme satisfaction spreading over me and tingling through my marrow-fat; the incubus which had sat on my neck for, lo! these many, many weary days and nights took wings or flight, or something else, and I was free once more! I wanted to manifest my joy in some sudden mad outburst of hilarity, but refrained lest, in the first place, my lungs should get clogged with the pervading atmosphere of poultice and catnip tea, and, second, for fear I might be requested to resume the case. Strange exhibition of absence of feeling, wasn't it? Queer antics for an alleged dyspeptic and sarcastic mouther about the single remedy and high-potency, to glory in the succession of the clarey-voy-ee-ant doctor, and to be thankful for the success of the long run of alternation of remedies, his and mine, all the while wondering why in samuel hill esquire the little widow had pulled through so long under the combined infliction of my death-dealing potencies, and his life-restoring specifics. What will Bros. Leach and Clokey and Hale have to say to that? The explanation is simple. My happiness came because of the return to its pedestal of my *amour propre* which had been dethroned and badly damaged by the long and persistent failure of the best applied homeopathic medication. It was clear now at last that my apparent failure to treat this woman successfully was not wholly due to the inutility of homoeopathy, nor to my painful ignorance of its proper application. So that, instead of kicking the catnip tea into the fire, and departing amid a shower of tears and subdued profanity, I accepted the situation, also a glass of hard cider—in which no poultice had up to that moment been boiled or otherwise maltreated—and bowed myself out with rare chesterfieldian grace and equanimity.

The query, however, arises: when this woman fails ultimately—as she may do in the wisdom and love of an all wise and over-ruling Providence to whom it will necessarily be charged—if she fails to react under the system-draining sweats, and purges, and emetics, and catnip and

hemlock teas and soda-water baths and the altogether-embracing plasters and draughts and Cancer specifics No. 4 and injections of Female-weakness specifics No. 5, fore and aft,—who will affix his sign-manual to the mortuary document? And will not my immediate successor, who does business in this city and pleasant fashion in the seclusion and security of his private car,—for he travels far east and far west—or in his residence,—will he not claim, as do all the *other* fellows, never, of course, our own dear selves,—that if he had seen the case in the beginning, or at least three or four hours before he was called, etc., etc. I think he will.

#### LETTER FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

DEAR HOMEOPATHIST:

Things medical in Louisville are jogging along at no particular speed at present. The coming "Mills' meeting" and the "gold and silver" questions are catching the ears of the crowd, hence have the monopoly upon the minds of the people. Our new college starts out with a decided increase in the number of students over last term, with the dear, sweet girls largely in the majority. An opening address upon "The law of similars in nature and science" was delivered by my young friend, Professor Troutman. It was quite a remarkable dissertation and honored the head of the speaker. He cited facts, cold facts, to prove that the law of similia similibus curantur was present in religion, in botany, in geology, and in astronomy, in fact, the law was the pivot and heart of every science. The new arrangements whereby the homeopaths get one-fifth of the patients entering the City Hospital seems to work very smoothly. I venture the opinion that, in due time, our good old-school friends will have the hoodwink of prejudice lifted from their eyes and will admit, *sub rosa*, that the profession of this city who "dabble" with "little pills" are gentlemen and really possess brains. This hospital mixture of "shot-gun and rifle" is destined to rebound to the infinite glory of the mild power that cures. In the southeast end of our city, at present, there are quite a number of cases of malignant diphtheria. In spite of the injection of antitoxin, and intubation, the death dealing curse to rosy-cheeked girlhood

and fair-haired boyhood is getting in its work with a mortality that laughs at empiricism. But, seriously, think of it, have we the success in malignant diphtheria that we ought to have? Ofttimes, is not the use of topical applications a great hindrance to the action of the indicated remedy? Think on this. From thought comes action, and from actions the experience of absolute knowledge is obtained.

WINNIE.

CHICAGO, October 20, 1895.

Editor AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST:

Noticing a recent statement in the *Medical Century* to the effect that Dr. Leavitt had resigned from the International Medical Mission Institute, I thought, in order to make my information complete, I would investigate for the benefit of your readers. I find that Dr. Leavitt has resigned—forced to do so by the narrow, selfish policy of the Hahnemann College, and very much to his own regret. I also learn, at the same time, that Dr. Cowperthwaite has resigned, to take effect at the end of this year. I am informed that the last resignation is solely due to the fact that he is overburdened with work and is obliged to unload. The *Century* also makes some reflections on the teaching facilities of the Mission Institute, which I find to be unfounded. The Institute has a charity hospital in operation, with sufficient money subscribed to keep it going for quite a length of time. It has good clinical facilities, and, I am told by one formerly connected with Hering College, that the instruction, both clinical and didactic, is fully equal to that of the latter college. I am also informed that a very good feeling does not exist toward the Institute by the Hering faculty, presumably due to the fact that some of its students were recruited from those whom they had reason to expect would attend Hering College.

TRUTH.

#### "ALTERNATION AGAIN."

Editor HOMEOPATHIST:

I wish to acknowledge the little "dig" you give me, about alternating, in your October 1 number.

If it were only myself that is concerned in



this friendly criticism, I would take my medicine like a good fellow and say never a word, but the question is asked, "Is this the kind of homeopathy that is taught in the Southwestern?" That strikes me right where I live, and almost unconsciously I reach for my pencil in explanation.

No, we do not teach alternation to our students, they don't know there is such a thing, and we say nothing about potency. Neither in our dispensary nor in the city hospital do we give more than the single remedy at a time.

The article in which I recommended alternation was written for the *Homeopathic Guide*, for the laity, and that is the only excuse I can offer for the "unorthodox" prescription. I do not want it thought that I alternate. I am too good a homeopath for that. I cannot say, indeed, that I *never* alternate, but when I do so, it is under protest of my own conscience.

ALLISON CLOKEY.

LOUISVILLE.

#### COLLEGE PLATFORM.

Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.

**D**R. FOULON gave to the class in pedology recently, some good points on the much-discussed question of infant feeding. The following is to the point:

It may be said that the newly born child gets its first meal from the blood in the placenta. If given a chance to breathe for a few moments before separation from the mother, the blood will be taken up from the placenta and will support the child for two or three days. Every old grandmother in the neighborhood will have some time honored concoction with which to dose the new comer as soon as it makes its arrival—something to start it on its way (as she thinks) rejoicing. The baby will have ample cause to rejoice if it has some good friend who will save it from such a fate. Prevent this dosing or toddling if you have to use a shotgun to accomplish it.

Of course, the best way for the baby to receive its nourishment is at the maternal fount. If the mother is able, she should nurse the child, but if she is very weak she should not do so. Some acute diseases dry up the milk. If the mother is phthisical, she should not nurse the

child. If she has erysipelas it will poison the milk. If she has syphilis, epilepsy, or rheumatism, the milk is liable to become acid and produce diarrhea. If the baby's tongue is tied, it cannot suck the milk from the breast—a very simple operation will remedy this, but if the inability to suck comes from a divided palate, the operation is not quite so simple.

The wet nurses to be had in this country are not of the kind to be recommended. So when we have a case where, for some reason, it is not possible or expedient for the mother to nurse her child, we have to revert to some artificial method of feeding. Many books have advised a varying or sliding scale of dilution for cow's milk—decreasing the amount of water added as the child grows older. This is the rankest kind of fashionable folly. Where does this sliding scale come when the child feeds in the natural way? Doesn't the baby get the same kind of milk from its mother during the first week as during the ninth month of lactation? Here is my favorite formula for the artificial food of a baby:

Cow's Milk.....	3 parts.
Boiled Water.....	2 "
Lime Water.....	1 part.
Cream.....	1 "
Sugar of Milk.....	1 "

Or, in place of the limewater may be used one part of boiled water containing three grains of bicarbonate of soda to the ounce, owing to the individual baby to be fed, as the limewater tends to constipate the bowels, while the contrary is true of the soda.

Don't allow the milk to be boiled. Milk is a bactericide. Nursing children do not have diphtheria or scarlatina. Professor Leeds has discovered that unboiled milk will kill germs, therefore it is nonsense to boil it.

\* \* \*

There is such a thing as pre-natal hygiene and there is such a thing as pre-natal medication. I believe the anti-psorics can be made very useful in this way. The indicated remedy if given during gestation will have an effect on the unborn child.

\* \* \*

Epilepsy is often caused by the inebriation of the father at the time the child was begotten. The reason why there are so many stupid sons



of great fathers is because the fathers had worn themselves out before begetting the child. The child is the picture of what the father was at the time of the mother's conception. Man has a duty to perform to the unborn generations.

\* \*

The functions of the young child are very active. It is growing rapidly and its nervous system is easily jarred. Small causes sometimes produce serious effects, and you must, therefore, be especially careful in the selection of a remedy because of these facts.

WALLACE BASSFORD.

#### ANOTHER HOMEOPATHIC JOURNAL GOES UNDER.

THE *Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy*, we are informed, has gone by the board. It is with no feeling of sorrow that we chronicle this this ordinarily painful occurrence. There was a time when this journal or its immediate predecessor, *The California Homeopath*, had a most promising outlook, being then as latterly the only representative of the school on the Pacific Coast. It seems, however, to have floundered in the mire for some two years past, due as much, possibly, to the poor management in the gathering in and presentation of its news, as it was to the heavy-handed, unpunctuated, borborygmistic editorials which frequently marred the pages of this one time well-edited journal. Under this dead-and-alive management the feeble journal was kept in being by a feeling of sentiment rather than by the worth of the serial; many a physician permitting the use of his name as a subscriber fearful that otherwise it would go down; when in truth and soberness, he could have had any one of a half-dozen journals from the East or Middle States, filled to the brim with newsy papers and trenchant editorials for the same, or, in some cases, but half the price.

For some time past its able and astute, but hypersensitive editor, who has presumably gone down with his ship, has had the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST cut off his exchange list, because upon one occasion we took the unpardonable liberty, in our editorial capacity, to criticise one of his ineffably sacred editorials, showing up some of the inherent fallacies. An editor who

wishes to keep in touch with his profession, but who is so finical that he cannot bear to have his writings criticised, has no business at the head of a journal, and the sooner he is retired from that important station the better it will be for the journal as well as for the profession. An editor is representative of the *profession* and not of himself. A man to be truly successful as an editor must be, first of all, well grounded in the principles of the profession for which he proposes to speak; he must be free of all personal bias, and admit matter to his columns that is of professional value, no matter how severely it may pinch his own personal fingers.

It is not at all difficult to establish and continue a good homeopathic journal on the Pacific Coast. The field there is certainly not crowded, as it was in Chicago when Bro. Fisher launched the *Medical Century*—yet, behold his success! If the California homeopaths will get together and construct a journal that shall be up to date in the very latest and best of homeopathy and correlated sciences, with an editor who knows his business *as an editor*, and has training in newspaper or other literary work; one who does not accept the post merely to “boom” his own vanity and perfect personality; one who is in touch not only with the immediate profession of a given district but of the entire profession elsewhere; who will give the news regardless of his own personal feeling in the matter; who will make his appeal to the profession as a profession and not merely as inhabitants of the Pacific slope;—then the journal will prosper. But not otherwise. The *Pacific Coast Journal* was doomed to destruction from the very moment that it went under the recent editorial management. The publishers are not seriously to blame. They placed their faith in a presumed representative of the profession. The policy invoked by the editor is that of the country weekly. It was a journal of yellow pumpkins and cord wood, and extra large squash. It was a perfervid appeal to the local pride of the neighborhood in which it was presumably edited. It was not representative. It had no opinion of its own. It was namby-pamby and jellyfishy. It was nothing but a patent medicine advertising folio, kept feebly alive by an appeal to sentiment. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. *The*

*Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy* was not worthy to survive, hence it died the death. The moral is obvious.

### Book Reviews.

THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN AND THEIR HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT. A text-book for students, Colleges, and Practitioners. By ROBERT N. TOOKER, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College; ex-President of the American Pedagogical Association; ex-President of the Illinois Association of Homeopathic Physicians; ex-President of the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons; ex-Chairman of the bureau of Pedology of the American Institute, etc., etc. Chicago: Gross & Delbridge, No. 48 Madison Street. 1895.

This excellent text-book has been accidentally overlooked since its arrival upon our table. Being of a practical turn of topics, it was placed with our everyday working library and not on the shelf for books to be reviewed, and so its presence on the working shelf became so familiar that it was never examined to see if it rightly belonged there, until to-day. However, a work of the value of this book has not been harmed by the negligence of one reviewer. It has already taken its place among the everyday working books of the profession as it did on our shelf, and speaks most eloquently for itself. To those who have not seen Tooker's book it needs but a few words of introduction. It is a large book of some eight hundred and odd pages devoted to pediatrics, and is adapted to the needs of the homeopathic practitioner. A number of the chapters have been written with the assistance of those whose names have become household words in the homeopathic medicine, such as our good friend Grosvenor, and also Professors Buffum and Hale, and Clifford Mitchell, Delamater, and Schneider. The book has been grossly divided off into twelve parts, each part descriptive of some department of pathological disease. Part I. for instance, is divided into six chapters as follows: Introductory; Therapeutic hints; Diseases and Accidents immediately following birth; Food and feeding; Food and feeding, continued; Nursery hints. Part II.

is in relation to the Diseases of the Eye; Part III. to Diseases of the Digestive organs; and so on through the twelve parts. One of the most interesting parts of the book to us is the first part—not saying by that the remaining parts are not equally good—but this first part we have carefully read and enjoyed very much. It is replete with telling little truths that every practitioner ought to be able to carry with him at all times: they are little facts which every mother appreciates and is grateful to receive; and every clear-headed practitioner knows the value of a mother's recommendation in a family of people. Therapeutic hints contain many hints of inestimable value to the doctor. It is honest enough to disclaim universality of cure method for homeopathic medication and homeopathic treatments; and neither is it an upholder of the high potency. In fact the author makes no claim to writing an exclusively homeopathic text-book. And this idea of the value of such text-book pervades the volume before us. For a well-grounded homeopath the book is all right, for he knows what to use and what to reject of the proffered advice and remedies; but to the student it may sometimes be a little doubtful if not dangerous to permit him to select his remedies from a list which include medicaments other than that recommended by the strict homeopathic school, for he may in time resort wholly to the easier, makeshift symptom-destroying medicine, instead of the symptom-curing remedies of the homeopathic school. In one other respect the author is to be commended, namely in his effort to give a professional book without too closely following any one line of therapeutics, though in the main the homeopathic remedies are given the dominating influence. Those remedies which are given are as a rule a well selected and bespeak the care of a master hand. Until very recently we had this book open on our desk every few days looking up something that was obscure in our daily work, and we never failed of finding a good answer to our mental question. It is remarkable for one thing more, and that is the absence of "stock" cuts borrowed from instrument makers with their names prominently cut in the cut. This author relies wholly upon his word pictures to do the subject justice, and we will do him the justice to say

that he does it in a very excellent way. The literary work is exceedingly well done, and the letterpress reads in some parts, where the subject will admit of such discursions, like a novel; its language is fine and its reasoning that of a master. We like the book very much and gladly give it place on our work-a-day shelf of books.

### Globules.

—The Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pa., for the year ending March 31, 1895, lies before us. A cursory reading of its well-prepared reports conveys the impression that it is a superb institution, presided over by whole-hearted homeopaths and good business men.

—Says the New York *Med. Times*, Dr. Welch, the bacteriologist for Johns Hopkins Hospital, has demonstrated that germs will not grow in the immediate vicinity of silver. His discovery is made use of in the dressing of aseptic surgical wounds, by placing silver foil immediately in contact with the closed incision in sheets about four inches square. The other aseptic dressings are then applied.

[Respectfully referred to the Free Silver advocates.]

—Note the advertisement of the Hotel Cadillac of Detroit, in this issue.

—Walking backward for ten minutes, says a contemporary, will cure any nervous headache.

—The new and sanitary nursing bottle of Dr. Wm. M. Decker of Kingston, N. Y. is very evidently a fine invention. A good and realistic "cut" of this new bottle is to be found in the pages of the current number of the New York *Med. Times*.

WHERE WAS HE?—"I have a friend that suffers terribly with the heat."

"Where is he living?"

"He isn't living."—*Louisville Truth*.

—The Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri (St. Louis) is debating whether or not to purchase the almost new and elegant building of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in Jefferson Avenue in that city. This allopathic faculty is in trouble. It would be a fine building for the homeopaths. This year's

attendance numbers something like seventy-five, of whom five or six are women.

—The Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, as it relates specially to the eye, ear, nose, and throat, gives one month of practical work from November 20 to December 20, for \$30, and a matriculation fee of \$5. These sessions appear to be in the evening, making it convenient for general practitioners to attend. Other departments of the school, however, continue in regular force. What about that homeopathic Post-Graduate school of Chicago. Dead or sleeping?

—Which reminds us to ask what has become of the Transactions of the Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society? Are we again on the delinquent list notwithstanding our payment in advance of this year's dues?

—Dr. W. W. Stafford is now located at State Street, No. 100, (Reliance Building), Chicago. A thoroughly progressive medical man and friend.

—We are glad to see the new engraving of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, which is now being uttered by the college. The former mud-bespattered front was anything but a thing of beauty or a credit to this sterling school. We have but one more trifling criticism to make in regard to this matter, and that is that they should now turn the building halfway round and take the gable end off the street. The side view as now published is a very handsome and attractive front. You see we are not hard to please. All the same this is a good, first-class school, one manned from top to bottom with famous men, and deserving of the fullest confidence of the profession.

—In spite of the more difficult entrance examination, the four years' course, and the higher fees, the entering class of the New York Hom. College for Women is an unusually large and satisfactory one.

—Mrs. McTurk: "Is the licorice powder pure, Mither Pi-pounder?"

Pi-pounder: "Quite so, Mrs. McTurk. I make it myself from the purest drugs."

Mrs. McTurk: "Excuse me fer axin' you, but we have to be very careful nowadays, there is so much adul-therry goin' on."

—In the early part of the present century, a



Dr. Harper was detected in England in the manufacture of "freaks" for the English and continental market. He twisted a child's head in an apparatus devised by himself, so that it would look permanently over one shoulder. He grafted a rat's tail on a child's nose. He manufactured "double monsters" by removing from the backs of two children slips of flesh and allowing the wounds to cicatrize together. After the children recovered, they were taught music, dancing, French, and Italian. He was particularly strict about their observance of the Sabbath. He had a regular catalogue of prices to showmen, who were allowed a discount when the subject was furnished.

—THE RACIAL FACTOR IN PATHOLOGY.—The influence of race, as it affects predisposition to certain diseases or immunity therefrom, says the *Lancet*, is still very imperfectly understood. It is generally believed that the negro races show a special proclivity to tuberculosis and cholera, and they are also particularly liable to tetanus. On the other hand, they enjoy comparative immunity from cancer, malaria, and yellow fever, and are seldom attacked by diphtheria or dysentery. The yellow races are very prone to ophthalmia and myopia, and insanity is said to be relatively more common among them than among other races; on the other hand, they show greater proclivity than the black races to tetanus, while they are more subject to tuberculosis and cholera than white races. Among white races and Europeans, M. Bordier, who has recently studied the subject, points out that almost the only observations recorded relate to the Jewish race, which exhibits a special predisposition to diabetes and nervous disease, while, on the other hand, it appears to enjoy some measure of immunity from croup.

—Geo. W. Samuel, M. D., Nashville, says: I had a case of a man who had been drinking heavily for several days, and prescribed Celerina in tablespoonful doses every three hours, in a short time he was in good shape again.

—Mrs. Mary E. Hawes, widow of the late Dr. Geo. H. Hawes, and mother of Dr. A. B. Hawes of Hastings, Minn., died November 5.

—QUACK MEDICINES.—In an editorial article inspired by the death of a boy in consequence of taking a quack medicine, under coercion by

his parents, the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* says: "The prohibitionists want us to devote some months of time in the public schools to a study of the effects of alcohol on the human system—a subject that can be mastered in ten seconds by the exhibition of a certain kind of New Yorker on Saturday night. Far better, if any such study is deemed necessary in a school course, to have the longest chapter in the text-book devoted to the silliness of self-dosing. The cures worked by patent nostrums are faith cures, and faith at two or three dollars a bottle is needlessly expensive. Better make it a bottle of something that has comfort in it, instead of mystery and pigweed and bitterness and ignorance and disgust."—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

—APPENDICITIS AND THE GRAPE-SEED.—Dr. J. D. Bryant says that he had the appendix examined in 150 autopsies, and in not one was it found to contain grape-seed or any other foreign body except fæces or muco-pus. He says also that "eminent surgeons had operated for appendicitis after weighing all points, and found that appendicitis did not exist at all."—*Ex.*

—The Caligraph Type-Writer very deservedly still stands at the head. We see many advertisements of the other type-writers, and have in the time past, tried several of the others; but have always been glad to get back to the Caligraph. There is no loss of time in looking for the capital key, or the number key, which shifts the whole machine, and in time must joggle the screws and destroy the alignment of the type. With a properly constructed platen—and they usually all have that—the number of carbon copies that can be made is equal to any of the other high-priced machines. We know of no way in which any other machine is superior. And we have used the Caligraph for nearly twenty years, the first No. 2 west of the Allegheny Mountains being placed in our office, at that time in St. Louis.

### The American Homeopathist.

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# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 15, 1895.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

## OUR PORTRAITS.



E. H. MUNCIE, M. D.,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

THIS letter from a western city was recently received at this office :

"I write to ask if you can inform me of a summer school of homœopathy, where homœopathy is taught as you believe it should be, by honest, earnest teachers; those who can practically demonstrate the remedy in high potency, and that can convince a person somewhat doubtful as to the great Healing Art as taught by Hahnemann?"

What answer could be given this cry from Macedon?

Imprimis, there is no summer school of homœopathy that we wot of.

So that, practically, there remains nothing before the house.

But the other possibility may arise that this enquirer, having adventured in quest of information, may not be satisfied, and next ask :

What winter school of homœopathy is there "where homœopathy is taught as you believe," etc.

Then what?

How many colleges will crowd to the foot-lights fully satisfied of their honesty and earnestness and competency to carry out these requirements?

Why, look you,—why this golden silence?

Does this incumbent of the anxious-seat ask aught unusual that the colleges seem glued to their hard benches, giving forth no token of life?

Do they not all contain honest, earnest teachers?

Do they not all teach potency?

Sir?

Is there no college in the whole circle to-day really making honest effort to convince, or that could convince a person somewhat doubtful of the great Healing Art as taught by Hahnemann?

What is the matter?

Are they not all prone, nay, eager to believe every student floundering in the college net, *per se* a homœopathic fish, to be dealt with accordingly?

How many schools to-day teach the original tenets of homœopathy, and of such few or many as they essay, how many would convince a person somewhat doubtful?

Is it not accepted, as beyond possible cavil, because a man in a Methodist church sits patient, albeit sleepy, and anon deposits his thank-offering upon the silvern salver, that he is safely

landed, requiring naught but a re-hashing or re-thrashing of a few wearisome beatitudes and platitudes?

How many of the colleges, content with their assumed and presumed standing, no longer make effort to convince a person somewhat doubtful concerning the intrinsic value of Homœopathy?

Are not the majority of our newer practitioners dependent upon their personal success as sole evidence of the homœopathic theory?

And if they or any thereof were cited to testify before the Tribunes concerning the faith that is violently supposed to rest in their holy keeping, would not he or they fall down flat, stale, and profitless?

Whose fault is this?

The student's?

No!

Nor yet always that of the practitioner who alternates and mixes and allopathizes.

Where then?

It lies in the namby-pamby, jelly-fish homœopathy—Heaven save the mark!—which is uttered as and for the true homœopathic coin by the average commercial-medical college of the day.

That's where the trouble lies.

You can't well pour that out of a jug which has not first been put in.

As Phoebe Waite said at Newport, do good work *in* the college, then the need for armed sentinels at the Institute door, to keep out medical-politicians, political-presidents, and sun-down doctors will be lacking.

Teach thorough homœopathy in the colleges; then will there be no danger of not convincing an honest seeker after More Light, though a person somewhat doubtful.

Would it not be the part of wisdom, of policy, of honor, to call in a few of the numerous surgical specialty chairs in the modern college, and, in lieu thereof, add an equal number to the therapeutic department—

Thus giving the old-fashioned homœopathy another chance.

Harvey Dale, in the Minneapolis Homœopathic Magazine, in a ringing, stinging, bone-rattling editorial asks:

"What of a value, what of efficiency, what of inherent worth, is to be found in a mushroom medical college manned by a job-lot of pro-

fessional nonentities with "Professor" prefixed to each name, and a long tail of empty or imaginary titles dragging along behind it? Do these great unknowns fondly imagine that the profession and public are deceived by the solemn wagging of these caudal appendages?"

Can a homœopathy that will convince a person somewhat doubtful issue from these worse than sun-down Professors?

Sir?

What answer made we to our enquiring friend?

That we knew of no summer school of philosophy of homœopathy.

That we would go farther still and admit that we were even more ignorant of any winter school of homœopathy that would fill out the requirements set forth in his catalogue of expectancy.

How far wrong were we?

What advice did we volunteer?

This: To purchase and read the latest edition of Dudgeon's superb translation of Hahnemann's Organon; also his Chronic Diseases, and Lesser Writings; and then top off with Dunham's books.

Then, said we, being grounded in Hahnemann's philosophy as demonstrated by himself, and collaborated and elaborated by that sweet Melancthon of Homœopathy—Dunham—he, this somewhat doubtful person, would be able to make up his mind concerning Homœopathy. As well also as to the extreme practice of giving undiluted mother tinctures, or either the moonlit absurdity of many of the superfatted and very elect, who are to-day paraded as without guile, and (in truth may it be added) also without homœopathy.

Anything the matter with that?

For him have we offended.

If, on the contrary, he sat at the feet of some private coach, and by reason of personal jimblaineism, become filled with that tutor's Hahnemannian ideas of superfection, it would take him, this person somewhat doubtful, a half lifetime to unload and forget the errors instilled by some fanatical, fad-riding books-to-the-bed-taking professor but not necessarily practitioner of the high potency.

How far wrong were we in that volunteer offering of salt?

Is not this a painful fact ?

Sir ?

That a person somewhat doubtful cannot promptly be expressed to the nearest doctor-factory and there convinced of the power of the high potency ?

Or of the low potency ?

Or of the practical value of the Healing Art as taught by Hahnemann ?

How many of our present-day over-night-made carpet knight Professors in the average medical school, would hazard a Lincoln-Douglass campaign on the unique value of the Hahnemannian system of medicine ?

Gentlemen of the faculty and one woman, you are manufacturing lots and lots of doctors, some more than usually clever and brilliant in the surgical specialties, but of homœopathic PHYSICIANS—how many ?

Sir ?

This seems to be the age of the instrument maker and the combination tablet factory.

Is there no college where, to-day, a post-graduate, honestly somewhat in doubt, may be sent with one's visiting card and compliments attached, in order to be inducted into the value of the high potency *per se* ?

Not one.

Do we err ?

Sir ?

The remedy ?

There is none, nor will there be one, until the pouting and thumb-biting and petty cat-fights among the select consociation of one woman and eighteen or twenty men are put down with an iron hand, by an authority OUTSIDE of the college.

Paternalism ?

Perhaps. But paternalism may soon be the least of two gigantic evils now threatening :

Namely, the indefinite multiplication of medical mills ; and the outputting of hordes of half-baked medical men and maids.

No sense of self-respect ; no regard for the feelings of the profession ; no thought for the good name of homœopathy seems potent to restrain this one woman and two dozen more or less of masculine females from making a disgraceful spectacle of themselves.

That don't matter a little bit, said the wolf to

the lamb. If it wa'n't you, who, a year ago, by reason of your non-existence, sullied this stream so that I lay nigh unto death's door from drinking its sewage-polluted waters, it must have been your father, or grandfather ; and so it's all the same. And it was—to the wolf.

No, sir, the trustees are wrong and we are right. If we can't run this college the way we five or seven want to, why then we shan't play ; that's all.

And they go out on a vacant corner and start another college.

And call forth out of the underbrush a new consignment of Professors.

And the woods is full of 'em.

So say we all of us.

Yea, verily.

Amen.

#### HAHNEMANN'S THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

By R. E. DUDGEON, M. D.

(Continued from page 353.)

##### SKIN.

Itching : Coni., magn-c., sil., sulph.

— when heated, by d. : Lyc.

Itching in e., before retiring : Lyc.

— nocturnal : Mez.

Quivering from feet to head with dizziness :

Calc-c.

Tenderness : Coni.

Burning : Ars.

Black pores (comedones) : Nitr-ac.

Ecchymoses from slight blows : Sulph.

Corns : Am-c., calc-c., kali-c., lyc., natr-m., nitr-ac., petr., phos-ac., sep.

Burns : Tereb.

Boils : Arn., calc-c., lyc.

— on nates and under axilla : Phos-ac.

— on leg : Magn-c.

— prevention of : Arn.

Buboes, plague : Ars.

Carbuncles : Ars., sil.

Chilblains : Carbo-an.

— painful : Nitr-ac., petr.

— on feet : Sulph.

Condylomata, sycosis : Nitr-ac., thuja.

Crusta lactea : Dulc., hep-s.

Eczema, moist : Coni., dulc.

— suppurating : Dulc.

— exuding, under axilla : Sep.

— on face : Coloc.

Eruptions : Acon., agar., clem., rhod., viola-tr.

— chronic : Clem., verat-a

— on scalp : Oleand., petr.

Eruptions: exuding and itching on scalp and behind ears: Mez.

- papular, on face: Graph.
- on head: Baryta, carbo-an., clem.
- scurfy, on head: Kali-c.
- on and behind ears: Baryta.
- on lobe of ear: Baryta.
- on face: Baryta.
- itching, on face and body and swollen cervical glands: Am-c.
- on lips: Ars.
- on chest: Petr.
- painful, on neck and chest: Lyc.
- on nape: Petr.
- itching, on back: Sep.
- on arms: Caust.
- with intolerable voluptuous tickling, itching, creeping, gnawing, which after scratching burns: Sulph.
- scabby: Clem.
- scabby, behind ears: Graph.
- scabby, on hairy scalp: Ars.
- suppurating, with burning pain, on face: Cicuta-v.

Erysipelas: Camph., rhus., samb.

- of face: Carbo-an., graph., hep-s., rhus., solan-nig.
- facial, liability to: Graph., sulph.
- of leg below knee: Sulph.

Erythema nodosum: Natr-c.

Excoriations in children: Graph.

Herpes: Carbo-v., dulc., graph., kali-c., natr-c., phos-ac., rhus., verat-a.

- on face: Coni.
- on chin: Sil.
- round mouth: Natr-m.
- on chest: Petr.
- on nape: Petr.
- under axilla: Carbo-an.
- between fingers: Nitr-ac.
- on thigh: Graph.
- on knee: Carbo-v., petr.
- on hock: Graph., natr-m.
- with glandular swellings: Dulc.

Miliary eruption, rough: Calc-c.

— itching: Agar.

Pimples on forehead: Natr-m., phos-ac.

- on nose: Sil.
- on and in nose: Sil.
- on face: Natr-m.
- on a bluish-red base, chiefly on face: Merc.
- itching, on face: Coni.
- on chin: Phos-ac.
- itching, on back: Carbo-v.
- on arms: Phos-ac.

Prurigo: Nitr-ac.

— in hock: Ars.

— Rhagades: Alu., lyc., magn-c., petr.

Scabies: Hep-s., merc., nux-v., sulph.

Scurfiness: Calc-c.

Spots, brown: Coni.

— brown on body: Phos.

— on chest, belly, and back: Sep.

— brownish-red: Nitr-ac.

— round, copper-colored: Merc.

— red on legs: Calc-c., sulph.

— itching: Coni.

— — and burning: Kali-c.

— yellow: Sulph.

— on abdomen and chest: Phos.

Tinea capitis: Graph., petr.

Unhealthy, festering: Graph.

Ulcers: Acon.

— chronic: Cupr.

— smooth, pale, shallow on scalp, penis, etc: Merc.

— eroding, on face: Coni.

— wart-like, on cheek: Ars.

— cancerous, of lips: Clem.

— above navel: Ars.

— cancerous, of breast: Clem.

— on fingers and toe joints: Sep.

— on legs: Calc-c., lyc.

— — with shooting, burning pains: Ars.

— — with unhealthy complexion: Sil.

— flat, painless on leg, without redness, with uneven, jagged ground and dirty pus: Phos-ac.

—, fetid on legs, that bleed easily: Carbo-v.

— on thigh and ankle, itching: Sil.

— on feet: Baryta.

— on toes, caused by pemphigus blisters, with ulcerated borders, moist, red, flat surface: Petr.

— fetor of: Sil.

— proud flesh in: Petr.

— itching of: Phos-ac.

— burning pain in: Ars.

Ulcerations, tendency to, after scarlatina: Cham.

Urticaria: Carbo-v., sulph.

— from great exertion: Coni.

— itching, in open-air, even in face: Nitr-ac.

Warts: Am-c., baryta, calc-c., natr-c., nitr-ac.

— in eyebrows: Caust.

— on nose: Caust.

— on face: Kali-c.

Wheals, eroding on toes: Sulph.

Wounds, shooting, cutting, burning in: Natr-c.

Sweat: Am-c.

— in the morning: Carbo-an., carbo-v., natr-m., phos., sep., sulph.

— febrile, by day: Lyc.

— d. and n.: Sulph.

— too easy and profuse on moving: Natr-m.

— by day, tendency to: Hep-s., zinc.

— nocturnal: Am-m., baryta, calc-c., carbo-v., caust., graph., hep-s., iod., kali-c., nitr-ac., petr., phos-ac., sep., sil., sulph., zinc.

— alternating with dryness: Natr-ac.



Sweat : when sitting : Anac., sep.  
 — profuse, when working : Sulph.  
 — from moderate work or movement : Lyc.  
 — profuse, from moderate exercise : Calc-c.  
 — on slight exertion : Graph.  
 — profuse, on slightest exertion : Natr-c., sep.  
 — when walking : Natr-m.  
 — from moderate walking : Sil.  
 — — — in open air : Carbo-an., kali-c.  
 — after heat : Ars.  
 — cold : Ign.  
 — — anxious : Natr-c.  
 — sour, m.: Sep.  
 — — every n.: Sulph.  
 — — profuse, n.: Sil.  
 — fetid, nocturnal : Nitr-ac.  
 — exhausting, especially on thighs : Carbo-an.  
 — debilitating : Nitr.  
 — weakness from profuse : China.  
 — inability to : Kali-c.  
 — long continued deficiency of : Graph.  
 Dryness : Calc-c., iod., lyc., natr-c., nitr-ac.

## GLANDS.

Swollen : Calc-c. (alternately with sulph.), dig.,  
 lyc., sil., tax.  
 Hard and painful : Bell., coni.

*Thyroid.*

Swelling : Calc-c., caust.  
 Goiter : Am-c., kali-c., natr-m., spong.

*Cervical.*

Swollen : Calc-c., caust., nitr-ac.  
 — with itching eruptions on face and body :  
 Am-c.  
 Induration with shooting pain : Carbo-an.

## BONES.

Cold feeling : Zinc.  
 Nodes, with nocturnal boring pains : Merc.  
 Exostosis : Sil., zinc.  
 Caries : Merc.  
 — after mechanical injuries : Merc.  
 — palatal and nasal : Aur.  
 Swelling of periosteum : Clem.

## GENERAL SENSIBILITY.

Irritability : Valer.  
 Over excitability of nerves : Stann.  
 Weakness of nerves : Sil.  
 Over sensitiveness to pain : Cham., china.  
 Hyperæsthesia : Coni.  
 — of senses : Cupr.  
 Sensitiveness to cold : Ant-c., calc-c., caust.  
 — — — and draughts : Anac.  
 — — — air : Carbo-an., sep.  
 — to air and wind : Sulph.  
 Cannot bear to be touched : Ant-c.  
 Nervous sufferings from excessive delicacy and  
 sensitiveness of senses : Cupr.

Dullness of senses : Caps., mang.  
 Irritability, defective : Anac.  
 Insensibility : Camph., zinc.  
 — of arms and legs : Lyc.

## GENERAL MOTION.

Agility : Coff.  
 Unsteadiness : Natr-c.  
 Uncertainty in walking (child) : Caust.  
 Fall, apt to (child) : Caust.  
 Falling to ground, sudden, when standing or  
 walking : Magn-c.  
 Trembling : Ars., carbo-v., ign.  
 — inward : Sulph.  
 Tremors, after injuries : Arn.  
 Tremor of nerves, n.: Natr-m.  
 Twitchings : Ign., sulph.  
 Jerking and twitching : Baryta, lyc.  
 — — — of single limbs or whole body, asleep  
 or awake : Lyc.  
 — in sleep, n.: Sil.  
 Chorea : Cupr., stram.  
 Spasmodic affections : Dulc.  
 Spasms, hypochondriacal : Stann.  
 — tonic of hypochondriacal : Mosch.  
 Hysterical fits : Coni., stann.  
 Convulsions : Ign., verat-a.  
 — of children : Laur., mosch.  
 — with delirium : Dulc.  
 — with tremor : Agar., camph.  
 — in measles and smallpox : Thea.  
 — resembling epilepsy : Hyos.  
 Epilepsy : Bell., camph., coni., cupr., magn-c.,  
 nux-v., sil., stann.  
 — nocturnal, at full moon, with screaming :  
 Calc-c.  
 — caused by mortification : Ign.  
 — caused by fright : Ign.  
 Tetanus : Ipec., laur., mosch., verat-a.  
 Raphania : Solan-nig.

## GENERAL SYMPTOMS.

Pulsation in whole body : Phos.  
 Uneasiness : Arn.  
 Heaviness : Baryta.  
 Dislike to walking : Am-c.  
 Long of learning to walk : Sil.  
 Difficulty of movement and laziness : Sep.  
 Unwieldiness : Natr-m.  
 Laxity of whole body : Natr-c., Sep.  
 Easily tired by walking : Sep.  
 Weariness : Coni., cupr.  
 — in bed, m.: Coni.  
 — on waking : Lyc.  
 — great, from moderate walking in open air :  
 Calc-c.  
 — after walking : Phos-ac.  
 — from talking : Sulph.  
 Fatigue from long walk : Caust.  
 Exhaustion : Calc-c., lyc., natr-m.

- Exhaustion . so as to fall after walking a little :  
 — Natr-c.  
 — attacks of : Sep.  
 — from overexertion : Thea.  
 — from excessive sexual indulgence : Agar.  
 — hysterical : Natr-m.  
 — loss of strength : Sep.  
 Weakness : Arn., ars., baryta, calc-c., china,  
 natr-c., nitr-ac., sil.  
 — trembling : Anac., caust., hep-s. (after smok-  
 ing), kali-c., nitr-ac., sep.  
 — , morning : Calc-c., nitr-ac.  
 — after a short walk : Calc-c.  
 — on waking : Sep.  
 — internal : Lyc.  
 — as if coming from stomach : Magn-m.  
 — long continued, and heaviness of feet :  
 Nitr-ac.  
 — from loss of saliva : China.  
 — from excessive purging : China.  
 — from loss of semen : China.  
 — from loss of milk : China.  
 — from loss of blood : China.  
 — from loss of humors : China.  
 — after acute fevers : China.  
 — from profuse sweating : China.  
 — from profuse suppuration : China.  
 — after childbed : Kali-c.  
 Fainting and spasms : Sulph.  
 — fits, hysterical : Nux-m.  
 — when lying on side : Sil.  
 Throbbing here and there : Carbo-v.  
 Pains, nocturnal : Coni., natr-m.  
 — — , from mercury : Dulc.  
 — after tooth extraction : Arn.  
 — aggravated or induced by touching : China.  
 — after dislocations and fractures : Arn.  
 — burning, in various parts : Sep.  
 — as if broken on the wheel : Sil.  
 — shooting : Sulph.  
 — shooting here and there : Coni.  
 — shooting, worse when at rest : Rhus.  
 — spasmodic, with great sadness : Coccul.  
 — cause anxiety, trembling, and sweat :  
 Natr-c.  
 — in old scars and wounds at change of  
 weather : Nitr-ac.  
 — aggravated by movement : Bry.  
 — — by rest : Rhus.  
 — ameliorated by movement : Rhus.  
 — — by rest : Bry.  
 Sufferings from talking too much : Natr-m.  
 — from prolonged mental labor : Nux-v.  
 — from joyful emotion : Coff.  
 — from vexation : Natr-m., sep.  
 — emotional, from excessive pain : Cham.  
 — from excesses in alcohol : Nux-v.  
 — from yesterday's wine intoxication : Carbo-v.  
 — from a sedentary life : Nux-v.  
 Overexertion, sufferings from : Rhus.  
 Overlift, tendency to : Kali-c., lyc., natr-c.,  
 natr-m., phos., sep.  
 Overlifting, sufferings from : Arn., rhus., sulph.  
 — apt to be hurt by : Carbo-an., lyc.  
 — pain in left hypogastrium from : Carbo-v.  
 Arsenic, suffering from abuse of : Ipec.  
 Cinchona bark, bad effects of misuse of :  
 Carbo-v.  
 Cinchona-cachexy : Arn., bell., ipec.  
 Coffee, suffering from : Cham., nux-v.  
 Iron, sufferings from abuse of : Hep-s., puls.  
 Lead disease : Merc.  
 Mercury, sufferings from misuse of : Acon.,  
 aur., camph., china, clem., hep-s., nitr-ac.,  
 opi., sulph.  
 — limb-pains caused by abuse of : Guaj.  
 Narcotics, bad effects of : Cham.  
 Opium, bad effects of : Coloc.  
 Salt, sufferings from excess in : Eth-nitr.  
 Stramonium, stupefaction caused by : Tabac.  
 Veratrum, poisoning by : Coff.  
 Cold, slight, causes frost-bites, inflammation,  
 itching of limbs : Nitr-ac.  
 Cold air, aversion to : Natr-c., petr.  
 Catches cold easily : Anac., baryta, calc-c.,  
 carbo-v., graph., kali-c., lyc., magn-m.,  
 natr-c., natr-m., sep.  
 — — — and therefrom pinching and cutting in  
 abdomen : Nitr-ac.  
 — — from exposing feet : Sil.  
 A chill, causing diarrhea : Dulc.  
 — with symptoms of suffocation : Ipec.  
 — followed by fever : Acon.  
 — causing pains : Coff.  
 — followed by pains and lachrymose humor :  
 Coff.  
 — sufferings caused by : Dulc., nux-v.  
 Wet weather, sensitiveness to : Mur-a.  
 Contusions, sufferings from : Arn., rhus.  
 Effects of falls, blows, contusions, sprains, lacera-  
 tions : Arn.  
 Bruises, and wounds with blunt instruments :  
 Arn.  
 Sprains : Arn., rhus.  
 — tendency to : Natr-c., natr-m., sil.  
 Bullet wounds : Arn.  
 Hemorrhage : Ipec., millef.  
 — from all orifices of body : Ipec.  
 Inflammation, acute local : Acon., bell.  
 Chronic diseases with predominance of coldness  
 and deficiency of animal heat : Led.  
 Rheumatism, chronic : Dulc.  
 Nodes, gouty : Aur.  
 — mercurial : Coni.  
 Angina pectoris : Ars.  
 Apoplexy : Croc., nux-v.  
 — serous : Bell.  
 Apparent death by drowning, suffocation or  
 freezing : Coff.  
 Cancer : Ars., coni.

Cholera, commencement of : Camph.  
 — second stage : Cupr., verat-a.  
 — typhoid state : Bry.  
 — prophylactic : Camph., cupr.  
 Diabetes : Arg-n., tarax.  
 Dropsy : Colch., dig., eub., hell., samb., solan-  
 nig., tereb.  
 — with deficient urinary secretion : Dig.  
 — acute, with suppression of urine : Squilla.  
 — with remitting fever : Hell.  
 — anasarca and ascites : Kali-c.  
 Emaciation : Natr-m.  
 Gangrene, moist : China.  
 Hydrophobia : Bell., hyos., laur., stram., verat-a.  
 Hysteria : Acon., cham., coni., hyos., nux-v.  
 Influenza : Acon., camph., nux-v.  
 Jaundice : China, tax.  
 Paralytic affections : Dulc.  
 Paralysis, painless : Oleand.  
 Syphilis : Merc.  
 Tumors, fungous : Clem.

NOTE :—The following symptoms of SILICA, relating to sleep, were accidentally omitted : "Drowsiness, afternoon ; Frequent yawning ; Long of falling asleep at n. in bed ; Too light sleep at n. ; Many dreams and frequent waking ; Many dreams every n. ; Anxious dreams ; Snoring in sleep ; Starting in sleep ; Jerking of body during sleep, n. ; Raving with anxious dreams, n. ; Talking in sleep."

### POETRY AS SHE IS SUNG.

#### HOMEOPATHIC DOXOLOGY.

Praise Hahn, from whom small doses flow,  
 Praise him, blind creatures who don't know ;  
 Praise him above, ye pellets most,  
 Praise Homœopathy and faith cure dose.

E. MINGUS.

THE above chased little dog-gerel is clipped from an Oregon medical journal. When Dr. Mingus next takes his dingus in hand, and essays the difficult role of the Sweet Singer of Hering College, it might be well to consider several little, albeit, to him, trivial points in his in-spanning of the medical Pegasus : namely, first, in the matters of fact for a basis of his next impassioned, care-dispersing quatrain ; as, for instance, Hahn, who is an eminent republican leader in the state of Ohio, and might, therefore, be safely charged with every other known form of political infamy, has had absolutely nothing whatever to do with the "small doses" which "flow" ; indeed, the profession in which he is most largely engaged about this time of the year, to wit, politics,—is extremely intolerant of "small doses" which "flow" : second, in

the matter of lie-rical precedent ; as, for instance, so far as at present recalled, Tom Hood was the first reputable versifier who could and sometimes did put his rhyme at the beginning of the line ; therefore, Mr. Sing-us lays himself liable to the charge of steal-iarism : third, in the matter of ewe-phony ; as, for instance, "ye pellets most,"—however pellucid and entrancingly beautiful that line may appear to the ox-eyed and laurel-crowned Mr. Ringus and his easily tickled allopathic editor,—"ye pellets most"—does not rhyme with "faith cure dose" : fourth, in the matter of knowledge ; as, for instance, Homœopathy does not, startling as the announcement may strike this leech-y poet lariat of the Pacific Coast allopathy,—Homœopathy does not deal in "faith cure doses," nor even in "small doses" that "flow" or that do anything else. With these few minor changes Dr. Wingus' dog's-ology is almost perfect, and may, in time, be placed in the same cat-egory as the poem-etical compound recently palmed-off, unbeknowns, as one might say, upon the whiskerless party who, ever and anon, bestrides the wingéd horse of the Medical Visitor.

#### A PHYSICIAN'S POPULARITY.

A PHYSICIAN'S popularity with the people often depends more upon his knowledge of little things than his ability to meet the great calamities of life. It occasions no loss of dignity, and often pleases your lady patient if you can suggest to her that frequent anointments with oil will prevent wrinkling and keep the skin soft and healthy. Every physician should know that for tired, aching feet there is no speedier relief than a good footbath and a change of shoes and stockings. When your patient complains of painful corns, you can usually relieve them, and often remove the corn, by having them bathe the foot with hot water and soap and cover the corn with absorbent cotton. Keep it thus protected until the callous is removed. Suggest a little sugar for the baby's hiccough, and the mother will credit you with more knowledge than you claim. To be well acquainted with the various uses of hot water is indispensable to the specialist or general practitioner. It is just as creditable to relieve a neuralgia or a

headache by applications of hot water as by the use of a narcotic or sedative. Hot water will often give speedier results in a coryza, sore throat, or an inflamed eye, than the best remedies of our *materia medica*. One of the things which it is essential for the successful physician to know, and know well, is human nature. Some people are best treated when they are most humored, but to distinguish these individuals from those who must be scolded and threatened requires accurate perception of human nature.

#### HOURL-GLASS CONTRACTION OF THE WOMB.

PROFESSOR HIRST says that the so-called hour-glass contraction does not exist. It is a misnomer handed down from generation to generation through the text-books. There are no circular fibers in the womb to contract. The true condition is that, as is well known, the uterus contracts rapidly where the placenta is freed, and the condition of the hour-glass contraction, so often described, is due to the fact that the upper part of the uterus, in which the placenta lies usually, does not contract because of the presence of the placenta. When the doctor's hand is inserted to detach the placenta he feels this contraction (which is in every way normal), and then his hand passes into the uncontracted upper segment, where the placenta lies, and he is at once sure he has a "case of hour-glass contraction." Especially is this so if he so far forgets himself as to attempt the withdrawal of the placenta. The placenta should never be withdrawn, but should be grasped firmly after all adhesions are separated, and the next pain allowed to expel the hand and placenta. If the case is urgent the expulsion may be by the method of Credé.

#### THE CRIMINAL'S EYES.

A LAW journal published in Russia, says the *Med. Record*, gives some interesting data collected at the eighteen anthropometric stations in the empire. One of the curious things brought to light is that in Russia each group of criminals has its own particular color of the eye. Thieves and murderers, it seems, possess "chestnut brown" eyes. Robbers—that is to say,

thieves in a large and violent line of business—have slate colored eyes, and the same is stated of criminals convicted of swindling. The vagabond classes, among whom are probably reckoned the passportless class, have eyes of an azure blue tint. The color most observed among minor criminals and those convicted of slight offenses is "chestnut brown-green."

#### MORE NEWSPAPER MEDICINE.

A GROOVE in a hole is indeed a curiosity. An item in one of the newspapers recounts the sad case of a Staten Island dentist who broke a tooth that he was extracting, and was struck in the eye by a fragment of it. "It was discovered," says the article, "that a groove had been made in the pupil of the eye by the flying particle of tooth." It is added that the doctor in attendance has "but few hopes" of saving the sight of the injured eye.

—NEWSPAPER MEDICINE AGAIN.—A correspondent has sent us a newspaper clipping giving an account of an autopsy. The account says of the deceased that "his death was caused by scenosis of the aorta, heroma of all the veins of the body, especially those of the brain. There were also inflammatory signs of meneges of the brain."

#### *Materia Medica Miscellany.*

Calc. Carb. IN NASAL POLYPI.—Dr. Thomas Simpson, *Monthly Hom. Review*.—Again, we found recently a long standing case of polypium (in a lady resident in Manchester) quite cured after she had taken six doses of calcarea carb. 12, every fourth morning during a month. This immunity has now continued for six months. The drug was prescribed for the group of symptoms as follows: Menses premature, profuse and protracted, renewed after least excitement; inward coldness (aggravated at night); palpitation on slight emotional influences; digestion feeble; feet damp and cold. The rule that Hahnemann propounded of selecting a remedy to correspond to the whole group of morbid symptoms present in the patient will generally reward us with results which are most encouraging.



**Arsenicum**, THE "LIQUID CATHEFER."—Mrs. C. W. D. was taken with a severe pain in the left side, accompanied by chilliness and short, hacking cough, says the Chicago Homeopath. Thinking it nothing but a cold, she "doctored" it in accordance with the usual domestic methods. The pain persisted, dyspnœa came on, grew worse, and was followed by orthopnœa. Forty-eight hours after the inception of the attack the writer was summoned. At that time the respirations were rapid, shallow, and labored, pulse fast and weak. Dyspnœa was intense, and patient was unable to either eat or sleep. Percussion disclosed flatness over the entire left thorax below the clavicle. The apex beat of the heart was to the right of the sternum. The case looked critical, and paracentesis appeared a necessity. Not having an aspirator at hand, the operation was postponed. Patient was given arsenicum alb., 3x trit., 2 grains once an hour. Returned the next morning with aspirator, but found patient markedly better. Continued treatment, and the next day she showed still further improvement. Progress toward recovery commenced and continued from the first hour. Nothing but arsenicum was given from the first till the patient was discharged, recovered. The effusion disappeared with a rapidity that bordered on the marvelous, and the cure was apparently complete. This was in 1889, and the patient has had no similar trouble since. A remarkable feature of this case was that the patient came from a phthisical family, had lost a daughter with phthisis shortly before this attack, and in view of these facts was practically given up as doomed; but she recovered, to the surprise of doctor and discomfiture of undertaker.—Harvey Dale, M. D.

**Berberis Vulg.** FOR PAIN IN RIGHT URETER.—Mrs. N., aged forty-two years, has had leucorrhœa for several months. She has pain in the right kidney, following the course of the ureter. Has had cough since she was a little girl. Berberis was given, thinking that these pains came from sand passing through the ureter. After the pains she passed large quantities of muddy urine. The curative effect of a drug is on the reverse side of the provings. Berberis has cured the pain in the right ureter, and the pain in the left ureter has been produced by

the remedy. Berberis is a great remedy for passages of stone or sand through the ureters. Her appetite is better since she began taking the remedy; her cough continues same, but in every other respect she is better. On the third return of the patient the berberis was discontinued and sac. lac. substituted. Progressed to complete recovery.—From Private Notes.

**Iodine** IN CHRONIC OVARITIS.—Anna P., aged forty-two, has pain in abdomen and in bowels, more on left side; has been suffering in this way for twenty-six years, with relief at times. On lifting the arms there is a tearing pain in the left groin. Wakes up at 3 A. M., and can't sleep any more. Aggravation from walking too much; better from moderate exercise. Pains come on at 3 A. M. She can lie on either side, but not very long. Relief after eating. Pains come on just about meal times. Can't eat sour things. Tenderness on pressure in left ovary. Pain in left ovary during stool, a little before stool, and also after stool. Has leucorrhœa, aggravated on passing stool. Giddiness, with sensation as if she would fall, on exercise. Faint, sick spell, with nausea, on getting up in the morning. Fresh fish gives nausea. Has to lie propped up on account of difficult breathing. Leucorrhœa white and thick; burns and smarts. Menses twice per month, but natural in quantity. Bowels move twice, sometimes three times a day. Has trouble in urinating, a little at a time, red color, with aggravation in night. The pains in the ovarian region are worse at 3 P. M. The urine intermits, as it does in conium. Iodine was given because of the pain just before eating and the relief upon eating, the early morning sleeplessness, the left side trouble, and because the menses come, and stop, and go on again. Improvement was marked from the first dose, and was progressive for several weeks, when sac. lac. was substituted. Entire recovery.—From Private Notes.

**Stramonium** IN LAMENESS OF KNEE.—Julia, aged five years, has pain in left knee, which may be the beginning of hip-joint disease. On rotating the leg in socket no pain is experienced, nor on suddenly striking the leg below the knee are the patellar reflexes absent. She has spontaneous limping, with occasional pains in inner part of left knee. Colocynth and stramonium

are the two specific remedies for this disease. Stramonium acts well where there is an inflammation arising from syphilitic origin. Stramonium 1000 was given her one week ago, and to day she reports getting better every day ; she has had no screaming spells ; her limping is almost gone. She was, therefore, put upon sac. lac. — From Private Notes.

**Conium** IN DYSMENORRHEA.—Miss G., aged twenty-five, has always had dysmenorrhea, says Dr. Goodno in Hoyer's Clinical Therapeutics, the flow scanty, almost stopped ; epistaxis, cough, stitches through the left lung at times. Two years ago, after unusual exertion had bearing-down pains, etc. Bry., sepia, sulph., and graph. relieved dysmenorrhea somewhat, but the prolapsus pains increased. Examination showed uterus prolapsed and anteverted ; bearing down as though the womb would be forced from the vulva, aggravated when standing and walking, before and during the menses ; intermittent flow of the urine, with cutting after micturition ; obstinate constipation, absence of stools for seven days (long standing) ; stools large, hard, and followed by tremulous weakness ; she must lie down ; dull pain below left umbilicus (one year) ; conium 1000, with prompt relief and speedy cure.

**Lycopodium** IN SCIATICA AND LUMBAGO OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.—Dr. Banerjee in Calcutta Med. Jour.—An old lady, aged seventy years, was suffering from very painful sciatica and lumbago for the last twenty years. Since the last five years she was confined to bed. She never suffered from rheumatism nor gout. She was subject to acidity only.

Present condition: Very irritable, abuses servants and relatives needlessly, and then weeps ; very obstinate ; always afraid of being left alone ; this dread of solitude is noticeable both in the day and at night ; is drowsy during the day, but wakeful at night ; starting on falling asleep at night ; continued oppression of the chest, and dyspnoea from the least exertion ; complains of painful flatulence every night ; cough day and night with copious purulent expectoration which tasted salty ; frequent copious urination at night and wetting of the bed every night. Another prominent symptom was burning between the scapulae (like coals of fire). This also she used

to feel in the night after lying down and when the back was in contact with the bed.

All these symptoms closely resembled lycopodium symptoms, and it was prescribed in the 30th potency thrice daily. After taking six doses she felt almost cured. No more medicine was given. She has been enjoying good health since the last six months.

**Calcarea Carb.** IN RHEUMATISM.—Dr. Chaudhuri in Calcutta Med. Jour.—A lady, aged about thirty-four, was suffering from acute shifting rheumatic pains in the left arm from the shoulder to the elbow joint. The pain was of a very agonizing character, which she described as aching and throbbing. There was aggravation from cold and during the periods of full and new moon. There was no decided swelling or tenderness. She came under my treatment on the 4th of May, 1893. Puls., bryo., rhus tox., mez., were given, but without effect. It at last became less under calc. c. 12. On the 13th of June, the day of new moon, notwithstanding that calc. c. was being continued, the pain again returned in an aggravated form, though not as bad as before, but it was less the next day. By the further persistent administration of the same medicine the pain disappeared altogether, and did not return.

**Cuprum** IN CHOLERA.—The old school is awaking to the fact that the microbic doctrine of cholera has not been able to introduce a successful therapeutics of the disease. And accordingly we find a French physician, M. Mouricourt, drawing attention to a mode of treatment which was found efficacious before the doctrine of microbes had come into existence. He refers to the practice of Dr. Burq, who, in 1849, is said to have succeeded in arresting the cramps of cholera by copper bars in the majority of cases, and who, in 1866, by the internal use of sulphate of copper, effected sixteen cures in eighteen most severe cases, in which there was no heat, no pulse, and no urine.

Need we remind our colleagues of the dominant school that so far back as 1831 Hahnenann recommended the use of copper in cholera on the only rational principle on which drugs ought to be administered in any disease, and that ever since copper has been the sheet anchor in suitable cases ?

**Kalmia** IN CARDIAC HEADACHE.—Dr. Pröll (Hom. Monatsblätter) relates the case of a boy of thirteen who suffered from headache and weak memory to such an extent that he was obliged to leave school. The cause was found in an insufficiency of the cardiac valves, and kalmia 1 was given three times a day. In three days there was slight improvement. The remedy was given twice daily in the 2d dil. The headache then occurred occasionally only. The 3d dil. was now substituted, and continued for seven days, when the headaches had wholly disappeared. Seven months after the boy was found to have been studying without interruption.

**Cinnabaris** IN GONORRHEAL SEQUELÆ.—Oscar Hansen, M. D., Copenhagen Hom. World.—H. J. N., stonecutter, forty-two years old; twenty years ago he had gonorrhea with condylomata, and eleven years ago he was treated by me for, and cured of, mucous papulæ in fauces, at anus, and between the toes, also of maculous syphilides on the chest and back with merc. sol., trit. 1c. Has now, at the commencement of the treatment, October 14, 1890, been sick for three months. On both shoulders and on the chest, below claviculæ, are spread papulous, scaling syphilides, red-brown in color, and without itching. On the scalp the eruption is very close-set, maculous, and peeling off in small, fine scales. On the right side of the neck a gummous tumor as large as a hazel nut. An increasing falling off of hair. Outside of this nothing noteworthy was found, and the general condition was good. Merc. sol. in 1c. trit. as large as a pea, morning and evening, was prescribed. As no sign of improvement showed itself, I, on January 15, 1891, determined to give him merc. sol., trit. dec. 1, as much as could lie on the point of a penknife, morning and evening. Already, by February 28, the gummous lump had disappeared. The eruption on the body had paled, the peeling off on the scalp having decreased, while the falling off of the hair was but trifling. The medicine was continued with for eight days, then pausing eight days, and so on alternating, until June 3, when only the eruption on the shoulders and the chest was unchanged. I then gave him cinnabaris 1c. trit., morning and evening. Already, on July

13, I received a letter, stating that he was perfectly well, and that the eruption had completely disappeared. He has since then felt perfectly well.

I must in this case add that in later years, during which skin and venereal diseases have become my specialty, I have always used lower dilutions and triturations. Before we lost our liberty to dispense I often, ten, twelve, fifteen years ago, treated these diseases with higher dilutions, but generally either no improvement occurred, or the improvement was so exceedingly slow that the patients left the treatment. It was first when I constantly used lower dilutions and triturations that I had my eyes opened to how much homeopathy does in these cases, and how much superior it is to allopathy.

**Silicea** IN ALVEOLAR ABSCESS.—P. C. Majumdar, M. D., in Indian Hom. Review (Calcutta).—A young man, aged about thirty-five, had an attack of what is called "gumboil." It was awfully painful, and I was called on July 15, 1889. On examination I found whole of the lower alveolar arch tumefied and of dusky red color. There was also some swelling of the lower maxillary bone in front. There was much salivation of tenacious consistence and fetid odor. I found it to be a distinct case for mercurius, and so I gave him a powder of mercurius sol. 6 every four hours. Next morning the pains much abated and the salivation less.

It has, however, transpired that my patient changed his treatment and an allopathic surgeon was called, who directed him to take away the two lower incisors. That was done, and the patient's complaint instead of being ameliorated was fearfully aggravated. There was a big swelling on the cheek right side lower down. It was poulticed and operated upon, and the poor fellow had been suffering ever since. I was again consulted, after he had been a month under allopathic treatment. The allopathic surgeon suggested the removal of a portion of the lower maxillary bone, which was said to be in a necrosed condition.

On my second visit I found nearly the whole row of lower teeth gone. There were several fistulous ulcers on the gum, oozing out a considerable quantity of sanious pus. My patient was much prostrated and emaciated, fever of a

hectic type appearing every evening. This fever used to increase to a great extent during the change of moon. I at once had a happy selection in *silicea* 6, which was given morning and evening, with much improvement, and the patient was completely restored to health in the course of a month.

**Nitric Acid** IN ULCERS, ETC.—When applied to the skin in crude form, nitric acid burns a hole with a ragged edge and uneven outline; but the burn sinks deep down into the part. A light application to the skin leaves a brownish discoloration. Therefore remember that the nitric acid patient may have brown (liver) spots on the skin, and that the ulcers are deep, but of ragged outline.

*Kali bichromicum* has a deep ulcer, but with a clear-cut edge, as if made with a conductor's punch. *Mercurius* has a ragged ulcer, but it is superficial, rarely sinking deeply into the tissues.

The ulcers of nitric acid are fetid, exuding a greenish fluid, with urinous odor peculiar to this remedy. The ulcers, boils, and skin troubles generally develop the sensation of a splinter sticking in the part, especially when pressing upon them. You will find this anywhere about the body, nose, throat, chest, rectum, etc. The ulcers bleed upon the lightest touch, even from the application of dressing or the touch of the tamponade. They are made worse from the touch of cold water.

The special affinity of this remedy is for the junctions of the mucous membrane with the skin; hence at the orifices of the body, where it will develop pimples, boils, ulcers, etc. Therefore look out for sore mouths with ptyalism, troubles about the rectum, vagina, eyes, etc.

The urine of this remedy is likened for odor to that of the horse. This peculiar odor is found generally about the nitric acid patient, whether from the sweat, the fluids exuding from the sores, the stool, the menses, or elsewhere.

In nasal diphtheria nitric acid is one of the chief remedies, the discharge from the nose being very watery, offensive, excoriating every part it touches, and having the urinous odor.

Nitric acid has an especial affinity for syphilis that has been mercurialized. When mercury has been used, *hepar* is indicated; but when

syphilis and mercury conjoined appear in the system, then nitric acid.—From Private Notes.

**Lycopodium** IN INFLUENZA.—Villers, Arch. f. Hom.; Jour. Brit. Hom. Soc.—A lady, aged forty-three, had an attack of influenza, after which a dry cough remained, which presented no marked characteristics, and consequently left me free to select from a large number of medicines. I had treated her with various drugs for five or six days, when I ascertained that the cough was most troublesome between 6 and 8 P. M. This led me to prescribe *lycopodium*, of which she got two doses daily. During the first twenty-four hours the cough became loose, in two days it turned into an ordinary catarrh, and terminated in a short time under the same medicine.

**Graphites** IN ERUPTION.—Lutze, Allg. h. Ztg.—A young lady had suffered for two years from a white, branlike, rough eruption occupying the whole side of the right forefinger. It exuded a little occasionally, and for the last fourteen days showed a tendency to spread to the thumb. The eruption somewhat resembled that seen by the author in a case of leprosy, though, of course, that disease was out of the question in this case. *Graphit.* 30, two doses at a week's interval, was the only medicine prescribed, and when seen six weeks later the eruption had completely disappeared.

**Potassium Iod.** IN OPHTHALMIA.—“*Agri-cola*” in Hom. World.—Early in 1877 I met in Holborn an old friend engaged on the press whom I had not seen for some years. As he approached me I noticed he held his hand over his right eye, while his attitude told me there was much physical depression. “Poor fellow!” I exclaimed, as I greeted him; “what’s the matter?” “Oh, inflammation of the eye, for which my usual M. D. referred me a month ago to the Royal Ophthalmic Institution, Moorfields, where the prognosis is bad. I am in awful pain, and get no sleep.”

I met him by appointment eight days afterward, when he replied to my inquiry: “No better.” “Well,” I said, “if you think my humble services worthy of your consideration, I’ll try *my* hand. Write down in your pocket-book potassic iodide; get a dram at any chemist’s shop, and take, dry on your tongue,



where it will dissolve, the equivalent to a grain of mustard seed three or four times a day."

When I next saw him, he declared that the second dose relieved the pain, and that on the third day he was practically well.

Ever since that memorable experience iodine in its varied forms has never yet failed me, be the case the infant or child born of (probably) immaculate parents or the old roué of most questionable habits and antecedents.

**Avena Sativa** IN SLEEPLESSNESS.—I should like to bring under the notice of homeopaths a case which has lately come under my care, which, owing to the peculiarity of the symptoms, caused me to consider ere I undertook to prescribe (says Mr. Hart in *Hom. World*).

A lady, aged fifty-four, called at the homeopathic pharmacy of Fisher & Co. (of which I am manager), and asked me if I could recommend her any homeopathic remedy for sleeplessness. I asked her if she knew any cause for it, and she replied in the negative, and at the same time added that she had everything the heart desired with the exception of sleep. I tried to fathom the cause, and informed her I would try to relieve her. I thereupon gave her the following: *avena sativa*  $\varphi$  gtt. x in half an ounce of water, to be taken two hours before retiring, and to place a wet bandage round each wrist, with the result that she slept from 11 P. M. to 7 A. M., and had a most refreshing sleep. She called next day to thank me, and said it was the first night's comfort she had had for three weeks. As this is an exceptional case, I trust you will think it worth publishing, and that it may be of interest to your readers.

**Lilium Tigrinum**.—*Nat. Hom. Med. College*.—In treating uterine diseases do not forget *lilium tigrinum*. Some of the symptoms calling for its use are: Pain in left ovary, shooting across to right and down limbs; weight in pelvis and feeling as though everything would protrude. In this symptom it resembles *sepia*. The *lilium* patient, however, is worse in the afternoon, while the symptoms of *sepia* are relieved at that time. The leucorrhœa of *lilium* is yellow or yellowish brown and excoriating.

This is one of the best remedies in slow recovery after confinement or abortion, especially where subinvolution is present. The class of

patients whom *lilium* will help are "cross, cranky women—can't speak a decent word to anyone."

*Lilium* is better in open air, worse in warm room, and its analogue is *pulsatilla*.

It is also useful in another class of troubles, namely, cardiac; and its most prominent symptom in this disease is numbness of right hand and arm. Several remedies have numbness of left, but only this, I think, has right.

**Drosera** IN PERTUSSIS.—*Revue Hom. Française*; *Jour. Brit. Hom. Soc.*—In a lecture on "Homeopathy and Official Medicine" Dr. Marc Jousset makes some interesting statements about the treatment of whooping-cough in Paris. The homeopaths there, he says, have quite a reputation in this malady. A number of families who are ordinarily under old-school treatment confide themselves to their care when attacked with whooping-cough; and there are physicians who send their patients, and even their own children, to them when so affected. This undeniable superiority of homeopathy in the treatment of whooping-cough has led our chief remedy, *drosera*, to be tried in the ordinary therapeutics; but, employed there in doses of 10 to 20 drops of the mother tincture, it produces no such beneficial effects as the homeopaths gain from the 3d, 6th, and 12th dilutions.

**Hepar** IN ULCER OF CORNEA.—Quoted by *Brit. Hom. Soc. Jour.* from Berlin.—Th. W., aged twelve, has been suffering for eight days with his eye, and has been treated with antiseptic compresses and *argent. nitr.* locally. When seen his state was as follows: In the right upper quadrant of the left cornea there is a sickle-shaped ulcer; there is also moderate conjunctival catarrh and coryza with great itching of nose; shooting pains in eyes with sensation of sand in them. Warm compresses relieve; the prevailing northeast wind aggravates. Prescription: *Hepar sulph.* 30; a dose night and morning. Complete cure, without detriment to sight, in eight days.

**China** IN COXALGIA.—*Villers, Arch. f. Hom.*; *Jour. Brit. Hom. Soc.*—A girl, aged twenty, had, after a chill, a pain in right hip, which was aggravated by every movement, and which she could only describe as resembling the pain in the legs that occurred before the menstrual flow. I

treated her for two months without effect. At last I chose china 30, because she was pallid, and before she became ill had undergone much hard nursing work; her catamenia was scanty, and she was altogether weak. Three days after commencing the china the pain was gone, though it had persisted for five months. She had a slight return of the pain at the next menstrual period. After that she had no more.

**Kalmia** IN NEURALGIA OF SHOULDER.—Monthly Hom. Review, July.—Dr. Molson exhibited on a "consultation day," at the London Homeopathic Hospital, a case of pulsating tumor in the right neck. It was improving under baryta carbonica; but an interesting point about the case was that the patient had applied for intense and constant neuralgic pain in the right shoulder, going down the arm, which had lasted for six months, and that this had been completely removed by kalmia rx.

**Coffea Cruda**.—Dr. Edgerton (Kansas City).—The tincture is made from the green Arabian coffee-berry. Family name, rubiacæ. Active principle, caffeine. It produces nervous erethism, uneasiness, irritability, exhilaration, clearness of mind, especially about bedtime; wide awake; oversensitiveness of all the nerves; sensitive to pain; sleeplessness from overexcitement; headache; rapid flow of blood to the brain; feels like a nail were driven into parietal bones; one-sided headache, worse in open air; hears distant noises distinctly; lies awake with brain full of plans and fancies; the next day he is weak and tremulous. Drugs for the abuse of coffee are cham., nux v., and ignat.; for headache as though nail were driven in compare actea, ignat., and anacardium.

**Hydrastis**, FLUID EXTRACT OF, is reported by the eclectic school as positively good in the treatment of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the uterus. It is a good stomachic tonic, say they, in addition to having a specific influence on the mucous membrane. Making all allowance for exaggeration of value by that school, it is known that hydrastis has a pronounced influence in all catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes, whether in one part of the body or another. Its value in constipation and catarrh is well established.

**Kalmia Latifolia** (Med. Current) acts chiefly

on the heart. Is of a poisonous character. Wandering and rheumatic pains around the heart, shooting pains under the clavicle. For affections of the heart following rheumatism it has no equal. Hyperæmia of the heart; valvular insufficiency; palpitation of the heart; worse lying on the left side; angina pectoris; dyspnœa, heart feels as though pressed between two surfaces; neuralgia of the heart.

**Lachesis Trigenocephalus** (Med. Current), for which we are mainly indebted to the late Professor Hering, acts on the sensorium. Mania, loquacity, worse after sleep; this is contrary to nature, therefore make a note of it. Suffocative feeling about the throat, aggravated by drinking hot drinks; extreme intolerance of clothing on abdomen; patient suspicious of his best friends; hot flashes; nervous constriction of the throat; whites of eyes orange-colored during typhoid fever; throat dark purple; ulcerations, boils, sores, and swellings of all kinds, dark and purplish in color; tongue cannot be protruded on account of catching on the under jaw.

**Snake Poisons**.—A few things that belong in general to the snake family are that they all produce more or less prostration—they all produce nervous excitability and nervous prostration. This prostration runs through the remedy generally, but especially beginning with the heart. The poisons seem to overpower the heart, thus depressing it and bringing on throbbing and prostration. Collapse and apoplectic stupor are found in the snakes. They also break down the blood, which in turn produces a condition allied to septicæmia, abscesses, and gangrene. A mottled condition of the surface is common.

**Arnica** or **Bromium** may be found indicated in hypertrophy of the heart due to excessive exercise.

**Kali Bich.**—Blindness before headache, which disappears as the headache comes on. This is a peculiar symptom which occurs under kali bich.

Bruises or sprains with local discoloration call for arnica, but if there is no discoloration, and the pains are of a jagging or prickling character, symphytum will likely be the remedy. Symphytum affects the bone and periosteum,

while arnica affects the soft tissues. Both have great fear of being touched by anyone approaching.

**Staph.** has the sharp cutting pains such as may follow a surgical operation in the abdomen, or any incised wound. Where there is great loss of tissue from a lacerated wound and extensive granulation is necessary, calendula will be the remedy. If it is a punctured wound you are called to treat, one of the first remedies to be thought of is ledum, or in poisoned wounds where the affected part is cold, yet the patient has amelioration from cold applications. Rhus tox. will be found useful in sprains of single muscles or of a group of muscles, while actea rac. would be called for where many muscles were involved, as might be found after the first day's skating and such unaccustomed exercise. The first remedy to be thought of where there is injury to nerves or parts abundantly supplied with sensory nerve periphera is hypericum.—H. C. Allen, M. D.

**Belladonna** IN GONORRHEA.—W. M. James, M. D., in Hom. Phys.—A young man who had contracted an attack of gonorrhea had consulted a physician of the old school of medicine, who prescribed astringent injections which speedily dried up the flow. But an attack of acute inflammation of the prostate gland followed, for which opium suppositories were applied, with leeches to the perineum. The patient became rapidly worse, until he was in a critical condition. It was then decided to send for a homeopathic physician and the writer was summoned. Among other symptoms the patient was sensitive to the slightest jarring of the bed, the shock of which was referred to the perineum. This directed attention to belladonna, and the fever, pulse, and other symptoms being found under that remedy, it was given with the most gratifying result, and the patient recovered.

**Grindelia Robusta** IN POISONING CASES.—That peculiar skin disease caused by contact with poison-oak or poison-ivy is readily cured by painting the inflamed surface with fluid extract of grindelia robusta. The burning and itching are instantly relieved. I have used the same drug frequently in erysipelas, painting the inflamed surface with it. It forms a gum on drying, excluding air, and greatly relieves the

burning pain, and I believe prevents the disease from spreading. It is a very comfortable application, and has the advantage of being easily removed by washing with alcohol. Mild forms of eczema are greatly benefited by the same application; it relieves the itching, and not infrequently cures the trouble entirely.

**Argent. Nit.** IN GASTRIC ULCER.—Miss E., a young lady of blond complexion, in January, 1893, complained of very marked tenderness of the epigastrium, with acute pains after eating. She was very nervous about herself, and afraid to take food of any description, even a glass of milk. She had been suffering in this way for about six months—five months ago she vomited two basinfuls of blood, and also passed blood from the bowels. Has been more or less on milk diet ever since, and under allopathic treatment. During the last seven days she has been worse than ever, and she has been living on whey and nutrient enemata. She is very anæmic, but fairly stout. The abdomen is much distended, and very sensitive over the epigastric region. She complains much of a trembling throbbing in stomach and of violent eructations of wind.

She received Argent. nit. 6x every three hours; a diet of milk and water with a few drops of Murdoch's Food. Next day, in spite of this liberal (!) diet, she was better and able to enjoy some Benger's Food and maizena. The medicine was continued, and she made an uneventful recovery. In a week's time she was discharged, feeling perfectly well and able to eat fish, poultry, etc. She was very grateful and very much concerned that she had put up with so much pain and expense before trying homeopathic treatment.

**Argent. Nit.** IN GASTRIC IRRITATION AND WEAKNESS OF LEGS.—Hom. World (London).—Mrs. P., August, 1894, has been ailing for seven years with symptoms resembling the above. She states that she has always been very bilious, and has at times vomited quarts of bile. Latterly she has been unable to keep down any food, and has even vomited all her medicines (allopathic). She is of a very dark, swarthy color, and says her skin has got much darker the last few years. Great weakness of legs—unable to walk about.

R Argent. Nit. 6x every four hours. She re-

turned in a week's time to report that the medicine had relieved all her acute symptoms. She continued to attend the hospital for a week or two, and then was lost sight of.

**Oleum Gaultheria** IN RHEUMATISM.—Dr. Kraft in So. Journ. of Homeopathy.—Some months ago I found in the Homeopathic Recorder a little article from the pen of Dr. Benj. F. Lang of Nebraska, citing the value and virtues of oleum gaultheria, or wintergreen oil, in the cure of rheumatism and some other allied complaints. The cases stated attracted my attention, for just at this time I had been having a severe "tussel" with a case of rheumatism that had been sent to me in a rocking chair from a distant State. It was one of that class of cases, which, if cured or sensibly improved, would rebound greatly to the credit of the physician, besides swelling his bank account.

So far as I could determine from several visits, and subsequent careful study of the "scriptures," it was a pure, clean-cut case of bryonia; but as I have a mental obliquity in favor of bryonia in almost every case I touch, I refused to use it, resolutely put the temptation behind me, and resumed my studies of the case. I began ultimately with psorinum (which is my forlorn-hope remedy), in order to unearthing and bring to the surface any symptom of prominence that might at some time have been in the case, but now possibly suppressed or covered up by the heroic dosing to which this patient had been subjected in his fourteen weeks of allopathic treatment. I tested the urine and corrected his diet and habits. But the longer I studied, the more perfectly bryonia stood out. At last he got bryonia. Then I ran the gamut of potencies in the two weeks that followed; but the patient saw no amendment. Discouragement seized upon both patient and doctor. I restudied the case, again gave psorinum; returned to the patient's side and talked with him by the hour in hope of finding a clue that might lead to something else; eventually I found that rhus and belladonna, given upon their indications, and a little aconite, would help temporarily, but only temporarily. Now at this time I saw the Lang article, and at once bought a bottle of wintergreen oil. I administered it thrice daily, a dram on loaf sugar. In twenty-four hours the patient complained that

he was very dull of hearing; that his eyes were failing him; that he was passing great quantities of urine; that his bowels were unusually loose; that he was sweating profusely; but that his appetite was better, and that he could now sleep six hours at one stretch without waking from the pain. But no change as yet in his rheumatism. One week after, he found one morning that his back did not hurt him so badly, that he could straighten out his legs a little better, and if it hadn't been for former unfortunate experiences in that direction, he would have tried to stand up. This man came to me in the early days of August, propped up in a rocking chair, shipped in a baggage car, unable to stand or move without great agony; and about the middle of September he returned to his home in a distant State walking only with a cane, which, he has since informed me, he has discarded.

**Dropsical Remedies, INDICATIONS FOR.**—Dr. Starbuck in Southern Jour. of Hom.—Apis. Absence of thirst—but sometimes there is great thirst—general stupor and prostration, bruised feeling of abdominal walls, pains sudden, stinging, parts sensitive to touch, the stools may be involuntary on every motion, and the urine almost entirely suppressed and loaded with casts.

Apocynum cannabinum. Stomach very irritable, thirst great, but drinking causes distress. Its chief use is in dropsy dependent upon disease of the liver.

Arsenicum album. General dropsy, weak heart, kidney disease acute or chronic, urine scanty, hot, sometimes thick and fetid, stomach and bowels irritable, great thirst, pains burning in character.

Cactus grandiflora. Cardiac dropsy, inability to lie down, feeling as if the normal action of the heart was prevented by an iron band.

Digitalis. The pulse is always feeble and irregular, feeling as if the heart stood still, constant desire to take a deep breath, useful in nephritis after scarlatina.

Squilla. Cardiac dropsy, pulse slow, weak, cough spasmodic, feeling as if it started from pit of stomach. The skin is dry and harsh.

Scoparius. Renal dropsy due to insufficient arterial tension. It should not be given during the progress of inflammation of the heart, but is used with advantage in chronic parenchymatous nephritis.



Terebinthina. Renal dropsy, kidneys inflamed, dull burning pain extending to bladder, urine bloody, constant tenesmus.

**Lycopus Virginicus** IN PHTHISIS.—Dr. Starbuck in Southern Journal of Homeopathy.—CASE I. Male, aged twenty-eight, married, farmer by occupation, had been sick one year; cough from beginning of sickness. When I first saw him he had been confined to bed for four weeks, and I was called because the family thought he was dying (their family physician being out of town), and they wanted some morphine given to relieve the dyspnoea. His feet were so swollen that he only moved them with difficulty. I prescribed lycopus, and had the pleasure of seeing him improve in every way for two weeks; after that time he grew weaker, and died with but little suffering.

**Senecio Aureus**; TWO SHORT PROVINGS.—Dr. Julia Washburn reports in Southern Jour. of Hom.: Mrs. B., twenty-six years. In perfect health; menstrual periods devoid of pain; bowels normally constipated. Began the proving a week before the menstrual period, taking 5 drops of the 2x dilution three times a day.

Menses appeared *two days too soon*, with pain in back and across hypogastrium, which was not very severe and lasting only a day. The flow was more profuse the first two days than usual. Noticed no difference in a leucorrhœa with which she is troubled. Resumed medicine one week preceding return of menses. Had very severe aching in back and pelvis lasting a day and night, with menses three days too soon and increased flow the first two days. Nausea was a constant symptom during the period, lasting one-half hour after rising and meals. Bowels were less constipated.

Mrs. W., thirty-five years. A business woman, had backache with heavy bearing-down feeling during the menses, with headache three or four days after menstruation begins. Menses continue only three or four days. Took five drops of the 2x dilution three times a day for five days. Had taken the drug but two days when she said she felt a "brightness of spirit," "a rested feeling." This brightness of spirit was very noticeable. She usually has a far-away, careworn look, but under influence of the drug her interest seemed to attach to things about her, and she

looked bright and happy. She experienced no sense of fatigue while proving. Had backache all the time, and a profuse watery leucorrhœa, so much as to run down the thighs. Ceased taking drug five days, when backache ceased and less leucorrhœa. Resumed drug when same symptoms returned. Menses on time, with some cramping before flow appeared; ceasing with appearance of flow, which was more than usual and lasted seven days. The pains were relieved by lying down.

**Arsenicum** IN HAY FEVER.—Dr. C. P. Meredith, in Southern Jour. of Hom.—I have found arsenicum useful in the treatment of hay fever; some cases of which, presenting the ordinary symptoms of that malady, together with symptoms that seemed to point to arsenicum as the remedy, were greatly benefited by the *local*, as well as constitutional, use of the drug. I use it locally in the sixth decimal trituration, applying the remedy to the sensitive spots on the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity, with a probe covered with a pledget of cotton wool. Each application is succeeded by violent sneezing for a few moments, followed by a profuse flow of mucus, then relieved for some hours from nearly all of the distressing symptoms pertaining to hay fever.

The use of arsenicum in hay fever is not new by any means, nor is its use in this distressing disease peculiar to any school. I am not aware, however, that it has been used locally, as before indicated, by anyone before this time; and I was induced to use it in this way only because I believe that when there is necessity for some local application, the same remedy should be applied locally (if possible) that is used constitutionally.

**Heladerma Horridus** IN PNEUMONIA.—Dr. Robert Boock in Hom. Recorder.—Mrs. Ford, eighty-one years of age, has been my patient several times during the past four years. She suffered from erysipelas and dropsy in the legs. In October she caught cold, and had also a bad fall; her symptoms were those of pneumonia: fever, delirium, and cough, pain in chest and hard work to breathe, blueness of lips, tongue, and cheeks, cold extremities, and was very low in appetite, and appeared to be sinking. Pulse fifty; temperature, ninety; and to all human ap-

pearance was rapidly dying; all said so, and I fully believed so, but left heladerma horridus, one powder in water, and ordered her tongue to be moistened with a feather dipped in this every half hour. I did not call the next day until evening. I was waiting to be notified of her death, but no such notice coming, called to see, and to my surprise, found everything changed. I then gave hel. hor. every four hours, with placebos. All the bad symptoms gradually disappeared, breathing became natural, heart gained strength, pulse increased to seventy, temperature to ninety-eight, and appetite became better, asking frequently for food. This continued so long as she was taking this medicine. She was so well that I ceased to attend, she having no aches or pains, was eating and sleeping well, bowels moved regularly, and night watching was given up. All who saw the recovery were pleasingly surprised, and so was I, and have frequently asked myself could anything else have done this. Lachesis has changed a slate-colored tongue, and has aroused those who appeared to be dying, for a short time, but to extend the life of one as good as dead for thirty days is a triumph for the hel. hor.

**Magnesia Phos. IN DYSMENORRHEA.**—Hom. World.—A young lady, aged twenty-four, had been troubled every month since her puberty with severe pains in the uterus, back, and loins, beginning several hours previous and continuing during the first two days of period, and these so severe sometimes that they seemed almost unbearable. On the second day of flow she had hysteric fits. On the third day, when a membrane was discharged, the patient was free from pain, and she had a flow for six to seven days every month. Her husband, finding no chance of her bearing children, made up his mind to take a second wife. Her mother-in-law came to me and stated the facts. I reassured her, saying that it was the dysmenorrhea which was the obstruction in the way of conception. As soon as it was removed she was sure to conceive. In December last, when she had this pain, I was sent for. I saw the lady almost mad with pain. I gave her magnes. phos. 4x every ten minutes, and in an hour the pain ceased and flow began. I gave her five doses of the remedy, to be taken twice a day for three days. Next month I advised her

to take medicine three times a day, beginning a day before period, and on the first day of period to take it every three hours. She had but very slight pain this time. The same process was repeated the third month, when she had no pain at all, the flow was normal and remained till fourth day, and since she has had no return of pains. I am glad to report that she is now pregnant five months. I have relieved three or four cases of dysmenorrhea with caulophyllum and borax, but they were not so prompt in action as magnes. phos. This is no doubt a grand remedy for all sorts of spasmodic pains.

**Pulsatilla (high) IN HEADACHE.**—Dr. J. M. Selfridge, in Hom. Phys., says: Pulsatilla, as you know, is said to act best in "persons of indecisive, slow, phlegmatic temperament; sandy hair, blue eyes, pale face; easily moved to laughter or tears; affectionate, mild, gentle, timid disposition." As an illustration of the opposite condition, I will report the following case:

Mrs. H., dark, coarse hair, dark-brown eyes, coarse skin with black pores, large frame, strong features, and resolute appearance, came into my office over two months ago, and begged me to give her something to cure a terrible sick headache to which she had been a martyr almost every week from her early girlhood. Without going into details I will state the character of the pain was this: The pain recurs in paroxysms, increases to an intense point of severity, then decreases to a complete cessation. She always enjoys herself best in the open air. As pulsatilla seemed to be indicated, and wishing to experiment with high potencies, I gave one powder, on the tongue, of the CM, with blanks to follow. A week after this her husband came in, saying, "That medicine acted like a charm on my wife, as the pain left her before she got out of the building." He wanted some of the same, as she had a mild return. One dose of the CM potency was given him, with blanks to follow. It relieved the pain promptly and there has been no recurrence of it for two months, although she has been to the theater, which heretofore had *always* provoked an attack of headache.

**Calcarea Carb. IN NOSE-BLEED.**—Dr. Vilers, in his "Archiv f. Homeopathy," reports the following interesting case: A sixteen-year-old girl had been suffering for four years with

nose-bleed. At first this would continue for three days consecutively ; then it would become less and less, appearing in small quantities three or four times daily, so that in the last two or three years no day had passed without a nasal hemorrhage, and usually at least after the chief meal of the day. The girl becomes red in the face, which is followed by the bleeding out of one nostril, continuing for the better part of half an hour. This is succeeded by thirst and headache. She is a flabby patient, with a tired feeling, much given to eructations, considerable palpitation ; arises each morning from a dreamless sleep, tired out, with nausea after each attempt to take a little coffee. The menstrual period is very profuse, returns every fifteenth day, continues for about eight days, flowing day and night.

I gave this girl *calcarea carb.* the 200th, a drop on the first, tenth, and twentieth day of treatment. This began on October 19. When she returned, on November 10, she reported having had no nose-bleed during the intervening period, except the first two days of the treatment, once each day, but nothing more since. Even when she met with an accident to the nose no hemorrhage came beyond the drop or two that might follow from a blow on the nose in any healthy person. The menstrual period did not come on the fifteenth day, but remained out until the twenty-eighth day, continued four days, presenting all the usual conditions of normal menstruation. After this report this girl received each fortnight another drop of *calcarea carb.* the 200th, and has not again to this date, the middle of February, had a return of the epistaxis, nor has the menstruation changed to its former semi-monthly time. As a matter of precaution I had given the mother a supply of china, with directions to give a dose to the girl after each profuse nasal hemorrhage. Of course this medicine was not needed and not used.

**Rhus Toxicodendron** FOR SEPTICÆMIA.—Dr. Charles W. Eaton, writing in the *Medical Advance*, says : I believe *rhus toxicodendron* to be our greatest remedy for septicæmia. I do not forget *arsenicum*. Like all dutiful students of homeopathy I early memorized the familiar rubric, "Poisoning from decayed or morbid animal matter, by inoculation, inhalation, or

swallowing." And there is no doubt that *arsenicum* has influence in this direction. But when you have administered the *arsenicum* without satisfactory results (and this will happen not infrequently), just substitute *rhus*, and proceed to enjoy the success it will bring. Study the pathogenesis of *rhus*, with this use of the drug in mind, and you will see your way clear to prescribing it. Prescribe it, and you will learn to place great reliance upon it. That this use of *rhus* is so generally overlooked is inexplicable. On the 18th of last month, being favored with the able assistance of Dr. George Royal as chief helper, I removed an ovarian tumor from a woman of sixty, whom I had not seen until the day of operation. The house was a little, old, dirty farmhouse. Despite explicit instructions, there was a rag carpet on the floor. The tumor was in large part solid, so that the incision was extended almost from the pubis to the sternum. All instruments were taken from a pan of boiling water ; to the water used in sponging a little *succus calendulæ* was added. The complications were so formidable that it seemed for a while as if the operation must be abandoned. The parietal adhesions were extensive in every direction. A section of the small intestine had to be literally dug out of a sulcus in this exceptionally nodular tumor. The vermiform appendix was merged in the growth and had to be amputated. There were mesenteric adhesions to be severed ; and both ovaries were involved, which gave us two stumps instead of one. The operation was prolonged, and it was impossible to prevent the escape of considerable quantities of blood into the abdomen. The weight of the tumor was about thirty-five pounds. After its removal large clots were taken from the abdomen ; while here and there could be seen adherent bits from the outer coat of the tumor, marking points where the adhesions were not to be severed. The abdomen was not irrigated, and the dressing was simply a layer of baked gauze, free from iodoform or other abomination, held in place by adhesive straps. So far, so good. But would she recover ? It was a case where the danger of septic peritonitis was imminent ; and she was to be left to the inexperienced care afforded by her family and neighbors. Under these conditions the administration of



thus was begun immediately, from the very hour of the operation. The result was all that could be desired. The incision healed throughout its entire length by immediate union ; and she made a rapid recovery without a single untoward symptom, and with practically no rise of either pulse or temperature.

**Tartar Emetic** IN SEQUELÆ OF SUN-STROKE.—Dr. Olin M. Drake tells in the Homeopathic Physician, from a paper read before the Boenninghausen Club of Boston, of his treatment of a case of sunstroke which had occurred in July, 1876, but which did not come to him until the following October. The patient had until that time been under the care of an allopathic physician. His condition was such that he could not give the family any especial encouragement. According to the totality, lycopodium was the remedy indicated, and was given in Dunham's 200th. For a number of weeks its action was satisfactory. The patient presently was able to go about among his neighbors, but was, however, unfit for physical work. "I studied and studied his symptoms, and yet I could not find a better indicated remedy than lycopodium. I gave it very high, and I gave it very low, but there was no favorable response. . . I had that man come to my office several times, and I would note down his symptoms anew each time, as though it were the first consultation. . . One day while questioning the patient, I noticed that he repeatedly passed his hand downward from the forehead over the nose, as if to brush something off. I asked him why he did this, and he smilingly answered that for a long time he had had a feeling over the bridge of his nose, as though a horse-hair was drawn tightly across it, and every little while he found himself trying to remove it. He also told me that occasionally he had the sensation of having on spectacles with bows pressing unpleasantly upon the back of the ears. This feeling he was also unable to brush away. These indications led me to the study of tartar emetic—a remedy ranking very low in summing up the totality of the symptoms ; but it had in its pathogenesis the more marked and peculiar symptoms, and several others. I gave it in the 200th (Dunham), and within twenty-one days my patient was perfectly well and able to return to his work again.

**Silicea** IN CHLOROSIS WITH "PINS AND NEEDLES" SYMPTOMS.—In 1871 I was consulted for one of the worst cases of chlorosis that I have ever treated. A girl of sixteen, living in Charlestown, Mass., was for three years under the care of two noted allopathic physicians of that city, but steadily growing worse from day to day. At this stage of her illness her parents removed her to her former home, in Maine, and then the patient came under my care. On account of lack of space, I shall mention only her most marked symptoms, which I considered the key-notes. She had a mania for eating pins and needles ; she would spend much of her time in playing with and rolling them in her hands or fingers, forming fantastic figures with them by sticking them into some fabric, etc., and, finally, she took to swallowing them. When I tell you, gentlemen, that this girl swallowed hundreds of pins and needles, I do not exaggerate. She knew well that she ought not to make a diet of such food, but if she saw a pin or needle on the floor, she would stand as rigid as a marble statue with her hands clasped behind her back, and begin exclaiming, "Pin, pin," or "Needle, needle." If some member of the family did not "hustle about pretty lively" and seize that pin or needle, she would swoop down upon it, like a shanghai fowl upon a bug. In looking for medicines having in their pathogenesis symptoms pertaining to pins and needles, I found in the old work of Jahr's and Possart's New Manual, under Silicea, "Fixed Ideas about Pins," and in Jahr's Mental Diseases, "Monomaniacal Ideas about Pins, which she sees everywhere and dreads." The similarity between this and my patient's mental condition seemed somewhat vague, but silicea appeared well indicated otherwise, and as the mental symptoms were the last to appear, I gave silicea 200th (Dunham). The improvement was not one marked by its rapidity, but was gradual. The fondness for pins and needles was the first symptom to disappear, and the others followed in the inverse order of their appearance. Six months later my patient was well, and is well to-day. She is now the mother of three children.—Dr. Olin M. Drake before the Boenninghausen Club (Boston).—Hom. Physician.

**Lachesis** IN OPHTHALMIA.—Homeopathic Recorder.—A Mahomedan, aged about fifty ;



all teeth fallen out; color black; seen on the 26th of December, 1893, at 2.30 P. M.; suffering since evening of day before yesterday. Left eye affected; redness of the sclerotic, left upper and lower lids swollen and painful; lachrymation (watering of left eye), with a running from the left nostril; photophobia; burning pain in; sensation of sand and dust in the eye; sensation of heat in the eye; agglutination of the eye at night, but no such thing at daytime; had fever last evening about 5 P. M., with the symptoms as follows: Drank water once, then, chill compelling him to lie down under covering, he slept, and perspired when uncovered. Salivated about thirty years back.

Treatment: Lach. 6; one-fourth of a drop a dose, to be taken a dose twice daily. Eight doses given.

Dec. 28, 3.30 P. M. Almost recovered; very slight redness of left ocular conjunctiva; very slight swelling of lids and very slight pain remaining therein; no sensation of sand and dust; no burning sensation; no photophobia; lachrymation very slight remaining; agglutination of lids last night found to-day, morning; the pain he feels, he says, in the upper part in the eyeball; one normal stool yesterday and one normal stool to-day; yesterday fever at about 2 P. M., but of less severity than that of previous paroxysm; slight chill, slight heat, no sweat; thirst during chill which caused vomiting of all taken one or two hours before; this fever continued till 7 P. M. The following day better; slight feverishness after last visit; bowels open daily, once regularly; no agglutination last night; no pain or swelling.

**Cimicifuga.**—A FEW NOTES FROM A LECTURE  
BY PROF. J. HEBER SMITH, M. D.

The pains of *cimicifuga* in myalgia are burning, cramping and stitching.

No drug is more certain to give a headache than *cimicif.* if given in excess. I would hardly except *glonoine*.

For the treatment of acute lumbago, give *cimicif.* and map the lumbar spine with cold compresses.

*Cimicifuga* is indicated in the beginning of puerperal mania when the patient complains of intense goneness in the epigastrium and cannot

settle to one employment, with distrust of friends.

*Cimicifuga* is indicated *before menses*, when there is nervous or rheumatic headache, severe pain in the forehead to temple and vertex with fullness, heat, and throbbing, on going upstairs, a sensation as if head would fly off; *during menses*, when there is aching in the back and down the hips and thighs, with heavy labor-like pains, nervous weeping, hysterical spasm, cramps, flow scanty, blood coagulated; *between menses*, when there is debility, nervous erethism, neuralgic pains and tendency to prolapsus uteri.

**Nux Vomica** IN ALLEGED CANCER OF THE STOMACH.—Dr. Drake reports the following interesting case before the Boston Boenninghausen Club, published in the Homeopathic Physician to show the value of the homeopathic antidote. I was requested, he says, some time in 1871 to visit a man of about forty-five, who had been ill for some fifteen months. Three physicians, two allopathic and one eclectic, had stated that he was suffering from cancer of the stomach. Of course he had been given up as incurable. I can see him at this moment, seated on the side of his bed, supported by his wife on one side and his daughter on the other; between his feet a wooden bucket, into which he had vomited some two quarts of a very brownish or almost black fluid, with slime, and particles of food taken the night before. His skin was extremely dry and rough, of a marked yellowish hue; his bowels had been in a torpid state for months, and his urine very scanty. As to his physical appearance, he was what I called skeletonized. I never saw anything like it before or since. If you placed him upon his back in bed his spinal column formed a ridge up the abdomen; in fact, he was so thin that for the life of him he could not tell whether his pain was in his back or his belly. This emaciation was general, save his feet and ankles, which were œdematous. In the epigastrium was a tumor the size of an egg, which could be easily taken between the fingers, having a hard, nodular feel, and seemed to be situated about the middle of the great curvature of the stomach. He had been in good health all his life previously, with the exception of salt rheum. This had been a source of much suffering to him until

a short two years before, when it was removed by an ointment. Shortly afterward he became ill, and then began a most severe course of drug-taking. Without giving his symptoms special study, I left him *nux. vomica* 200th (Dunham), which he took for forty-eight hours, at intervals of two hours. On the occasion of my next visit I found him so much better that I discontinued the remedy. Two days later I found him still improving, no vomiting, sleep better, no distress at the stomach, and the bowels had moved without aid for the first time for months. He was now, however, complaining of a tremendous itching all over him, without any eruption—a pruritus. I continued the *sac. lac.* In a few days he was a sight to behold. He reminded me of a case of confluent smallpox, though there were no pustules; he was literally covered with a moist, eczematous eruption, and the itching and burning were dreadful. The man actually wept when I would not let him use any external application. To make a long story short, the patient began to improve soon after. The *nux* was allowed to act for six or seven weeks longer, when I repeated it in the 50m (Fincke), one dose. Some time later my patient had an attack of piles for which I prescribed sulphur 200th (Dunham), and this was the last medicine he required. His recovery was complete. I saw him thirteen months ago. He told me he had never been ill since, and was then weighing two hundred pounds.

**IN INTERSTITIAL KERATITIS.** J. H. PAYNE, M. D. (Boston H. S. of Med.), says: In the treatment of interstitial keratitis homeopathic remedies are of the greatest value.

**Apis.**—Dense infiltration, moderate redness, photophobia, hereditary syphilis with exostosis, swelling of joints, high fever and no thirst, drowsy.

**Arsenicum.**—Cornea hazy, photophobia and acrid lachrymation, burning pain about the eyes, none after midnight.

**Aurum metallicum.**—Pain around eyes, seems deep in the bones.

EXTRACTS FROM LECTURES OF J. HEBER SMITH, M. D.

**Cantharis ix** topically is a specific in ring-worm of the scalp and face.

For the throat it is a disappointing remedy compared to its promising pathogenesis.

**Stomach.**—Projectile vomiting with threatened collapse as after severe burns.

When vomiting becomes persistent always look to the pelvic viscera for the possible cause.

**Cannabis sativa.**—Dense infiltration of the cornea which is very vascular. Also helps pannus.

**Hepar sulph.**—Deep ciliary injection, severe pain relieved by heat, sensitive to touch or cold.

**Merc. sol.**—Active inflammation, pain, worse at night.

**Sepia.**—With uterine complications.

In keratitis punctata, two remedies are indicated: *kali-bi* and *aur. met.* Both produce spots on back of the cornea.

**Stannum Iodide** IN PULMONARY TROUBLES.—M. D. Youngman, M. D., in *Hom. Recorder*.—Man, æt. thirty-two, in the second stage of phthisis pulmonalis, "coughing his head off," to use his own expression. Under the care of one of the most careful prescribers in New York. Had all the symptoms of this stage fully developed; was weak, perspiring, oppressed for breath, and unable to sleep during the night, for persistency of cough and expectoration. Physical examination showed consolidation of both lungs in areas, small cavity in right. Was taking *stannum met.*, which he said had benefited him more than any other remedy he had taken. When he got too much oppressed, he resorted to hydrogen peroxide, diluted, which, acting as an expectorant, gave him great relief, but he thought it affected his stomach. I substituted *stannum iod.* 6x trit., which gave him relief as far as the cough and oppression was concerned, and so gratified him that he indulged in hopes of ultimate recovery, and this remedy continued his greatest comfort to the time of his death. Although he often abandoned it in an effort to find one that would cure him, he was always glad to return to it.

**Calcarea carb.** IN SCIATICA.—Dr. Barrow, in *Hom. Rev.*—Miss Q., aged twenty-six, sciatica over twelve months. Had tried various remedies from different old school physicians, without relief. The last she consulted ordered rest in bed for three months, with her leg in splints. Being of an active disposition, she preferred to

try homeopathy. The pain came on spasmodically, at any moment, when sitting, standing, or walking, and would rouse her from sleep at night. It extended from hip-joint to left side. Never a day passed without several attacks. Careful search in repertory and materia medica gave calc. carb. as the simillimum. One dose of the 30th dilution was ordered every morning.

In a fortnight patient reported that there had been no pain for several days, and she was able to walk much better. A month after commencing treatment she stated that she had just walked six miles, and had had no pain for nearly three weeks.

**Belladonna** IN MAMMARY TUMOR.—Ibid.—A woman, aged fifty, applied at the Birmingham Homeopathic Hospital for advice. She had a tumor of the right breast, which had been noticed for six months, and was increasing in size. It was hard but movable, situated below the nipple. Glands were not enlarged, but there was much pain down the right arm, and the nipple was unmistakably retracted. A consultation having been held, it was decided that, as the growth was probably cancerous, the breast should be removed, and patient was received into the hospital for operation. Belladonna 1x was ordered internally. In a fortnight's time all symptoms had disappeared, and no trace of the tumor could be found. Nothing in the way of treatment was used except the belladonna.

**Actæa Racemosa** DURING PREGNANCY.—Dr. Wingfield informs us of two cases occurring in his practice in which the use of this drug seemed to have insured living children at birth. In the first case, four children had all been born dead, from no discoverable cause, the mother never having had a living child. In the other patient, there had been two dead births and no living one. After the daily administration of a single dose of actæa racemosa 1x for two months before confinement, both mothers were delivered of healthy children, which are now alive.

**Apis** IN "WHINING."—Dr. James, in his Homeopathic Physician for March, 1895, speaking of Dr. Lippe, relates the following cases: A young man, member of a prominent Philadelphia family, was prostrated with typhoid fever. On the fourteenth day he was so ill he seemed

likely to die. The chief symptom was moaning. "Not the deep, heavy moaning of muriatic acid," said the lecturer, "but a kind of whining without cause. This decided me to give apis. He was relieved and made an excellent recovery."

A few years later, this same young gentleman was seized with smallpox. On the third day the eruption ceased to develop, and showed a disposition to disappear. At the same time the urine was suppressed. Not a drop of urine was passed for twenty-four hours. The same mental symptoms cropped out as when he had the typhoid fever—constant whining. Nobody had ever told me to use apis in smallpox. But there was this mental symptom. I gave apis, and the next morning the chamber was full of urine, and the pustules came out as large as grapes. This was followed by an excellent recovery, and without pockmarks. Thus I confirmed this symptom in two widely different diseases. In old school treatment, when suppression of urine sets in, in smallpox, such cases are hopeless. In this case, not two hours had passed, after taking the apis, before urine began to pass in abundance.

**Tuberculinum.**—From notes of Dr. H. C. Allen, reported in Medical Advance.—Tuberculinum can be safely administered, especially where there is a tuberculous diathesis, when carefully selected, and well indicated remedies do not relieve, or remain without any results. Ringworms of very large size have been cured with tuberculinum. The tuberculinum patient is naturally of sweet and quiet disposition, but all at once becomes cross, irritable, and despondent. Easily frightened. Great fear of dogs. Much headache in a certain part of the head. Distressing sensation, as if patient were sitting in ice water, or, as if there were damp clothes along the spine.

**LOSS OF MEMORY: SOME REMEDIES IN.**—From a paper by Dr. W. Jefferson Guernsey, in Medical Advance.—. . . Anacardium heads the list; and when not contra-indicated, will surely benefit the trouble. The patient is much worried about his forgetfulness, and besides a general hypochondriacal disposition, may be inclined to profanity on the slightest provocation.\*

\*What a strange admission! That the memory of profanity lingers when all else has vanished. Might this be termed a relic of Original Sin?—ED.

**Baryta carb.** suits the dwarfish person who is physically as well as mentally weak. Subject to throat troubles. And for a child who cannot be taught because it fails to remember.

**Glonoine** for one who forgets well-known streets and loses his way. Particularly if he has at any time been overcome by the sun. This patient is uncommunicative.

**Hyoscyamus** is also averse to being questioned, yet talks much in a rambling way. Dreads being poisoned or betrayed. Does foolish things, and it is especially of use when the trouble is the result of unrequited love or jealousy.

**Lachesis** is a talkative remedy and changes rapidly in thought from one subject to another. Makes mistakes in writing because of default of memory; useful at climacteric period, or for old whisky drinkers.

**Lycopodium** makes mistakes in writing, as to letters, syllables, words, or even the sense. Is sensitive, irritable, and dyspeptic.

**Medorrhinum** has weakness of memory from suppressed gonorrhea.

**Natrum muriaticum** makes mistakes in talking through forgetfulness, and is rendered awkward by it. Despondent and weeps from consolation. Especially worse after cauterizing with nitrate of silver.

**Nux moschata** is hysterical, of course; and the memory fails in holding the thought while reading, writing, or speaking.

**Phosphorus** has difficulty in arranging his thoughts. Is indifferent. Tall, lean, narrow-chested, and may be of hemorrhagic diathesis.

**Phosphoric acid** has also indifference, but is chiefly to be thought of for cases dependent upon sexual excesses.

**Bellis perennis** IN PSORIASIS. — Hom. Review, London. — A girl, aged twelve years, had general psoriasis. There were large patches scattered all over limbs and trunk. She had been under old-school treatment, in hospitals, and privately for five years without benefit. She had been in the habit of drinking cold water when heated, and it was after this that rash first appeared. *Bellis perennis* 1x was given. The result was almost magical. There was a clearing off of rash perceptible at the end of first week. In a month it had quite disappeared. Medicine

was continued altogether for six weeks. Nine months after, there had been no return of rash.

**SOME HEART REMEDIES.** — From a lecture by Professor J. C. Wise, M. D., Kansas City Hom. Med. College. — The group of heart remedies to be thought of in emergency consists of *cactus grand.*, *digitalis*, *glonoine*, *cereus*, *strophanthus*, *strychnia phos.*

**Kalmia** is a drug that will always relieve when digitalis is indicated, and is not so dangerous.

**Cactus grand.** should not be used lower than the 3x. It is the opposite of *digitalis* in its action. The old school give 5 to 30 drops of the tincture.

**Glonoine** is useful when immediate heart action is wanted. The strongest sold is 3x. It is an alcoholic tincture.

**Strophanthus** is a heart tonic, but has no curative action. It is also an alcoholic tincture.

**Strychnia phos.** takes the place of *digitalis* in dropsy. The 2x and 3x triturations are recommended.

**Hydrastis** IN CHRONIC GASTRIC PAIN. — Dr. Bird of Penarth, in Monthly Homeopathic Review. — A woman, aged fifty-two, who had passed the climacteric, had suffered for some years with pain in pit of stomach after all food. Pain was most severe, extending through to back; at times everything taken was vomited, and there was marked cachexia. This condition was so severe and intractable that, although no actual tumor could be felt, it was believed that the symptoms arose from cancerous stricture of the pylorus. It was therefore decided to try *hydrastis* tinct., gtt. i, ter in die. This gave speedy relief, patient's general state improved, the cachexia and pain diminished. Discomfort was still experienced after food, so *hydrastine hydrochlorate* 2x was substituted. This also kept the pain in abeyance. For the past two years these remedies have been constantly resorted to and always give relief when the pain recurs, as it does occasionally, though in a mild form.

**Ferrum Phos.** IN LARYNGEAL CATARRH, reported by Dr. Black of Torquay, in Monthly Hom. Review (London), April, 1895. — On Wednesday, January 23, 1893, I was called to see Miss R. I., æt. about sixty. She is of spare habit of body



and feeble vitality. Her hair is iron-gray ; her eyes dark and luminous, but with a soft light in them ; nose aquiline ; manner bright and vivacious. Her type of constitution appears to be a compound of the nervous and bilious. She was in bed and complained of her throat, the feeling being "as if it were skinned," and the situation of this feeling from the larynx down to the supra-sternal fossa. For two weeks she has been struggling against a cold, which she thinks the sudden fall of temperature on Monday night brought to a climax. She has a slight cough ; pulse 80, temp. 99.4. Gave ferrum phos. 3x, a three-grain powder in a tumbler of water, a dessertspoonful every half hour while awake. Next day pulse 68, temp. normal. Feels much better. A great deal of the soreness is gone from the throat, and the hot burning feeling also ; she now complains of some rawness about the supra-sternal fossa. Bryonia 200, 12 drops in a tumblerful of water, a dessertspoonful every two hours. Next day better, and soon fully recovered.

**Graphites.**—The graphites patient is an overgrown pulsatilla subject, with a well-developed motive temperament, large bones, and high forehead, slower in movement, but just as mild as pulsatilla ; apt to become obese and suffer from constipation and skin symptoms, especially chaps and fissures. Pulsatilla has aggravation from milk, while graphites has amelioration from warm milk. This is an important and practical distinction.—Hom. Phys.

**Heat FOR HYDROPHOBIA.**—Says Dr. B. Fincke of Brooklyn, in Homeopathic Envoy : Dr. Buisson of Paris, who had hydrophobia and despaired of his life, intended to make an end of it by suffocation in a hot vapor bath. When the degree of 167° was reached he was surprised to find himself well. After that he cured eighty cases of hydrophobia by the hot vapor bath.

Four workmen in Bremen tried to suffocate a man between feather beds, as there was no help. After they thought him dead they took him out and found him, to their surprise, in a profuse perspiration and well.

A case in Brooklyn was cured by putting the hydrophobic patient on a chair and wrapping him up in blankets. A spirit lamp was kept

burning under the chair till a profuse perspiration broke out and the patient was saved.

**Moschus.**—Mrs. H. A. Nanson of Kennebunk, Me., says to the editor of Homeopathic Envoy : As I have not seen moschus spoken of, I venture to mention what a safe and happy effect it has on nervous people, especially on people coming before the public or children asked to sing or read for a public entertainment. We have tried it for the last year. Also, years ago, musk was used to cure hiccoughs. A doctor came to a friend of ours many miles and cured the poor old man when all the doctors about failed to relieve his suffering.

**Stramonium IN URINARY INCONTINENCE.**—Dr. Robert Boocock, in a private letter to the editor : I am reminded of a case which I was attending in England. The patient was a consumptive, and had spells of inability to hold his water. Occasionally it would go to the other extreme, and for an hour or such a matter he could not void a drop. He had been getting along very nicely, and was so overjoyed that he resolved to pay his workpeople himself ; but the opening and shutting of the door as they came in and went out gave him a chill from which he never fully recovered—that is, he never again became thoroughly warm. He began to develop all kinds of mania ; he was the Almighty Jehovah, and would do miracles. Later, he believed he was dead and in great distress, because one-half of his body was stinking and putrefying, and his spirit was outside talking to his dead body. Other manias showed themselves from time to time, all dependent upon the spasmodic condition of his urinary apparatus. Thirty years ago we did not have so many aids to a short cut in materia medica as we have now, but after some sleepless nights I came to the conclusion that stramonium was the remedy. And so it proved. He was freed of his terrible hallucinations, became absolutely rational, and passed to the other world from his tuberculosis as calmly as a little child falling to sleep.

**Glonoine IN HEADACHE.**—Professor Shannon, in Denver Journ. of Hom., says : There are pains in the head, as if the brain were moving in waves ; as if the brain were expanding itself ; shocks in the brain, synchronous with the pulse,

throbbing in the temples, in the vertex, in the occiput, or in the whole head; headache, with sunken red face; hemicrania; sees half light, half dark; head feels as if immensely large; headaches from exposure to sun's rays, or those which come on with the warm weather and last all summer, increasing and decreasing with the ascending and descending sun; great sensitiveness of the head to being covered.

**Lachesis** IN SCIATICA AND JAUNDICE.—Dr. Bird of Penarth reports the following interesting case in the London Monthly Homeopathic Review. A strong, healthy laborer, aged thirty-five, had been working some months during the summer in sewers, when he was seized with severe double sciatica. He could walk well, except during the paroxysms of pain, which occurred every fifteen or twenty minutes, lasting about two minutes, and were most agonizing. There was extreme tenderness to the touch over the course of both great sciatic nerves. The general health was good, and tongue clean, but his motions were very dark and offensive. Mercurius gave no effect. On the third day the case seemed to resemble one of acute blood-poisoning, especially affecting the liver and great sciatic nerves, and on these indications, the pain being severe and almost constant, lachesis vi, which also matched the subjective symptoms, was prescribed, a dose every fifteen minutes. In the first hour after commencing lachesis there was only one slight attack of pain. The next day there was freedom from pain, and even from the tenderness over nerves; the jaundice also had diminished. Patient, however, complained of an extraordinary pain at the back of his neck, as if he had been suddenly struck there. This he had felt several times; it was so instantaneous and real that he accused his wife of having struck him. Lachesis was therefore stopped, but in a few hours pain in the legs began to return. Patient was then advised to endure the discomfort in back of neck, and to continue lachesis. In a week the jaundice had gone, pain in legs disappeared, and all other symptoms were permanently relieved, patient appearing in the usual health again. There has been no return of the sciatica.

**Rumex crispus** IN COUGH.—Dr. J. P. R. Lambert, in the Monthly Hom. (London)

Review for April 1st, says that on January 12th, Mrs. T., aged about thirty-five, came to him complaining of a very troublesome cough from which she had suffered every winter, with one exception, since she was five years old. During that winter she gave birth to a child, who also suffers from a similar cough every time she gets a cold, and is the only one of Mrs. T.'s nine children who is affected in that way. She described the cough as an incessant, dry, hacking or barking, which description was quite accurate, as I had opportunity to observe. The coughs were separated by an interval of a few seconds only, and continued night and day while awake. The attacks were induced by a tickling under the upper end of the sternum, were worse at night, after going to bed, so that she had to sit up for some time, were always aggravated by frosty weather, and relieved in a warm room. Moreover, she complained of the cough causing a sharp pain in the side of the neck and chest, and in the hypochondria. She suffered also from dyspnoea at night, and her mother was asthmatic. Examination revealed no physical signs. First gave hyos. On January 17th said she had been better since the frost ceased, but had a worse night than ever after beginning the medicine. Changed to rumex 3x, three powders to be diluted in water of two ounces, to be taken every three or four hours. On February 18th she came to consult me about varicose veins, from which she had suffered for years, and said that the cough was practically cured, and that she had been free from it through the severest weeks of this season's frost.

**Cinchona** IN FEVER.—Edward Mahony, M. R. C. S., contributes the following to the London Homeopathic World. After reciting a number of symptoms as found under this remedy by Hahnemann and others, he says:

In looking over the above category we may remind ourselves again of the importance of the moral symptoms, and note the italicized head pains under eyes, the amaurosis as further proof of a most powerful action on the nervous system; then the redness of the cheeks and lobules, if taken in connection with the occurrence of such symptoms among those of the fever will be found to have more importance than might otherwise have been supposed; and so triviali-

ties, as one would call them, will be found to possess, in some cases, real diagnostic importance; the time of the epistaxis and its repeated occurrence are to be noted; also the conditions of throat pains compared with the general sensitiveness to cold air, and which brings into marked contrast the amelioration of some symptoms by open and cold air; under abdomen the splenic stitches are valuable in view of the distinct pathological action of quinine on that remarkable viscus, the spleen, other important kidney symptoms also come in here . . . in the upper extremities comes what we may call the golden condition of sensitively painful when touched, and when the pain has passed off it can be excited again by contact; the remarkable thing is that firm pressure does not hurt, may even relieve. Quite recently I had a patient who had been heavily drugged when abroad, with both strychnia and quinine, and had been subject for some months past to fortnightly paroxysms of intense and distressing pains in the lower limbs. The first time I witnessed these they so reminded me of what I had seen in a cat poisoned by strychnine, that I sought to antidote that drug, but with little apparent benefit; a further study, however, brought out markedly the above-mentioned characteristic, and according what is homeopathically known as chininum sulphuricum was administered in the 200th potency with the most gratifying results, not only at the time, but when the next periodic recurrence was due, not only was it delayed, but the amount of pain and duration were gratifyingly less also.

**Kalmia Latifolia** IN TOBACCO HEART.—Dr. J. R. P. Lambert in the (London) Homeopathic World: P. L., a gatekeeper, aged fifty-four, complained of sharp pain in the right temple like pins and needles. It was induced by touch and turning the head quickly; and he had had it about eighteen months. He also suffered from palpitation on the least exertion or fright, sometimes awakening him at night. He also had tingling in arm and leg (left), and sensation as if blood did not circulate in these parts; he could walk all right, but not far. Bowels rather costive. Twenty-five years ago he suffered from "neuralgia in chest," but not for some time. Physical examination re-

vealed nothing abnormal, except a very irregular heart, intermitting every three or four beats. No valvular lesion. He had been nine months under homeopathic treatment, and previously was told by allopaths that no more could be done. He had been a smoker since he was seven years old. *Kalmia* 3x was ordered, and in a week he reported himself much better; temporal pain nearly gone, and later it went completely, and his pulse intermitted only one in eight or nine. He took *kalmia* for about seven weeks, when other drugs were given, as its beneficial action seemed to have ceased, and pulse did not improve further.

**Ferrum Phos.** IN EXUDATIVE TONSILITIS.—Dr. Ferris, quoted by Hom. Recorder: Mr. P., aged fifty, a veteran of the late war—a severe case of acute laryngitis, complicated with exudative tonsilitis, voice husky and hoarse, cough irritating and painful, stridulous, nearly croupy, dry; much pain in the larynx and trachea, with much tension across the upper part of the chest; no pain in tonsils though much swollen, dark-red, studded with deep depressions, partly filled with exudative material, more like ulcerations than diphtheria. Never saw so bad a looking throat without pain, but he declared there was not a bit. Pulse, 100; temperature, 102½°. *Ferrum phosphoricum* 3x, large powder, probably 15 grains, dissolved in half a glass of water, a teaspoonful every hour, was given. In twenty-four hours the fever was gone, and much relief was experienced. In two days the tonsils were clean, but looked quite honeycombed, with a loose, painless cough, much less in frequency. In four days from the beginning of the treatment he was nearly well, and had resumed his business.

**Vaccinum** IN SMALLPOX.—Dr. Mueller, Int. Presse (Hom. Rec.): What I have said about the use of the homeopathic *vaccinum* powders are simple facts, to which I testify herewith in writing. I infer from them:

1. That I know of no better or more reliable remedy for the smallpox than the *vaccinum* 6x.
2. That I prefer the use of it as an internal vaccination through the mucous membranes of the mouth and the tongue, to every other kind of vaccination.



3. That I consider it to be genuine homeopathic remedy which is in accordance with the name, *Singha similibus*.

4. That it is not only a preventive, but also a remedy for the disease when it has already appeared.

**Picric Acid and Its Salts.**—Report of the meeting of the Swiss homeopathic physicians.—Univ. Hom. Annual.—Oberholzer of Zurich gives an account of picric acid and ferrum picricum. In certain cases ferrum picricum is an important remedy for hardness of hearing and buzzing in the ears. The efficacious part is the picric acid.

**Picric Acid.**—Sphere of action: Reconstituent of the blood, therefore employed in psoric affections.—Brain and medulla oblongata: softening processus.—Spinal cord: paresis.—Feeling and intelligence: indifference, lessening of will power, sensation of exhaustion, cephalalgia, vertigo.—Aggravation: on stooping, standing up in close and warm places.—Amelioration: by tight pressure, in the fresh air.—Cephalalgia: starts from the occiput and the nape of the neck and extends to the vertebral column.—Eyes: great dryness, sparks, fog like a veil.—Ears: burning, humming, crepitation.—Mouth: full of viscid saliva, thick glairy mucus on the tonsils. Thirst for cold water, throat symptoms worse on the left side, after sleep; better after having eaten.—Hypogastric region: tension, severe lancinating pains.—Stool: bilious, badly smelling; burning in the anus.—Genital organs in men: violent nocturnal erections, regular priapism.—Women's genital organs: pain in the left ovary before menstruation; pruritus of the vulva.—Respiratory organs: dry cough, sensation of constriction (cactus), variable cardiac activity.—Back: burning, twitching pain.—Perspiration: cold and viscid.—Generalities: aggravation of all the symptoms after mental or physical effort, after sleep and after movement. Amelioration by cold water; when in the open air.—Clinical indications: should be used after any undeniable effects on the central nervous system, when softening is taking place, in conditions of exhaustion after mental work, cerebral exhaustion after typhoid fever. Neurasthenia (aggravation from the slightest effort); hysteria (pain in the left ovary); leucorrhœa before men-

struation; chronic deafness after prolonged cephalalgia. In subacute and chronic nephritis as an antipsoric in cases with a predisposition to acne and furuncles at the nape of the neck and behind the ears.—Analogous remedies: phosphorous has more excitability from external influences. Phosphori acidum. Oxalic acid (pains in the back in isolated places). Argentum nit. Silicea.

**Ferrum Picricum.**—This remedy is used empirically. Proved from one-five hundredth to one-one hundredth of a grain with the following results: Nocturnal perspiration; great anxiety when awaking from sleep; dental neuralgia, irradiating toward the ears and eyes. Constipation. Cephalalgia which is better after having eaten. Pain in the urethra.—Used in chronic gout with the following symptoms predominating: weakness of the voice, sensation of weight in the region of the liver, congenital symptoms of the liver; congestive cephalalgia. In all stubborn affections of the organs of hearing; chronic deafness, tinnitus aurium, when these affections are accompanied by, or due to a gouty tendency. A distinction is here made between two kinds of gouty otitis: when the external auditory duct is stiff, hard, and the meatus dry, ferrum picricum will be found useful, but when it is more of an inflammatory form, with hypertrophy of the external auditory duct, a quantity of cerumen, the tympanic membrane red and thickened, be prudent when using injections, as they often cause aggravations. In this last form, chininum sulf. (sixth to twelfth) will be found better adapted to the case.—Oberholzer gave ferrum picricum with rapid success to an old lady for humming in the ears and vertigo. In a similar case, where ferrum acet. had failed to improve the condition, ferrum pic. induced a rapid cure.—Grubenmann remarked that Bruckner, in his work on the affections of the ear, speaks of picric acid. Grubenmann has never seen any bad results from injections; on the other hand aspirations and nasal douches badly administered have caused accidents.—Pfander has used picric acid (twelfth to thirtieth) with entire success for neurasthenia with general weakness.—Froes has tried, and recommends calcarea picrata in furunculosis (arnica), anthrax, and abscesses in initial stage, it is far



superior to *hepar sulf.* and *silicea* in these affections. Picric acid has given him variable results in neurasthenia.—Mende indicates *ferrum picricum* as a very good remedy in epistaxis.—Chargé has given picric acid in a case of locomotor ataxia during the ocular stage, guided by the eye symptoms.—Zwingenberg has used *kali picronitric* in *icterus simplex*.

**Angophora Lanceolata.**—Dr. F. Koop in *Hom. World*.—This is one of the most useful remedies so far discovered in Australia. This is the botanical name of a tree plentifully growing in the Australian bush. It closely resembles the eucalyptus in form and appearance, for which it has often been mistaken. The officinal preparations are the tincture and a trituration. Both of these are procured from the dried sap or gum, which flows in great quantities when an incision is made into the wood of the trunk of the tree. The following symptoms coincide, in a great measure, with those common in dysentery: after taking the drug in the morning, colicky pains came on toward the evening, which lasted all the next day; the pains continued, with bearing down of the lower bowel, and the pains could only be relieved by lying down flat on the face. The next morning there was an evacuation of a hard and dry nature, accompanied with small quantities of blood. Evacuations continued hard, with a general feeling of turgescence of the mucous lining of the bowels, with slight bearing down, and a frequent desire for an evacuation. For nearly a week this obstinate constipation was a most prominent symptom, which terminated in nausea, sickness, and diarrhea. The mucous lining of the bowels became very irritable, with evacuations tending to diarrhea, and bearing down—the action of the bowels being very rapid. Some of the most remarkable symptoms in the proving are the bearing down and constant inclination to stool, which are constant throughout. These are also some of the most prominent symptoms of dysentery, as also are the dry hard evacuations, accompanied with blood, diarrhea, headache, nausea, and colicky pains. The action of *angophora* affects mostly the large intestine. As an antidote to the above symptoms, caused by an overdose of *angophora lan.*, *ipecacuanha* was found to be the most effectual.

**Cistus Canadensis.**—The following marked symptoms of a recent proving of *cistus canadensis*, reported by Dr. F. Kopp to *Hom. World*, strongly prove that drug to be a very valuable remedy for certain affections of the throat and chest, especially those attended with dryness, rawness, tickling, and pain (either of a greater or lesser degree). A constant hawking of mucus and an expectoration of bitter-tasting mucus; a continual feeling of heat and dryness in the throat, which necessitates a constant swallowing of saliva to relieve the same; a raw sensation in the chest, extending from thence into the throat and a feeling as if there were an accumulation of sand in the throat; very glassy appearance of the inside of the throat, which is covered with strips of tough mucus; itching and tickling in the throat, with soreness; the inhaling of cold air causes soreness and pain in the throat; dryness of the tongue, and soreness in the throat. These symptoms are worse in the morning, with the exception of the dryness of the throat, which is more severe between noon and midnight.

**Collinsonia Canadensis.**—Dr. Kroner in *Zeitschrift Vereines Hom.*—The physiological properties of this plant are yet very imperfectly known; the provings are few and sometimes contradictory. Its therapeutic use is more clearly defined. The leaves of *collinsonia* are used by the natives as we use *arnica*, in compresses for the hemorrhages of wounds; a decoction of the plant enjoys a certain reputation as an antidote to the serpent poisons. Hooker has found that the root possesses tonic and diuretic virtues and is very useful in dropsy. Kroner gives the yet incomplete results of the provings. Nervous system: Frontal headache, sensation of fullness and beating in the head. Sensation of fatigue and desire to sleep. Digestive organs: Bitter taste in the mouth. Loss of appetite. The middle and base of the tongue is coated yellow. Malaise and vomiting. Sensation of heat in the stomach. Sensation of uneasiness in the hollow of the stomach, cramping pains in the gastric region, sensation of weight in the stomach. Violent colicky pains in the hypogastrium, violent lancinating pains in the intestine, with tenesmus and sensation of lipolythmy; every few minutes, repeated pains in the abdomen which force the prover to sit down.

Great swelling in the abdomen with flatulence. Constipation with great flatulence. Before and after stools violent pains in the hypogastrium. Light-colored stools. Heat and prickling in the anus. On the other side are also given: Relaxation of the abdomen, glairy or watery diarrhea with cramping pains in the intestines; copious stools with glairy mucus, bile and blood. Violent tenesmus. Urinary organs: The urine is increased in quantity. Sexual organs: Sanguine congestion of the small pelvis and of the uterus, amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa. In men: varicocele. Circulation: Very little influence on the heart. Venous system, especially vena porta, strongly influenced. Heat and prickling in the anus. Congestion of the organs of the lower pelvis. Hemorrhoids. Bloody stools. Varicocele. Clinical results and, consequently, physiological properties: An excellent remedy for hemorrhoids whether bleeding or not. There is almost always constipation or alternation of constipation and diarrhea. Almost everywhere where collinsonia is efficacious, hemorrhoids are found. A case is reported of spitting of blood following a suppressed hemorrhoidal flux which disappeared after the flux had been re-established by the use of collinsonia. In another case, the blood spitting had been preceded by stubborn constipation and bloody stools. Besides this, thoracic pains alternating with hemorrhoids have been cured by it. Where collinsonia is efficacious in the suffering from the female genital organs, there probably always exists passive congestion. It is known that the cure of uterine infarctus and chronic endometritis does not succeed when the stools are irregular. These affections are often the result of diseases of the rectum. We find that collinsonia has cured the following: Dysmenorrhœa with constipation and hemorrhoids; prolapsus uteri with stubborn constipation, dysmenorrhœa and pruritus of the vulva. Pruritus of the vulva in pregnant women; the genital organs are greatly swollen, dark red, pushed forward. This condition indicates congestion of the organs of the pelvis. The pruritus is often the direct result of varicose veins of the vulva. Hale remarks that what sepia is in the chronic affections of the uterus, collinsonia is in the acute. In men, varicocele is favorably influenced by collinsonia,

especially when there is at the same time hemorrhoids and constipation; also spermatorrhea, when there is the same coincidence of symptoms. On the heart, collinsonia acts in pure cases of functional troubles, of plethora with hemorrhoids. In neurosis of the heart with frequent pulse, whether regular or not (Fenner). Aggravation by the slightest movement, with periodical attacks of lipothymy and constriction. Collapsus with sensation of fullness of the chest, dyspnœa and great prostration. It is sometimes useful in valvular insufficiency. Shepherd reports a case of mitral insufficiency improved by collinsonia. This remedy may also favorably modify vesical catarrh, principally if it is complicated by hemorrhoids; it would also be efficacious in deposits of urates. The general action of this drug is on the vascular system, especially the veins, and in particular the system of the portal vein, without its usefulness being limited to this point. Does it act by increasing the strength of the heart, or by swelling the muscular coat of the venous system and in this manner diminishing their caliber? It also acts on the capillaries, whence its reputation as a remedy for the absorption of extravasations. In diseases of the liver with the indications of collinsonia. As regard doses, up to the present, the remedy has been mostly used in the low dilutions. Its greatest qualities are shown in habitual constipation, especially in women.

**Conium Maculatum.**—Dr. Theo. Ord, Med. Hom. Review.—Effects noted are persistence of symptoms: after a single dose, giddiness, staggering, etc., usually pass off in one or two hours, or after a sleep; occasionally wearisome pains in legs remains next day. Drawing in tonsils and sometimes saline taste for fourteen days. Double vision for two days. The usual order of sequence of symptoms: giddiness, staggering, confusion of vision, chilliness, coldness of skin or extremities, with numbness, stiffness and sometimes pain, griping in bowels, burning in urethra, and frequent micturition. Post-mortem: head, unusual quantity of blood flowed from scalp and longitudinal sinus when divided, slight serous effusion below arachnoid and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  ij of clear serum in lateral ventricles, substance of brain soft throughout, and on section presented numerous bloody points.

Autopsy showed great congestion of brain. Lungs: intensely engorged throughout with dark red fluid blood. Heart: healthy in structure but soft and flabby, blood in cavities mostly fluid, here and there a few small grumous clots. Kidneys and bladder: showed much venous congestion. Spleen: soft, easily breaking down under fingers. Stomach: mucous membrane much congested, especially at cardiac end, where were numerous extravasations of dark red blood. Intestines: healthy, here and there patches of congestion in mucous coat. Blood throughout body was of dark color and fluid.

**Carduus Marianus** IN "MINER'S DISEASE."—Pröll, Zeit. d. Berl. Ver.: An old miner in the gold mines of Bockstein suffered from the so-called "Bergsucht" (miner's disease). His chief symptoms were: earthy complexion, eyes dim, hardness of hearing, mucous coating on tongue, loss of appetite even for his favorite food and tobacco; great dyspnoea and palpitation on going up hill; spleen and stomach distended; much wind eructated, constant borborygmus, constipation alternating with diarrhea, but the latter more frequent, evacuations gray, urine scanty and pale, skin dry as if withered, great weakness, pulse slow and weak. Especially remarkable was the disposition of this man. Formerly cheerful, he is now joyless and apathetic; the most important events he took no notice of. I gave him tinct. card. mar., a few drops four times a day. I was unable to effect any alteration in his food, drink, or regimen. A month after this he returned looking much better. On asking him how he was, he replied: "You have made a new man of me." Almost all the former symptoms had disappeared and given place to the opposite. His complexion was fresh, his eyes sparkled, he was cheerful, wished to live and work, had good appetite, motions brown, more urine passed, pulse normal. He said he now for the first time knew what it was to be well, and he remained so for many years.

**Coccus Cacti** IN URIC ACID EXCRETION.—(Hom. World, transl. from Allg. Hom. Zeit.)—Patient æt. seventy-five. Up to his seventh year suffered from enuresis nocturna. When about twenty he had frequently large quantities of uric acid in the urinary excretions. About

the same time he got symptoms of chronic catarrh of the colon, with frequent scanty stools containing much mucus; cross humor, itching in the anus, threatening of piles, but never any bleeding. Insomnia soon came on which I attributed to his uric acid diathesis. I gave coccus cacti without satisfactory result. [Then patient visits different mineral springs, using up a number of years. Some of these benefited him for a time.] Since three or four years the uric acid excretions had ceased, and the patient's state grew worse. Insomnia again recurred, diarrhea became much more frequent. A fortnight previous to such an attack the patient noticed that he had great aversion to butcher's meat. The symptoms convinced me that uric acid was present but was not excreted. I fixed upon coccus cacti and gave it in the 30th dilution, a drop morning and evening. Gradually sleep returned, and there was a daily excretion of uric acid, sometimes in the form and size of large shot, the diarrhea ceased, the bowels became regular, and the patient went about his work with pleasure. I should observe that I had previously given the cochineal in the second and third dilution without effect.

**Calendula.**—Dr. Karl Lindermann calls attention to several uses of calendula which he has been unable to find in the literature and which he has himself observed: 1. In burns at first he applied locally, and always with good results, one part of the tincture to six parts of water. 2. In eczematous eruptions of the face and the head, he has administered the tincture, one part in twenty of water, internally, with good results in several cases. 3. In a case of violent toothache from caries of the root he prescribes calendula with ten parts of water, as a mouth wash, with excellent results.

**Aconite** IN FACIAL NEURALGIA.—Jahr's Pharmacopœia.—The patient was a lady of about thirty-five years who had been afflicted with neuralgia of the left side of the face for about two months past. She had scarcely been able to sleep a wink during that time. The pains were shooting, burning, throbbing, with great soreness of the parts. The whole cheek was affected and the pain extended even into the ear, and down the side of the neck. We prescribed a little aconite in water, to be taken internally. Next



morning (long) seemed to be a little improvement, but so soon that the patient was scarcely willing to admit it. We then mixed a few drops of the aconite tincture, say from five to ten drops of aconite with a spoonful of good brandy, and ordered this mixture rubbed upon the affected part, every five or ten minutes. In this as in other cases in which it has been used its improvement was instantaneous, for that night she slept without waking. Next day the patient was entirely free of pain. In another case where the paroxysms had returned every evening for two months in succession, with increasing violence, and were characterized by a sensation as if the malar bone were twisted round and would be torn out with red hot pincers, complete and permanent relief was given by a dose of aconite in the thirtieth.

**Sulphur.**—Extract of a lecture by Sulzer, before the Berlin Homeopathic Medical Society, in January, 1894.—Speaking of the sulphur contained in the flesh of fish, Schulz expresses the opinion that the sulphur thus found plays a rôle in the origin of the endemic cutaneous affections so often found where the population lives almost exclusively on fish. The results due to the proportion of sulphur found in the aorta and vena cava in divers cases of mortality, are also very remarkable. The quantity of sulphur oscillates between 0.5865 (puerperal fever) and 0.8155 (deforming endarteritis) for the aorta, and about 0.7291 (parenchymatous nephritis) and 0.5768 (chronic enteritis) for the vena cava. The condition of a man who died at forty-six years of age from constitutional syphilis was very different from this proportion, the aorta showing 0.4497, and the vein 0.2856. Hahnemann was the first to fix definitely the therapeutic action of sulphur, and quite recently Nothnagel and Rossbach have come to the conclusion that no more careful study can be made to confirm it. The field of action of sulphur is so large that we can scarcely find one organ or part of the body on which it does not act. Sulphur is therefore often indispensable both in acute and chronic diseases. It is useful in exanthem, even chronic, where scabs have formed. It is rarely indicated where the characteristic itching of sulphur does not exist. Scrofula, fissuring of the skin and excoriation

in children, are greatly relieved by sulphur. Its action on the mucous and serous membranes indicates it in meningitis, hydrocephalus, pulmonary affections, and catarrhal enteritis. The great particularity of sulphur which is most worthy of note is, that when after an excellent choice of remedies, the disease shows no change, sulphur causes it to change in form by exciting the powers of reaction of the body; but we cannot explain this phenomenon. In the general action of sulphur we must remark the troubles of the circulation: sulphur has a decided influence on stasis, principally stasis of the veins, and particularly on the system of the portal vein. It is in this way that its action on hemorrhoids is explained, as also its action on the sluggishness of the hypogastrium, above all when the characteristic redness is observed at all the orifices of the body. It also acts on local stasis following the suppression of habitual exudation. Cold feet, heat of the temporal suture, with a habitual bent-over attitude, and weak muscles of the back, are indications of sulphur. In cases where sulphur is appropriate there is generally no sweat, unless it is a nauseous local sweat. Farrington indicates it above all for negroes; Sablegal for Hebrews. We should remember its use above all in scrofulous and rachitic states, in predisposition to tuberculosis, tendency to rough and unclean skin, and in exanthems and suppressed exudations. Lastly think of the indications given by Hahnemann in his "Chronic Diseases" (p. 338).

**Lycopodium and Calcarea carb.** IN GALLSTONE COLIC.—Dr. C. Carleton Smith in the Homeopathic Physician.—Lycopodium is indicated in that class of persons who are of a lithiac diathesis, and who have been heavily dosed with tincture of Peruvian bark or its alkaloid, quinine. They present very sallow faces and suffer from flatulence, this condition causing them to be extremely tender to touch. Must keep their waistbands loose when attacked with gallstone colic, to which such persons as above described are more or less subject, the pain will shoot from region of liver straight across to the left side. When they get up to walk they bend over, and also will complain of frequent desire to evacuate the bowels, but when they go to the water closet there is no stool, simply tenesmus. The cal-



careca sufferer is apt to be fat and flabby in his make-up. Has glandular swellings throughout the body. Similar to the lycopodium patient, he cannot bear tight clothing about hypochondria, and pain goes from right to left also, being sharp and most excruciating, causing patient to wring his hands in agony. To distinguish between the two drugs, the lycopodium patient walks bent over by reason of the great pain, while flatulence is forcibly announced by loud belchings, accompanied with greater or less urging to stool at intervals. The calcarea patient is made worse by stooping either in the act or afterward. Sweats profusely, and the pains are greatly relieved by the applications of cold, wet cloths, which he begs to have frequently applied.

**Helleborus Niger.**—Univ. Homeo. Annual. —Mossa recalls the observations on helleborus niger given to healthy persons: Morgagni has seen one-half dram cause death in eight hours, after abdominal pains and vomiting. After death, all the digestive organs were found to be inflamed, especially the large intestine. The veins were slack and contracted. The limbs were supple twenty-four hours after death. After taking 12 to 25 centigrams of the alcoholic extract, Schroff observed bitterness of taste, increase of the secretion of saliva, followed by a sense of dryness in the mouth, burning in the throat and stomach, malaise, nausea, violent cephalalgia, thirst; then abdominal pains and liquid evacuations; troubles of digestion, frequency of the pulse. In another prover: nausea, humming in the ears and soporific state. Sneezing. Vogl, in the "Manual of Pharmacodynamics," says that in small doses the root causes a slight irritation of the nerves and stomach, analogous to the effect of mustard. From there the irritation extends to the other ganglions, and acts especially on the organs of the pelvis and the nerve branches of the rectum and the genital organs. The secretions of the stomach, bile, and pancreas are more copious and liquid. The homeopathic school has proved that if in healthy persons a drug given in large doses reduces the activity of the heart and blood vessels, it augments it in patients in the same way, especially if accompanied by serous exudations. If, in large doses, it

does not cause immediate and copious vomiting, symptoms of poisoning appear, with signs of violent intestinal irritation and very marked effects on the brain and nervous system, with tendency to relative diminution of sensibility and motility. Very violent pains in the stomach and intestines are observed, with copious glairy and bilious vomiting, constant desire to vomit, black-looking or glairy white stools, at first hard, then sanguineous, often accompanied by rectal tenesmus, hemorrhage of the uterine and rectal vessels, paralytic stiffness and insensibility of the tongue and pharynx, dilatation of the pupils, violent cephalalgia, attack of vertigo and stiffness of the nape of the neck, trembling of the limbs and weakness of the muscles. Pulse small, and dicrotic; great precordial anxiety, violent dyspnoea, extreme pallor of the skin and cold sweats. Finally, with increasing weakness, convulsions, syncope, partial paralysis, death. The principal field of usefulness of helleborus, therefore, would be in decrease of the sensitive and cerebral activity, as is seen in a number of cases of melancholia, following depression of the brain, which in turn often starts in the hypogastrium. The action of this drug on the genital organs is not very well determined. Stapf says that it causes a flabbiness of the genital organs, and suppresses all tendency to coitus. Jahr, in his "Practical Materia Medica" (Vol. I, page 735) says that he knows of several cases of sterile women, who probably suffered from some local weakness of the organs of maternity, who by the use of helleborus have succeeded in curing this infirmity.

**Primula Obconica.**—C. Kingsley, in the Lancet, reports the following case: He was consulted by a lady for repeated attacks of an intensely irritable papular eruption on both hands. The eruption lasted for three or four days, then desquamated. On one occasion the chin was affected. The patient was an enthusiastic gardener, and she suspected the primula obconica, and, in order to put her suspicions to the test, bared her arm, and lightly passed a bunch of its leaves around the middle of the forearm. Nothing happened until the next day, more than twelve hours after the experiment, when a broad band of small papules appeared on a raised base, giving rise to almost intolerable itching. A

strange feeling was that there was no effect produced until after the lapse of so many hours.

**Primula Veris.**—Proving of *primula veris* performed from the "Arzneiprüfungsgesellschaft" (Society of German Provers, Univ. H. m. Ann. 0), conducted by Schier, of Munich. This well-known plant is the principal representative of the order of Primulaceæ, to which the Alpine violet also belongs. It attains a height of ten to twenty-five centimeters, grows generally on hillocks, in dry fields, and at the edges of woods, and flowers in the spring, with a yellow corolla. It is in no manner venomous to the ordinary sense of the word, and Schier has inhaled its perfume, which smells like honey, without experiencing any inconvenience. After having cited a number of experiments, the author gives the following résumé: Preparation: essence, tincture, and dilution of the entire plant, including the root. Active principle: primuline. Duration of its action: Only a few days in healthy persons.

Generalities: beating, tearing, burning, and drawing sensations; trembling of the hand and feet; amelioration of the malaise of the head when in the open air; aggravation by a bent position, by movement, by being in a room, by riding in a closed carriage. Happy disposition, sleeps well with pleasant dreams; feels well generally. Sensibility to light; febrile excitement; weight and lassitude of the limbs; stubbornness. Nervous system: encephalum and cranium nerves: hammer-like, boring, beating, sometimes dull cephalæa, in both temples, occiput and above the forehead, principally at the right side of the temporal region in the morning; amelioration by pressure, aggravation by stooping, by movement, and traveling by rail; better in the open air; worse in the house. Sensation as if a band were drawn around the forehead and the back of the head, cannot keep a hat on. Tension of the skin of the forehead: burning and itching of the scalp, at the right side of the temporal region and the back of the head. Sensation as of lipothymy and of falling backward; as if the encephalum moved and wanted to get out of the skull, as of a heavy weight on the head. Fear of falling when standing up. Eyes: like flying before the eyes, violent vertigo, as if everything was revolving, sensation of plenitude

in the head, heaviness of the head, tearing, burning and pricking pains in the orbital cavities, sensibility to light, better in obscurity. Ear: buzzing and ringing in the left ear. Nose: pressure at the root of the nose, stronger on the right side than on the left. Larynx and throat: dull sensation of the right half of the larynx, digestive tube and tongue; burning pain in the right side of the throat; pricking, when breathing, in the right side of the thyroid body. Respiration: cough with burning and pricking in the respiratory tracts; voice remarkably pure, clear and strong, the high notes are easily given out. Sensation as if the right half of the larynx was stopped up. Circulation: palpitations with feeling of weakness. Intense heat with anxiety, as if fearing a stroke of apoplexy; wants to get cold; perspiration on the forehead, feet and hands cold: head hot with red spots on the cheeks. Feet and hands perspire, the rest of the body is cold; fugacious heat in the face, flux of blood to the head, face pale. Digestion: liquid stools without pain, with malaise made worse by pressure on the head. Tendency to vomiting with pyalism, rumbling in the bowels, tenesmus: no coating on the tongue, but it is marked with the impression of the teeth, papillæ of the edges very red. Empty regurgitations; dull sensation in the right half of the tongue and digestive tract. Sensation of emptiness and burning at the orifice of the stomach and in the duodenum. During defecation, fever; goose-flesh all over the body, especially at the head, and tenesmus after stool. Sensation as if the trousers were too loose. Genito-urinary organs: troubled, earth-colored urine, which smells strongly of violets, or has the odor of a large quantity of evaporated urine. Tenesmus, painful irritation of the ureter. Rachidian nerves: weight and lassitude in the limbs, especially the shoulders. Short pressure in points in the right front axillary muscles; short intense pain beside the insertion of the right sternocleidomastoid. Stiffness of the right side of the nape of the neck. Boring pains in the right axillary articulation, preventing the movement of the right arm; better when in bed lying on the morbid part. Pricking in the fourth and fifth fingers of both hands: itching in the palms of the hands. Twitching in the thumb going to the forearm,

and in the big toe going to the calf. Burning in the hollow of the right hand, in the arm especially in the left side. Tearing in the lower left limb (leg and thigh). Sensation as if the left foot was swollen, with tearing and drawing. Itching in the left little toe.

**Applications:** To be used in light cerebral congestions (period of incubation of apoplexy) which are brought on without psychic depression, in migraine, neuralgia, sensation of vertigo (unilateral paralysis), slight febrile manifestations, renal affections, impure or weak voice when not caused by organic changes. As this remedy has a certain relation with the skin, the author recommends it for external application, in the form of essence, when there is no lesion. Prudence is necessary here, especially for persons with sensitive and easily vulnerable skin.

**Vinca Minor.**—Dr. Schier (All. Hom. Zeit.) gives the following results of his proving of *vinca minor*: The principal point of this proving is the analogy to diphtheritic symptoms produced. Schier hopes that we have in this a remedy capable, not to compete with *mercurius cyanatus*, but to complete its effects. The differential diagnosis for the use of these two remedies is not always easy. The salts of mercury coincide rather with cases having a tendency to act on the mucous membrane of the larynx, whereas *vinca minor* acts in preference on the mucous membrane of the pharynx, nose, and occasionally the eyes. *Vinca minor* would suit more at the beginning of the disease, whereas *mercurius cyanatus* would be rather indicated for the cardiac paralysis. *Vinca minor* is especially useful when the skin, the bowels, and the womb are affected. This remedy should be used principally in dilutions, and at the same time a gargle of the diluted essence would help its action very much. The dose recommended is a few drops of the 2d or 3d decimal dilution every half hour or hour.

The comparison of Dr. Roth's and older provings (Arch. für Hom.) show a perfect concord. The principal action of this remedy is in relation to the neck, intestines, head, and skin. It is especially the neck which seems to be benefited by *vinca minor* in cases of angina, from catarrhal to diphtheritic tonsillitis. This remedy, however, only acts in the first stages of diphtheria,

before the infection has become generalized. Among the pathogenetic effects Roth notes principally painful deglutition, and dryness of the throat and nasal fossa. He also observed cephalalgia with dull frontal and temporal pain.

**Coccus Cacti.**—Dr. Fried Kopp, in Hom. World.—The following are some of the symptoms produced in the bladder during a proving: Desired at night to urinate, but could not. Sensations of heat and cold passing through the bladder, alternated with cramp-like, drawing pains. The desire to urinate became constant, and the urine had to be frequently discharged. The pain and the pressure were not relieved by urinating. The pain in the neck of the bladder became very violent, sometimes lasting from fifteen to twenty minutes at a time. The color of the urine was at first pale; it gradually changed to a yellow, then to a brown, and lastly, to a reddish hue. The urine also contained a large quantity of mucus, in the form of shreds and flocks.

**Coffea.**—Pruritus after taking coffee, according to Brown-Sequard, in a great number of cases, pruritus is in close connection with the usage of coffee. In one very refractory case of this malaise in a servant girl, he observed that the girl having abstained from the use of coffee, the trouble totally disappeared in from two to three weeks, and returned as soon as she recommenced taking coffee.

**Iberis Amara** IN CARDIAC DISEASES.—F. Kopp in Hom. World says that *iberis* is analogous with *cactus grandiflorus* and *digitalis purpurea* in cardiac diseases. It must be compared with *belladonna* where *belladonna* would be indicated in addition to the heart symptoms. Shortly after taking the drug the action of the heart becomes somewhat weakened, with a fluttering motion, the pulse sympathizing by being weak and small. But within twelve minutes after, the pulse becomes very strong and full, increasing in rapidity till it reaches the century; its action, however, is rather irregular. Numbness and tingling in the left hand, commencing at the tips of the fingers and gradually extending up the left arm, in which there is a dull, itching pain. Feeling of pressure and weight in the region of the heart, with increase of the heart's action. Violent palpitation, induced on the



the throat, or by laughing or coughing, accompanied with a dull pain, which is increased by motion. Constrictive, choky sensation in the throat, with flushed face and red eyes. Among the gastric symptoms in the proving was nausea, and eructations after meals, and general feeling of indigestion, with fullness and oppression. The stools are of a clay color, and the bowels feel full, tender, and greatly distended. An oppressive fullness and pain in the region of the liver is also a very prominent symptom throughout the proving. Under the action of this drug the whole system is in a state of nervous excitement. In the proving also, the body felt sore and lame all over, with weariness, and a constant desire to lie down, with great weakness and debility, accompanied with trembling.

**Cyclamen Europæum.**—Dr. J. De Wée in *Homeo. Belge*.—The mental symptom of cyclamen is great sadness and melancholy. The memory seems weakened. Vertigo. Unilateral headache, in the left temple or forehead, associated with chlorosis. In the digestive organs it greatly resembles *pulsatilla*. Accumulation of mucus and saliva; clammy taste; tongue has a thick white coating. Toothache with dull drawing pains at night. The gastric symptoms of cyclamen are worse at night (*pulsatilla*). The dominating abdominal symptom is the formation of gas with nocturnal colic which forces the patient to get up and walk about. Cyclamen causes diarrhea which comes on after drinking coffee. In women its first effect is to cause copious menses; and its second the retard and absence of the menses. The dysmenorrhea is accompanied by flatulency and nocturnal colic which forces the patient to walk about (*cocculus indicus*). The irregularity of menstruation is often accompanied by trouble in the breasts: in one of the provers a watery secretion was formed resembling milk, which made a stain on linen similar to that of a solution of starch. Upper extremities: Painful drawing sensation at the internal surface of the elbow and wrist: a sort of strong paralytic pressure, which commences gently in the forearm and extends to the fingers, where it becomes so violent that it prevents the patient writing; there is a spasmodic and slow contraction of the thumb and index finger, it requires a certain

amount of violence to extend them again. This peculiar symptom led De Wée to cure a case of writer's cramp of seven years' duration with this remedy.—General symptoms: First of all, we find a state of general debility, a torpor of the mind and body, in fact, laziness. Sleep is agitated, falling asleep at night is difficult, and immediately they commence to sleep, there are dreams; in the morning it is hard to get up because they still feel tired. The sleep of *cyclamen* is entirely different from that of *pulsatilla*, the sleep of which is tardive but deep; this patient sleeps until morning. It differs from that of *nux vomica*, because this last drug has early evening sleep as a characteristic. Sulphur also has not a deep sleep. The skin is the seat of vesicular or pustular bullæ which itch and are better from scratching: only on the face. Itching on the skull which stops when scratched but returns in other places.—Modalities: Generally, the aggravations produced in the totality of the symptoms are nocturnal and when in repose, by eating fat food or remaining quiet.

The drugs having the greatest analogy with cyclamen are *pulsatilla*, *iris versicolor*, *ferrum*, *cocculus indicus*, *helonias dioica*, and *spigelia*. *Pulsatilla*: Both *pulsatilla* and cyclamen are adapted to chlorotic and anæmic women, to menstrual colic, and irregular menstruation; they have both the same form of melancholia, but generally, cyclamen has greater thirst than *pulsatilla*. The *pulsatilla* patient is better in the open air, while the cyclamen patient is better indoors; besides which he suffers from a peculiar kind of debility and torpor of body and mind. *Pulsatilla* has not the ocular troubles of cyclamen. The troubles of digestion, although similar in appearance, differ in that the cyclamen patient has an aversion for food after having taken a few mouthfuls (although taking these with pleasure). The menses are generally copious and in advance, instead of being scanty and late as with *pulsatilla*. The cephalalgia is general with this last drug instead of being unilateral as with cyclamen. Cyclamen affects especially the exterior parts and the left side; *pulsatilla*, on the contrary, affects especially the interior parts and the right. With cyclamen aggravation of the symptoms at night until mid-



night ; with *pulsatilla* aggravation from midday to midnight. *Iris versicolor* : We know that the great characteristic of *iris versicolor* in migraine is to start by blindness of one side or the other ; as this disappears, the cephalalgia increases. Very often the distinction between the two drugs is very difficult. *De Wée* would give *cyclamen* when the blindness is accompanied by scintillations and when the cephalalgia has its seat in the left side of the forehead or left temple, and *iris* when there are no scintillations and when the limits between the end of the blindness and the commencement of the cephalalgia are well marked. He has observed that in cases of this kind *cyclamen* does not stop the attack, but given as an intercurrent, it prevents its return. *Cocculus indicus* : It is in the treatment of dysmenorrhea that these two remedies may meet one another. Both are equally adapted to flatulent colic of the intestines appearing at night and relieved by getting up and walking. *Ferrum metallicum* : Both drugs are equally well indicated in chlorosis. Iron produces copious menses (generally the blood is brighter in color than with *cyclamen*). There is bleeding of the nose on the slightest provocation, vertigo, but the ocular troubles which are characteristic of *cyclamen* are never met with. *Helonias dioica* : It is only the mental state that presents any resemblance with *cyclamen*. No inclination for work, but amelioration of all the symptoms when occupied.

**Di-nitrobenzol.**—Eng. Hom. Review.—The characteristic symptoms of di-nitrobenzol are : Eye.—Failure of sight, often to a considerable degree, in a more or less equal extent on the two sides ; concentric contraction of visual field, with, in many cases, a central color scotoma ; enlargement of retinal vessels, especially the veins : some blurring, never extensive, of edges of disk and a varying degree of pallor of its surface, the condition of the retinal vessels spoken of being observed in workers with di-nitrobenzol independently of complaints of defective sight. Cessation of work with the benzol leads to recovery. In one case vision had continued defective, with contracted field, a considerable time after the exposure to di-nitrobenzol had ceased. The symptoms mentioned are quite in accord with toxic amblyopia from other causes,

whether it be tobacco, iodoform, or bisulphide of carbon.

Circulation.—Very marked anemia ; blueness of the lips and finger tips. Spectroscopically all the specimens of blood examined showed nothing abnormal. The ordinary red corpuscles are smaller than the normal, the appearances were like those seen in pernicious anemia. On both cold and warm-blooded animals the blood becomes of a dark chocolate color, and the red corpuscles largely deprived of their pigment.

Urine.—The urine is of a brown color, almost black like porter ; this color was not due to blood or bile, or to indican, but to some pigment belonging to the aromatic series ; it also contained urobilin.

Nerves.—The chief nervous symptoms are numbness of extremities and unsteadiness of gait ; tactile sensation is normal. The ataxy appears to be due to an interference with the cerebral co-ordinating centers rather than to any affection of the cord or peripheral nerves. The effects of the poison on the sexual system are in some cases quite marked. (S. Snell.) According to Dyce Brown, di-nitrobenzol ought to be tried in the following diseases : post-diphtheretic paresis ; amblyopia ; functional want of co-ordinating power in the lower limbs ; functional disorders of sensations in the upper and lower limbs ; anemia ; depressed vitality with the state of venosity, showing itself by blue lips, livid face, yellowness of the skin and the conjunctiva ; markedly in Raynaud's disease ; loss of sexual power in the male ; shortness of breath, arising from nervous debility.

**Ephedra vulgaris.**—Dr. B. H. Mouravov, a Russian homeopath, in *Vratch Hom.*, relates his proving of *ephedra vulgaris*. He used a strong extract obtained by macerating, during twelve days, one part in weight of *ephedra vulg.* with three parts alcohol at eighty degrees, which he gave to five persons including himself. First day : 15 drops taken four times without appreciable effect. Second day : 20 drops, five times. Toward evening heaviness in all the limbs, longing for sleep. Third day : 20 drops every two hours. After the second dose violent headache, nausea, general weakness ; abatement of the pulse (in one of the provers from sixty-eight to sixty-two per minute), notwithstanding the in-

of the contractions of the heart. Fourth day: From early morning great fatigue, restlessness and irritability. After a fresh dose of 20 drops: stiffness of the neck, heavy eyes, starting from bed as if pushed out, pain in the eye; strong heart beat with weakening of the pulse; respiration accelerated. In one of the provers repeated hemicrania with numbness of the entire left arm. Mouravow felt especially the stiffness of the neck and backward pulling of all the body on turning the head, and a dull pain in the region of the spleen. Fifth day: no medicine taken. Same syndrome, extreme apathy, increase of exophthalmia. The following days gradual decrease of all the symptoms. The author concludes that this drug acts principally on the ganglions of the cervical sympathetic nerve and causes a congestion of the spinal cord; it therefore merits our careful attention in the treatment of Grave's disease (exophthalmic goiter).

**Euphorbia Pilulifera.**—University Homeopathic Annual.—*Euphorbia pil.* has given excellent results in cases of acrid leucorrhœa, aggravated by the least motion, especially useful for pale, delicate, and sensitive women. In gonorrhœa, when there are intense pains at each micturition, burning pains which oblige the patient to sit down or to keep quiet; violent desire to pass water. Humid asthma with prostration and restlessness. Hemorrhages caused by sunstroke or traumatism.

**Aconite and Ferrum Phos.**—MOSER of DANTZIG, in University Homeopathic Annual, has made a comparative study of these remedies. Schussler's principal remedy in the first stage of fever is ferrum phos. where the Hahnemannian homeopath would first give aconite. One might think that the two remedies in their action were equal. Moser tries to throw some light on this question. Many physicians imagine that in a metallic salt the acid is of no importance; this is as great an error as to put on a footing of equality the different varieties of aconite. Aconite may be used in affections without fever. On the other hand it is not the first to be used in all kinds of fever. Aconite is only appropriate to fevers which begin with a certain energy, accompanied by dryness and heat of the skin, pulse full, rapid and hard, great thirst, intense anxiety

and extreme agitation, anxiety going to fear of death. During the day all these symptoms diminish; and, besides, they are more bearable before than after midnight.

It is therefore not always indicated in typhoid fever. Neither is it in the fevers generally called pyemic and septicæmic; nor in hectic or intermittent fevers; nor in acute rheumatism once the malady has taken firm hold. In peritonitis, at the beginning belladonna or bryonia would be better indicated. In the inflammatory processes of the other serous membranes, meninges, pleura, pericardium, aconite is only adapted to the last, while for the pleura bryonia would be indicated, and for the meninges belladonna. On the other hand in pneumonia, at least at the beginning of the disease, aconite renders great services; as also in acute bronchitis, the acute laryngitis of children (pseudo-croup), even in true croup, alternating every five to ten minutes, aconite, spongia, and hepar sulph., all three at high dilutions, are recommended by many physicians. In diphtheria aconite is incapable of stopping the disease. In so-called acute exanthema, measles, roseola, scarlatina, variola, aconite given at the beginning will favorably influence the evolution of the disease. If we examine ferrum phosphoricum we see that this remedy, according to Schussler, has a much wider field; according to him, it is indicated in the first stages of all cerebral fevers, as in all fevers with troubles of the circulation; this trouble is provoked by a loss of equilibrium of the iron molecule, and that, consequently, iron given in molecular doses restores the normal condition of the blood vessels dilated by the fever and so stops it. It is not necessary to discuss this theory. It is a fact that in many fevers ferrum phosph. brings about the desired result, notably in cases where it finds its "homeopathic" application. It is difficult to make an exact delimitation. If we judge by the provings of ferrum metallicum and ferrum aceticum, we find as for aconite: pulse full and hard; feverish chill, thirst, anxiety, increase of the sanguin afflux toward different regions of the body, amelioration during the day and before midnight. However, for ferrum the sensation of agony so characteristic of aconite is missing; the pulse also is not so hard in aconite. What is characteristic of iron and its salts is tendency to hemor-

rhage, which is due on the one hand to the plethora of certain organs caused by iron, and on the other hand by the great facility with which the capillaries are torn. Ferrum phosph. will stop fevers, not only in hemorrhages accompanying cerebral fevers but also where, although there is no hemorrhage, the patient has a tendency to hemorrhages and a tendency to troubles of the circulation, as in persons often suffering from sanguin afflux, palpitations, etc. It is more useful than aconite during the period of development, especially in women, in feverish conditions, in fevers with sanguin afflux, especially to the head and lungs. It is particularly adapted to fevers accompanying pulmonary tuberculosis, where aconite is not at all indicated. In certain forms of intermittent fever, after the abuse of quinine, the phosphate and acetate of iron are useful (N. B. Schussler's principal remedy for intermittent fever is natrum sulphuricum). In rheumatic fevers ferrum phosph. is worthy of great confidence. In these cases the neutral or alkaline reaction of the urine is a characteristic indication.

**Capsicum.**—A SUBSTITUTE FOR BROMIDES IN THE TREATMENT OF INCIPIENT DELIRIUM TREMENS.—In an excellent paper on this subject, presented by Dr. R. D. Matchan, of the University of Minn., to the Minn. State Homeopathic Institute, in May, 1895, he says :

One of my duties as police surgeon consisted in attending sick and injured prisoners ; we had lots of drunks. For the first month I averaged about one call every twenty-four hours to attend a drunk. Believing that the nervous phenomena was due as much, perhaps, to lack of nourishment as to alcohol, I endeavored to nourish and prescribed milk, but the stomach would not retain it. I believed if I could stimulate the nerve centers by some remedy other than alcohol, sufficient to accomplish digestion and assimilation of food, it would solve the question of treatment.

Knowing that capsicum acted as a stimulant, remembering also that it was hot, and, as heat seems to be essential to promote functional activity, I prescribed dr. j in milk oz. iv, to be repeated every two or three hours until the patient became quiet and went to sleep. The results were not only satisfactory, but surprising. In a short time after taking the first dose the

patient would feel better, less restless, and after the second dose would soon drop to sleep. If the stomach refused the first dose I repeated it again in thirty minutes after giving them about one-half a dram or a dram in water.

I have not prescribed a dose of bromide or chloral or any other anodyne for incipient delirium tremens since 1889. Tr. of capsicum in dr. j doses administered in milk is far superior. Don't use less than dr. j at a dose, give more rather than less, the more serious the nervous state the larger the dose required.

**Ignatia** <sup>o</sup> IN NEURALGIA.—Patient male ; aged twenty-two. Has suffered for years with severe right supraorbital neuralgia. Occurs generally in winter and from exposure to cold, and is presumably due to catarrh of frontal sinus. Pain distinctly localized over right eye and shading on toward right temple. Brought on by exposure to draught of air ; sharp, intense, agonizing pain accompanied by engorgement of conjunctival vessels of right eye. No distinct periodicity, but generally comes on in early morning on awakening, lasts one or two hours, and may return any time during afternoon or evening. General health of patient good. Slight hypertrophic rhinitis, vision nearly normal, slight astigmatism. Was relieved permanently and had no return since, now three years, by a few doses of ignatia<sup>o</sup>.—Dr. Irving Townsend, New York.

**Belladonna** IN MAMMARY TUMOR.—A woman, aged fifty-five, applied at the Birmingham Homeopathic Hospital for advice, says Dr. Wingfield in Monthly Hom. Rev. She had a tumor on the right breast, which had been noticed for six months, and was increasing in size. It was hard but movable, situated below the nipple. Glands were not enlarged, but there was much pain down the right arm, and the nipple was unmistakably retracted. A consultation having been held, it was decided that as the growth was probably cancerous the breast should be removed, and patient was received into the hospital for operation. Belladonna ix. was ordered internally. In a fortnight's time all symptoms had disappeared, and no trace of the tumor could be found. Nothing in the way of treatment was used except the belladonna.

**Calcarea fluorica** IN PAINFUL PARTURITION.—By an accident I discovered my mistake



for *Belladonna* in one particular case that I had, says Sarah J. Hogan, in Chicago Medical Times (Hom. Recorder). I had gone the rounds of vegetable remedies; I thought I would try something else. After looking over the various remedies I had at hand I selected calc. fluorica. The change it wrought was magical. It was in a case of pregnancy, so I continued its use until the end of the term. When the full time arrived it was the quickest and least painful parturition I ever attended. It was the second child; the first had been a prolonged and hard labor. That was three years ago. I did not give the credit to the remedy at that time, but continued its use for flatulence, especially with pregnant women; results at birth always the same—whether multipara or primipara.

**Sambucus nigra** IN BRONCHIAL DIFFICULTY.—Dr. King, in Med. Visitor, reports the following interesting case: Four-year-old boy has loud, wheezing respiration, which could be heard all over the flat. Face pale, bluish, and puffy. Copious cold sweat. Tenacious mucus running from nose. Child is greatly distressed for air. Starts up suddenly and wants head on high pillow. This condition had started apparently with a cold in the head two days before, and had gradually extended and grown worse ever since. The difficulty was not in the larynx, for there was neither hoarseness nor croupy cough. The loud wheezing arose plainly from the chest, and was caused by diminution of caliber in the smaller bronchial tubes, either from spasmodic constriction or from viscid discharge. Whatever the condition may have been, *sambucus nigra* 2x, a few drops in a glass of water, a teaspoonful given every hour for a few hours, made a very pretty and rapid homeopathic cure.

**Solanum nigrum**.—Fred. Kopp in Hom. World, gives the following symptoms developed during a proving, to show the action of the drug on the head and eyes. Very severe pain over both eyes, increased by stooping or by motion; severe headache, with redness of the face; feeling of lightness and heat in the head; alternate dilatation and contraction of the pupils of the eyes; appearance of black rings before the eyes during dilatation of the pupils; sight feels very weak, the weakness being increased by light;

eyes feel watery; redness of the eyes, with sensation of burning in both eyelids; floating of spots before the eyes (*muscæ volitantes*); (the majority of the eye symptoms are accompanied with either severe pain over the eyes, or heaviness and dullness of the head;) giddiness, with nausea, colic, tenesmus, and headache; coma from poisoning by the drug, with moaning, alternating with convulsions; violent throbbing of the carotid arteries, with headache and feverishness; pulse from ninety to ninety five; eruption of pimples on the forehead, small, red, hard, and sore to the touch. *Solanum nigrum* has done great service, and has proved itself to be a most valuable remedy in the various forms of meningitis (such as cerebro-spinal, basilar acute, and incipient), congestion of the brain, irritation during dentition, sick headache, nervous headache, amaurosis, photophobia, and *muscæ volitantes*. It is also a priceless remedy for what is known as night terrors in children, and hideous dreams. The symptoms of *solanum nigrum* bear a striking resemblance to those peculiar to the action of belladonna, to which drug it is analogous. The dilatation of the pupils of the eyes is a very striking symptom of the action of the drug, although in some cases contraction has been known to be the rule, while in others there is an alternation of both dilatation and contraction. With either dilatation or contraction of the pupils of the eyes, dullness of the head is a frequent symptom, and both eyes are very sensitive to the action of light. As in cases of poisoning by belladonna, so in *solanum nigrum*, the face becomes red and bloated, the headache is of the most violent and horrible description, generally of a throbbing nature, as if the head would split, or, on the slightest motion, as if the brain were moving about, and would burst through the forehead, and throbbing of both the carotid and temporal arteries, extreme vertigo, and an amaurotic condition of the sight are very prominent symptoms. Its action on the mental sphere also is very important, covering the symptoms peculiar to delirious raving, and even rage and imbecility itself. The expression of the countenance becomes confused and anxious-looking, and the mental faculties are finally completely suspended. Absent-mindedness, or loss of memory, is, there-



fore, a prominent symptom of the action of *solanum nigrum*, and this symptom in the proving shows that it is a most valuable remedy for that condition when it is met with in disease. *Solanum nigrum* is no mean rival of belladonna, and its action on the human system has been noticed by the illustrious Hahnemann himself, who has spoken of the great restlessness, often of a violent and convulsive nature, which he has known to follow in cases of poisoning by the plant.

**Mezereum**, A CURE BY.—Miss M. E. R., age thirty-nine, brunette, in good general health, except chronic catarrh. Seen April 1, 1893. The left ear failed many years since. History not definite. Subjective noise and fear of failure of the right ear inducing motives to treatment. Examination shows right ear, hearing distance  $\frac{3}{4}\theta$ , left  $\frac{1}{4}\theta$ . The canals clear, membrana tympana retracted and scarred as if by suppuration in childhood. Eustachian tubes not dilatable by auto-inflation. After aural massage and attempts at auto-inflation, H. D. for watch, right  $\frac{5}{8}$ , left  $\frac{2}{4}\theta$ . The patient complained of excessive sensitiveness to the air, even the air of a fan, and occasionally a sensation as though the air went through to the throat. The mucous membrane of the nose and vault of the pharynx was granular and irritable. The patient received mezereum, a dose before each meal, with entire relief of the subjective symptoms, as indicated by mezereum. A year later there was no relapse to former conditions, and the patient expressed herself as a happy woman.

**ANTIDOTES TO Rhus POISONINGS**.—Dr. Billings of Kansas City, Kan., tells, in the Homeopathic Physician of recent date, concerning the poisoning from *rhus* in its varied forms. In closing he says :

I have been poisoned many times by the poison ivy or vine, *rhus radicans*, and have seen many cases of poisoning by it. The effects of the poison are quite different from that of the poison sumach. If the poison of the poison vine comes in contact with the leg, it produces an intense inflammation of the skin for a few inches around. The skin swells greatly, is very red with intense burning, itching pain, soon large water blisters or a fine vesicular rash breaks out on inflamed area, then the inflamma-

tion subsides, and the part affected returns to its normal condition. No difference what part of the body the poison comes in contact with, it stays confined to that region ; it doesn't seem to have any inclination to spread far.

The effect of the poison sumach, *rhus tox.*, is far deeper. It makes no difference what part of the body the poison comes in contact with, it has a tendency to spread over larger surfaces, and attack deeper tissues, and goes on for months or years if not stopped by proper treatment.

The symptomatic indications for *rhus tox.* are found in the continued fevers, the eruptive fevers, and rheumatisms.

For *rhus radicans*, in the local inflammations, of the antidotes to the *rhus* poisons, *apis mel.* is a good one in the acute stage, but of no use later on. It should be given in the ix or  $\theta$ .

*Bryonia* is good in some cases. *Croton tig.* is the remedy where there is a fine vesicular rash or small boils.

*Anacardium orient.* is the remedy where there are large watery blisters on an inflamed base, with swelling of the various joints.

Belladonna is mentioned by some as a good antidote, but I have not found it of much use.

[*Sanguinaria* has proven an excellent antidote in our hands.—ED.]

**Phosphorus** FOR BAD EFFECTS OF THUNDER-STORM.—Dr. S. Mills Fowler reports some interesting experiences with phosphorus, and, among others, details his experience with a lady as follows: A few weeks ago I was called to see Mrs. F., to prescribe for some ailment incident to her condition, she being at the time six months in gestation. As I entered the front door I observed the person in question sitting on the stairs about halfway up, trembling, pale and cold, and bathed in a cold, clammy perspiration, and full of nervous fear and dread. It was in the edge of evening ; it was rapidly growing dark, and a thunder shower was gathering ; flashes of vivid lightning were of momentary occurrence and peal upon peal filled the air with a constant roar, and this poor woman was almost beside herself with anxious fears. The patient is above the average height, thin and angular, and a pronounced brunette, having very black hair and eyes and dark

complexion. Contrary to the rule, however, she is mild and gentle in her disposition, being more like the blonde in temperament. She was so overwrought with fear and anxiety on account of the storm that I could get no other symptom from her. I learned, however, that this "Fear during a thunderstorm," was a common thing with her. "Always was so." On the strength of this one symptom I gave her a single dose of phosphorus cm., dry upon the tongue. Nothing more has been needed since. A few days since we had another storm of even greater severity than the one referred to, and Mrs. F. sat and watched it from her window with utmost unconcern.—Med. Visitor.

**Stramonium** FOR PHOTOMANIA.—The editor of this journal had a lady of past the middle age call him for sleeplessness and the general disorder attending upon the climacteric time of life. A careful study of the case moved me to exhibit sepia, but failed of producing any effect beyond helping the constipated bowel a trifle. Then I put her on sac. lac and restudied the case. One morning when I had about reached stramonium upon the general characteristics of sleeplessness I asked the question point blank whether she was afraid of the dark? Not a bit of it. Wasn't afraid to go anywhere in the dark. "But," she added, "I can't sleep in the dark; that is, I have for many years been obliged to have a small light burning in the room where I sleep, and if that light should go out I would instantly awake and be suffocated until it was relighted." Her husband emphasized this "foolish notion" of hers by telling that only a few months since, while absent in a distant city, the light in the hall flooded their room with light so that the customary small light in the room was omitted. During the night the hall light was turned out. The lady awoke promptly and at once began to smother, and was very nearly suffocated before her husband could find the matches and light a burner in the chandelier. This about finished my study of Hering's stramonium, but the symptom I found clear and pretty in Fornias' International Brief, that is the cannot sleep without a light part, and I gave the remedy. The inability to sleep without a light has not yet been touched, but her general condition is greatly improved, and she is able now to attend to her

domestic duties with dispatch. Will the light symptom also ultimately disappear? What causes the asphyxiation?

**Cuprum met.** IN PYLORIC ULCERATION.—Dr. Washington Epps reports the following case in the Monthly Homeopathic Review.—W. E. S., aged 31, employed in the post office, attended my clinic November 15, 1892, and gave the following history of his illness. In June, 1891, he had a severe attack of influenza, and kept his bed for one month. In the fourth week he was seized with acute pain in the stomach, followed by vomiting of food mixed with bright blood; the bowels being at the time constipated and the stools quite black. The vomiting continued at short intervals for the next month. After this the vomiting continued only periodically, at first at intervals of a month, then every one to three weeks. The present attack began on November 7, and has lasted ever since. For the last week patient has vomited all his food and also a fluid which he described as looking like cocoa washings. Patient has occasional pains in his stomach, but the vomiting is without pain. Tongue very wet from much saliva, and white with red edges. Bowels irregular. Urine not copious. On examination of the abdomen nothing was found but tenderness above and to the right side of the umbilicus. Ordered uranium nitrate 2. From this time on the patient was kept on this remedy until November 29, when, on questioning him, he found the patient was better in many ways, but that he had cramps in the legs, under his chin, in the neck muscles, and in the fingers. Cuprum acet. 3x. On December 9 he reported being free from cramps in legs, sickness and retching for five days. Gave cup. met. 12, which practically cured the case. On April 4 he was still all right and able to eat and retain whatsoever he liked, except that he had to be very careful of vegetable food.

**Arsenic** IN SARCOMA.—In the Monthly Homeopathic Review (London) we find the following interesting case, taken from the Practitioner, which is, to say the least, decidedly suggestive. The patient was a girl of twenty-three, from whom a sarcoma had twice been extirpated at the head of the left fibula. It was as large as a small apple, and the glands of the groin and

axilla, on the same side, were swollen. The disease recurred, and as the patient declined amputation, Dr. A. Sauter superficially curetted the growth—which proved to be a giant-celled sarcoma—and then prescribed arsenious acid,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a grain in a pill; of these he gave up to ten daily. After nine months, the inguinal and axillary glands had greatly diminished in size, and the wound, now only one-half its original dimensions, presented but a few traces of neoplastic growth. The patient no longer felt any pain in the leg, which she could now use without difficulty. After another curetting, and the continued use of arsenious acid for two years, a complete cure is reported. There were no more swollen glands, and the left knee joint (which had been generally swollen) presented an absolutely natural aspect; there being only a small bay cavity studded with granulations in the head of the fibula. Microscopic examination showed that the granulations contained no trace of sarcomatous tissue. Other cases of considerable improvement with this drug have been reported, so that the report of this cure, says the editor of the Practitioner, should at least encourage all practitioners to give arsenic a thorough trial in cases of sarcoma when operative treatment is not available, and we would add, in those where it is available. The dose mentioned, is, however, out of all proportion to therapeutic requirements.

**Dulcamara** IN CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.—M. C., guard at the Stillwell prison, has had trouble in urinating three or four years; very frequent, with dribbling a few drops. It often stains the linen yellow. Worse afternoons and in damp, cold weather. Some pain over left kidney and left iliac region; better after moving about or in warm weather. Sweats easily and often takes cold, when he suffers from sore throat. Dislikes sweets.

April 14. Dulcamara 200, three powders.

April 24. While taking the powders felt very much better. The medicine seemed a strong tonic for the bladder. Less dribbling and feels much stronger. Dulcamara 200, three powders more, completed the cure.—Med. Advance.

**Tabacum** IN DERANGEMENTS OF PREGNANCY.—Mrs. W., in her fourth pregnancy, says the Med. Advance, became possessed with

an irresistible desire to smoke tobacco. She had never smoked before and was much opposed to the habit. However, warned by the experience of a friend who, possessed with a similar desire, had refused to gratify her abnormal taste, and hence brought forth a son who would persist in smoking while yet a very small child, she demanded and was furnished with a box of cigars and used them freely.

By accident learning of this state of affairs, I administered one dose of tabacum 200. The desire for tobacco was immediately removed, and remained so till her confinement three weeks later.

**Veratrum Album** IN HEADACHE.—Mrs. C., has been subject to a severe nervous headache for years, says Dr. F. E. Watts, of Port Allegheny, Pa. Any over-exertion, as riding or working during the hot days, would bring on these headaches. Frequently commencing in back of head the pain would go over the head and settle in, sometimes one eye, sometimes the other. Silicea, spigelia, and several other remedies given with no relief. One day noticed the brow contracted and eyelids nearly closed on account of intensity of the pain. This had been a continuous symptom from the beginning, and veratrum album relieved the headache at once.

**Sulphur** A SUBSTITUTE FOR IODOFORM.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, Mr. W. Arbuthnot Lane reported on the use of sulphur as a substitute for iodoform in dusting wounds. He began to try it because he lost a patient through iodoform poisoning, and found that it produced a powerful caustic action upon the living tissues, associated with the escape of what appeared to be sulphuretted hydrogen. Since then he had used it constantly for the treatment, not only of cases of tuberculous disease, which up to that time had resisted, too often successfully, every attempt of the surgeon, but also of disease resulting from the presence of the tissues of any form of organism. If the sulphur is placed in contact with recently incised healthy tissues twenty-four hours suffice to render the parts sterile as far as organisms are concerned, and with surfaces poorly supplied with blood it may be left in contact advantageously for a consider-



ably longer period. Sulphurous acid is not so good, because it is at once neutralized and its action brought to an end, while sulphur is more lasting.—Chemist and Druggist.—Monthly Hom. Rev.

[Equal parts of acetanilid and boracic acid finely pulverized, says Brer Broadnax, is equally healing and antiseptic.—ED.]

**Baryta Muriatica** IN HYPERTROPHIED TONSILS.—By close observation of a number of cases of hypertrophied tonsils, says Dr. Crippens in the Advance, I have been enabled to arrive at a more exact knowledge (clinical) of the indications for the chloride of barium than I have hitherto possessed. In the absence of prominent subjective symptoms, I have found it of the greatest value in reducing, nearly to normal size, enlarged tonsils that appear smooth and deeply cleft by sulci that divide each gland into several lobes. With this condition there may be a chronic catarrh of the middle ear, with deafness, but no tinnitus aurium. I consider it also a remedy adapted to scrofulous diathesis. In the case of a weak, poorly developed child of scrofulous tendency, an inheritance from a tuberculous parent, with enlarged cervical glands and hypertrophied tonsils, of the character I have pointed out, with chronic bronchitis and a tendency to take cold on the least exposure to damp weather, I continued baryta mur. 6x twice a day, all winter, with the satisfaction of complete cure, not only of the tonsillar hypertrophy and bronchitis, but of the tendency to taking cold.

**Acidum Fluoricum** IN VARICOSE VEINS.—In an interesting and very instructive paper, contributed by Dr. Washington Epps, to the British Homeopathic Society for July, 1895, on the remedy acidum fluoricum, we find a number of illustrative cases, from among which we select the following: Patient, a carpenter, aged forty-two; troubled with obesity as well as varicose veins. Rather sedentary and partly from inherited predisposition to fat. He weighed some seventy pounds more than he should. Varicose veins of the left leg for six years; the left calf was a mass of enlarged veins, some as large as an index finger, and extremely painful. Treatment had consisted of dieting with acid fluor. 6, and the leg rubbed upward with hazel-

ine ointment. This was continued from November 1, 1889, to April 18, 1890, when patient was discharged cured. He had lost twenty pounds in weight; the veins had shrunk to a quarter of their previous size, and gave no trouble, and he was able to do a full day's hard work. Later, I learned that he had gone back to his abnormal weight, but the varicose condition gave him no further trouble.

**Sulphur** IN GONITIS.—B. J. of Hom.—H. W., a waiter, aged seventeen, was brought to see me on September 27. He was a delicate-looking, pale youth. Three weeks ago he had an attack of severe fever; in the course of one night the right knee-joint swelled so much that he could not move it. It was the seat of violent pains; the knee measured 4 cm. more than the other. Appetite very poor; there was no more fever; every movement of the knee was attended by great pain, bowels costive, urine with a whitish sediment, sleep restless, great perspiration toward morning, frequent attacks of heat during the day. He had formerly suffered from glandular swellings and eruptions, and latterly jaundice. I prescribed sulphur 6, a dose twice a day. October 12 much improved, the swelling was less by 2 or 2½ cm., active movements of the leg caused slight pains in the knee-joint. Night sweats gone. Prescribed sulphur 30, a dose every other night. November 5 the knee was so much better that he could walk without a stick; the swelling was only 1½ cm. larger than normal. Hardly any creaking or rubbing could be heard. He got a few more doses of sulphur 30, once a week, and by the end of the month he was quite well.

**Apis** IN GLOSSITIS.—Eliza G., æt. forty-seven, a lady's maid, was admitted into the London Homeopathic Hospital on the 23d of January, 1883, under Dr. Brown's care. On the night of 21st she went to bed shivering, and her limbs aching, and slept but little. The next morning the tongue was swollen, especially the right half, and she had pain in swallowing on the right side of the throat. The tongue continued to become more swollen and painful during the day. She slept badly on Sunday night, and on Monday morning had an attack of painless diarrhoea, and suffered from severe frontal headache with pain of a pricking character in the right



half of the tongue and down the throat. She was admitted on Monday morning. She now complained of aching pain in her frontal region ; is unable to speak plainly owing to the swelling of the tongue, and the effort to speak or swallow is attended with much pain in this organ. Pain and tenderness in the right submaxillary region, extending to the angle of the jaw, where there is some amount of brawny swelling. The forehead and right side of the face and neck are suffused with a pink blush, disappearing under pressure. There is no oedema of the face. The tongue is enlarged in the right half, and of a hard, brawny consistence ; it is very tender ; the patient cannot protrude it farther than just to the edge of the teeth. It is thickly coated all over except along the edge, which is ink in color, with dark red papillæ standing out. The breath is extremely foul, and speech difficult and indistinct. There is pain on swallowing, even liquids, referred to the "back of the tongue," and right side of the throat. Ordered milk and beef tea, and aconite 1, and apis 1, alternately every two hours. On the 25th the aconite 1 was stopped and apis continued, so that on February 3 all trace of the disease was gone except a slight stiffness along the right side of the tongue.

**Hamamelis** IN BURNS.—In an article on the local treatment of burns, quoted in Brit. Hom. Jour., Dr. H. H. Chase relates a very satisfactory experience with the fluid extract of witch-hazel in the raw surfaces left by burns. Pledgets of cotton dipped in it were applied. "There appeared to be sufficient astringency to do away with the fungosities, and some portions of the hamamelis dried into the surface of the ulcer ; whenever this occurred normal granulations immediately formed underneath, and as these became firm and substantial the hamamelis came off, leaving a good, firm new skin which rapidly grew in area and thickness. . . . In the course of ten days I succeeded in completely covering the entire dorsum of a hand that was burnt in the Hinckley fire."—Minneapolis Hom. Mag.

**Thuja** IN SCALP TUMOR.—A youth, aged seventeen, otherwise sound in health, has had for the last two years on the left side of the scalp, about posterior edge of the parietal bone, a white spot 4 cm. in diameter, somewhat resembling a bean and raised about 2 mm. above the surface ;

the spot is quite insensible, the hair has all disappeared from it, making the white elevation very conspicuous. I first gave arsenicum for six weeks without any result. Then I prescribed thuja 30, a drop every twenty days. In four months he returned, and was almost cured. The spot was now no bigger than a pin's head, the hair had grown completely on it, and in four more weeks the skin was quite normal.—Villers, Arch. f. Hom.

**Sulphur** IN CRUSTA LACTEA.—A male child, 11 months old, had been well up to his ninth month, and then with the teething there came an eruption on the head, which was at first dry, afterward exuding and spreading all over the forehead and ear, papules excreting a yellow matter. Much itching. Sulphur 6 did nothing. On January 8 I gave about 1 grain of sulphur, 1st trit. On February 23 his father wrote : "Your medicine has done wonders. The first week the eruption declined, the second week it quite disappeared, and now the little fellow is, to our joy, again quite well."—Goullon, Zeitsch. der Berl. Ver.

**Pulsatilla** IN SLEEPLESSNESS.—The Hom. Phys., copying from the A. H. Z., reports the following : A hard-worked bookkeeper of fifty-six years complained of restless sleep with anxious dreams of his work, which he is unable to accomplish. Indoors he feels oppressed, even when the air is not warm ; constant occipital headache, worse at night in bed. Though he feels no pain anywhere, he is generally depressed and weeps easily ; but this does not relieve. He is rather inclined to obesity and of a blond type. Pulsatilla 200, two drops in fourteen days. After the second dose he felt greatly relieved, and felt entirely well without taking any more treatment.

**Natrum sulphuricum** IN NEURALGIA OF THE FIFTH NERVE.—Dr. J. T. O'Connor of New York reports a very pretty cure in the current number of the Homeopathic Physician. On January 4, 1893, a clergyman was referred to him with the following history : Some ten years ago he had had a second molar tooth extracted from upper jaw right side. Bleeding continued for eight ; there was some slight pain on touching the vacant space and on washing the face. He had a bad attack of neuralgia in that side in

about three months; it lasted a short while. This was repeated and the attacks gradually grew longer in duration and more frequent. Two years ago he underwent the operation of resection of the maxillary branch of the nerve at the foramen in the molar bone, and experienced relief from pain during the following summer. The trouble, however, returned in the autumn or early winter, and now he has no relief from pain. At present the pain is worse after midnight. Any movement of jaws or tongue will aggravate existing pain or bring on a frightful paroxysm. A drink of cold water aggravates, while hot water sometimes relieves. It is somewhat easier by lying down but is intensely restless; cannot lie still at night. There is no thirst; feet and hands always cold. Bowels regular, but has piles, which get worse when the neuralgia is worse. He could not open his mouth to show me his tongue; and it was extremely difficult to understand his speech. Upon asking how he managed to preach, he said that he did but little of that, and that after he got excited he could open his mouth somewhat and so make necessary announcements to his congregation or preach a short sermon.

Arsenicum 30 was first prescribed with some amelioration. I could now examine his tongue and found it coated in its posterior two-thirds with a thick yellowish-brown layer. As this colored coating of the tongue is given by Schuessler as a characteristic for *natrum sulphuricum*, I was anxious to get some more and better indications for that remedy, and upon further inquiry I found that the trouble began when he was living in a very damp house, the walls of which were frequently moist, and that the earlier attacks always came after he had been down in the cellar. On this indication I gave *natrum sulph.* 6, to be taken in water, with instructions to cease taking it as soon as any improvement was noted. The result was marvelous: he got practically well, and in the course of a few months took a parish in another part of the country. Had not the operation been performed on the nerve, I feel sure that the cure would have been absolute before he left.

**Apis** IN STRICTURE OF THE ESOPHAGUS.—The Homeopathic World reports the following case by Dr. Gust. Proell, Physician at Bad-

Gastein. A girl of twelve years (fair hair, mild temper) swallowed by mistake, five years ago, a small quantity of an alkaline water (potash—"Laugen-Essenz"), which is used by washerwomen, from a bottle which she believed to contain only water. There were intense burning pain, vomiting of blood, fainting, then complete inability to swallow. Until a bougie was put in she was fed by the anus. After some months she was sent to the surgical clinic at Innsbruck, where they put in a bougie every day and after a year the mother of the girl learned to put it in herself anointed with white vaseline. The introduction always caused vomiting of water and mucus. Then she began to swallow liquids, milk, and soups of every kind, without the bougie, but no solids. Patient was seen for the first time last March and advised her to take five globules of *Apis* 10th dil., three times a day, which had an instantaneous effect. She could swallow solid food, and from day to day this became easier than swallowing liquid food. Probably the solid food formed a kind of bougie, stretching the wall of the esophagus. The girl, after continuing the *Apis* twice a day for a fortnight, was able to swallow, without pain, all kinds of solid food, and in such a quantity that all were astonished, but this was not every day, and still she continued to have the bougie introduced, only (by my advice) no longer with the vaseline, but with glycerine (pure) which has not the nasty taste, but a more agreeable one, being at the same time a kind of food, like sugar water, as adjuvant. When I saw the girl a month ago, the mother told me that she no longer vomits so often as formerly after the introduction of the bougie.

**Stramonium**, AN INNOCENT PROVING OF.—Dr. J. W. Preston, in *Va. Med. Jour.*—Charley G., aged fourteen months. When first seen had slight symptoms of gastric distress, pulse rather full and face slightly flushed. Knowing the high esteem in which brandy was held by the family, and having no history of the case further than he had just taken a drink with his father, but little attention was given him.

Seen an hour later as he lay in his mother's arms, a glance was sufficient to indicate that his case was critical, and that it was necessary to make a clear diagnosis. His face and neck were

covered with scarlatiniiform blotches; eyes staring with widely dilated pupils; pulse very quick, inclining to grow weak, respiration hurried and irregular; abdomen distended. His arms were in constant motion as though he would clutch some imaginary substance in the air. His mental condition seemed that of marked and complete delirium, rather otherwise than painful, so that upon the whole he presented a picture, to one uninterested, pitiable yet ludicrous.

After a persistent effort with mustard, ipecac, and sulphate of zinc, his stomach was evacuated. From the number of stramonium seeds ejected, proved beyond a doubt that he had crawled in among the weeds and eaten to repletion. A brisk purgative being at once given, a considerable quantity of seed was expelled from the bowels, after which I found a small quantity of brandy, together with an occasional sprinkling of cold water in his face, sufficient to keep the circulation and respiration in fair condition till the effects of the poison already absorbed passed off.

Treating him from a symptomatic standpoint, to my mind, opium was contra-indicated, for the most notable symptom in the sequel was an irresistible desire to sleep for the ensuing six hours.

**Aconite, ACID ANTIDOTES OF.**—H. H. Baxter.—The power of acids to antidote the effect of aconite is of considerable importance from a therapeutic point of view. In the fevers to which this remedy is homeopathic, thirst is an almost constant symptom. This is not unfrequently so violent that simple water does not satisfy, or proves injurious. The most common expedient in such cases is acidulated drinks—lemonade, jelly water, etc. It is not surprising if no modification of the fever is observed from the use of aconite, under such circumstances. The use of acids in every form should be carefully avoided, and even permitting fruits that are at all acid, is of questionable propriety, when aconite is being administered. The fact that acids antidote or neutralize the effect of aconite, suggests the inquiry whether other substances or medicines may not have the same effect, and still further, whether or not two medicines may not antidote or antagonize each other when administered at the same

time. This is a question which I will leave for the consideration of such as are in the habit of alternating.

**Kali-hydriodicum** (IODIDE OF POTASSIUM) IN NEURALGIA.—Dr. Shirliff reports the following case in the *Hom. World* (London): A youngish woman, dark, with silver threads among the dark, plump, suffers with excessive loss at the monthly periods, also has had neuralgia. This consists of dreadful pain in a decayed tooth (left upper molar); extraction was attempted, but one fang was left in; . . . later the patient had the remaining fang extracted, notwithstanding which the pain became worse than ever. China gave temporary benefit, the pain becoming as bad as ever. Pain was worse lying in bed, better if she got up and ate and drank, and especially relieved by drinking hot things; pain was better during eating. The patient could get no sleep, and was better up and about.

Lippe's repertory of characteristics gives "toothache with relief from anything warm: kali-hyd. and nux.-m." Nux.-m. was given, but no benefit resulted.

Kali-hyd., in low dilution, was then exhibited, which gave marked relief in a few minutes. It was ordered every four hours. Before the four hours were up pain came on again somewhat badly; however patient waited the four hours, when it again gave complete relief, and so she continued getting better till she was quite well.

**Zincum** IN MASTOID ABSCESS.—The editor of the *Homeopathic Physician* is reminded of a case of abscess of the temporal bone occurring in a child seven years old, which he had been called to treat. The abscess was in the mastoid cells. It had begun with severe pain in the left ear, and was treated by another physician, who inserted a probe in the expectation of finding a foreign body in the canal. The pain caused was so intense that the child nearly went into convulsions, and refused to again see the doctor. The writer, being called to the case, found an extensive abscess back of the left ear. The patient was lying on her right side, keeping very still and groaning loudly. She utterly refused to allow of any examination. She kept her feet in constant motion, shoving them past each other continuously. This suggested zinc.,



and as there was scarcity of symptoms, in any event, it was decided to give zinc, in the two hundredth potency. The effect was immediate and most gratifying. The pain ceased, and the restlessness of the feet disappeared also. Shortly afterward the abscess discharged into the auditory canal, and the child got well.

**Arsenicum AND MAGNESIA CARB. IN RESTLESSNESS.**—Dr. James, in the Homeopathic Physician, speaking of the restlessness of arsenicum, says that the patient wishes to go from one bed to another, and from one room to another. He will try every room and every bed in the house. He may walk the floor for a few minutes, just from restlessness. Patients sometimes rise from bed during the night and walk the floor to relieve pain. This is not a clear arsenicum indication. The best remedy for this condition is magnesia carbonica. The magnesia patient must get out of bed and walk the floor to get relief from pain.

By remembering this difference the editor was enabled, within the past two weeks, to make a brilliant cure of intense backache located in the lumbar region, and having a burning, stinging character. The sufferer who, by reason of the severity of the pain, was prevented from sleeping all night, said that she walked the floor all night. Misapprehending the meaning of the symptom and having some other symptoms to influence him, the editor (Dr. James) prescribed arsenicum with only partial and brief amelioration. When she endured a renewal of the attacks, it was made apparent that the walking about was in order to get relief. Magnesia carb. was then given, with almost instant and permanent cure.

Dr. Lippe, who was editor James' preceptor, referred one time to a case of toothache on the right side of the jaw with beating or pulsating pain extending up the right side of the face into the cheek and jaw-bone, over the eye, and into the neck. The patient was compelled to walk the floor in order to relieve the pain, and this suggested magnesia carb., which, being given, was followed by immediate relief.

**Shucks IN CHRONIC MALARIA.**—Dr. J. W. Pruitt, in the Ark. Eclectic Med. Jour., contributes a paper on "A Remedy for Chronic Malaria," that is interesting, because it is homely

and comes from the people. Chronic malaria, down in that vast southwestern empire, is a serious subject. Dr. Pruitt writes :

"It has been more than five years since my attention was called to this subject, and like many other good things in medicine, it was first discovered by the 'common people.' I have a son, whose business in 1887 frequently called him into the Arkansas River bottom. He took the chill and came home. The chills were stopped with the usual remedies, cinchonidia, iron, piperine, etc., but every fourteen days they would come back with increased severity; time wore on, gastric symptoms began to make their appearance, anæmic and other symptoms of chronicity. Incidentally mentioning his case to a friend, a Mr. W., he remarked, 'I can tell you what will cure your boy.' 'What is it?' I asked. He replied 'Shuck tea.' I laughed, but Mr. W. said, 'You may laugh, but I have known a great many long standing cases cured by it.' He recommended to make a moderately strong tea of 'corn shucks,' and have the patient to drink plenty of it. I persuaded my son to try it, which he did, using it but one day, and he has not had a chill since."

A number of similar cases are related, needless to quote here. The people of the southwest country along the Mississippi have, it seems, a strong disposition to ridicule anything "common" in the way of a remedy; a disposition that is almost world-wide, and runs back to the days of Naaman the Syrian, who scorned the prophet's simple prescription for his disease. Knowing this trait, the canny doctor put up a lot of his shuck medicine in bottles and labeled them, and gave them away free to all who would agree to report on its use.

"A great many reports came in, varying from having no effect or making the chills worse, to being the best chill tonic out. I began to sift these contradictory reports, and soon found that it was in the chronic cases only where it was of benefit. One man said it not only made the chills worse, but he believed it would make a well man have a chill. Does it act on the principle of similia? I am inclined to think it partly does; it also acts in some cases as a diuretic."

In the acute form it seems to be of no use,



but in chronic malaria, and the many forms it takes on, "shucks" seem to be a medicine well worth keeping in mind. It also acts well in cases of malarial poisoning accompanied by chills and fever.

**Cantharis** IN LEUCORRHEA OF YOUNG UNMARRIED WOMEN.—The Lancet-Clinic says that Dr. Slocum has learned to depend upon the specific action which cantharides appears to exercise upon the cells constituting the genital as well as the urinary system. It is probably by direct stimulation of the cells just to the point of successful resistance, that the benefit is secured, as the dose is very small. Strangury or other unpleasant symptom has not been produced. The action of the drug has been so uniformly satisfactory that, when it fails, such result forms a strong basis for suspecting the presence of something more than simply hyperæmia or mild inflammation. Lessening of the discharge is sometimes noted within five days, but in several cases of profuse discharge of four years' and longer duration, the treatment was not successful until after a month's persistent use.

**Aconite Poisoning.**—In 1892 the father of Frank W. requested me to see him at once. As I was leaving the office, Fayette W., twin brother of Frank, came in and said, "Now don't get excited; undoubtedly you will find a corpse when you get there: there is a heavy insurance on his life." He had made an attempt to end his life on a previous occasion with aconite.

On reaching the house, I found the patient reclining on a lounge with his hands laid across him, looking as if he had been laid out for the coffin. No pulse, eyes not responsive to light, jaws set. I did not think the prognosis favorable, but put one drop of glonoine, 1-200, in his mouth, waited about three minutes, and repeated the dose. The jaws relaxed a little. I then gave him three drops of ginger, and he soon revived and came out all right.

**Nat.-Sulph.** IN ASTHMA.—Dr. R. H. Belairs in *Hom. World*: I have an interesting cure of chronic asthma to report in a man of about thirty-five, with nat.-sulph. 3x trit.

He had been under many homeopathic and allopathic physicians, and had taken at different times arsenicum, antim. tart., and many other remedies without any great relief.

The only symptom that led to nat.-sulph. was "looseness of the bowels" at each attack of asthma.

No other subjective or objective features of any importance could be elicited.

The one real aggravation was from aerated waters and alcohol. The cure is complete and brilliant, general health being vastly improved.

I could not find any traces of sycotic dyscrasia, such as "decay at roots of teeth," or "marked improvement at the seaside," both of which are, in my opinion, most important indications.

The case is an agreeable puzzle.

**Theridion.**—Notes of Mary B. Hancock, Kansas City Hom. Med. Coll.—Characteristic symptoms: Patient is sensitive to noise; sensitive to cold; sensitive spine, patient must sit sideways to relieve it; extremely nervous and fidgety; wants to be employed, yet time passes too quickly and she gets nothing done. Headache, she wants to lift the top of her head off.

All the spider poisons cause a fidgety nervousness that makes them valuable in the treatment of chorea.

**Nux vomica** IN SUPPRESSED ERUPTIONS.—In his first prescription, Dr. Olin M. Drake reports a case treated by him in 1871, of a man of forty-five, who had been ill for some fifteen months. Other physicians had diagnosed cancer of the stomach. When called, the patient was seated upon the side of the bed, supported by his wife and daughter, between his feet a wooden bucket, into which he had vomited some two quarts of a very brownish or almost black fluid, with slime and particles of food taken the night before. His skin was extremely dry and rough, of a marked yellowish hue; his bowels had been in a torpid state for months and his urine very scanty. He was a perfect skeleton; if you placed him upon his back in bed his spinal column formed a ridge up the abdomen; This emaciation was general, save his feet and ankles, which were œdematous. In the epigastrium was a tumor the size of an egg, which could be easily taken between the fingers, having a hard nodular feel, and seemed to be situated about the middle of the greater curvature of the stomach. He had been in good health all his life previously, with the exception of salt rheum. This had been a source of much

suffering to him until about two years before, when it was removed by an ointment. Shortly afterward he became ill, and then began a most severe course of drugging. Without giving his symptoms special study, I left him *nux vomica* 200 (Dunham), which he took for forty-eight hours, at intervals of two hours. Found him better at next visit so discontinued medicine. Two days later found him still improving, no vomiting, sleep better, no distress at the stomach, and the bowels had moved, without aid, for the first time for months. He was now complaining of a tremendous itching all over him without any eruption—a pruritus. I continued the *sac. lac.* In a few days he was a sight to behold. He reminded me of a case of confluent small-pox, though there were no pustules, but he was literally covered with a moist eczematous eruption, and the itching and burning were dreadful. The man actually wept when I would not allow him to use any external application. The *nux* was allowed to act for six or seven weeks, when I repeated it in the 50M (Fincke), one dose. Some time later my patient had an attack of piles, for which I prescribed sulphur 200 (Dunham) and this was the last medicine he required. His recovery was complete. I saw him thirteen months ago; he was perfectly well and weighing about two hundred pounds.—Hom. Phys.

**Graphites** IN ECZEMA.—R. B., aged thirty-five, light complexion, strictly temperate, says Dr. Simpson, with a hereditary predisposition to cutaneous affections since infancy, circumscribed patches of moist eczema on scalp behind ears, in bends of extremities, disturbing his sleep by reason of intense irritation. All the most likely medicines had been prescribed for him during many years (with varying results, mostly transient); among them we may name arsenic, sulph., petroleum, psorinum, and clematis.

In February, 1894, he complained of a deeply fissured itching eruption on each wrist, which had resisted all attempts of eradication. We advised an unstimulating diet, avoidance of washing in water the parts affected, the parts to be cleaned with dry oatmeal.

Graphites sixth decimal trit., gr. i., every night for a week, to be renewed, if needed, in a month. So great an improvement soon occurred that now, June, 1895, no trace is observed of what

gradually disappeared six weeks after taking the first dose of graphites.—Monthly Hom. Review.

**Passiflora** IN ELECTRIC SHOCK.—C. K. Stewart, M. D., of Waterloo, Ia., in Minneapolis Homeopathic Magazine.—A few nights ago I was called to see Mrs. W., an old lady, eighty-three years of age, who was convalescing from a severe siege of dysentery. A violent thunderstorm, which had been brewing several days, was raging at the time and the atmosphere was very oppressive. I found the old lady in an alarming condition of nervous prostration, resulting, I suppose, from the electric storm. She sat in bed propped up by pillows, pulse almost nil and irregular, respiration so weak and uncertain that she actually gasped for breath. She complained of violent headache and great exhaustion.

I gave her 40 drops of *passiflora incarnata* (now alcoholic extract), and after a few minutes, 20 drops more. Almost immediately she became quiet, pulse and respiration improved, and she laid down and fell into a quiet sleep from which she awoke next morning much rested and refreshed. Now her friends, who had begun to gather to take a last farewell, are praising the unknown drug which wrought such a wondrous result.

**Plumbum Metallicum** IN CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.—Dr. Wingfield, in Month. Hom. Rev.—CASE I. Mrs. D., aged fifty, married, no children, for fifteen years has suffered from constant constipation. Has tried many remedies without effect, and now has to take a teaspoonful of *cascara sagrada* extract every other night to get an evacuation. She is a sparely built woman, very nervous. Her tongue is coated with a whitish-yellow fur. She complains of constant headaches, and after each motion she is thoroughly exhausted and has to lie down for the rest of the day. Bowels never act without *cascara*, and then only once. Ordered *plumbum metallicum* 6x, one three-grain tablet to be taken twice daily. Two days after commencing treatment the bowels acted naturally, and have now done so every day for the last three weeks. Her headaches are gone, tongue is clean, and she is much less nervous.

CASE II.—Miss M., aged twenty-five. Florid complexion. She complains of boils appearing

on face and arms, and chronic constipation. The latter has been a trouble since she was twelve years old. There is slight spinal curvature. Her general health is good, but tongue furred, and occasionally she has headaches. She suffers a good deal at the periods. She says she has been to "all the best physicians," and none of them gave her relief except by purgatives. *Plumbum metallicum* 6x was prescribed, twice daily. This at once relieved the constipation, and soon the boils disappeared. Her bowels for some time have moved regularly, and she now feels quite well.

**Natrum Phos.** IN GONORRHEA.—Dr. W. A. Dewey, in the *Medical Arena*.—In all former editions Schüssler recommended *kali muriaticum* as the chief remedy for gonorrhea, but in his last edition he claims to have found a better one in *natrum phosphoricum*, which also he finds becomes the chief remedy in catarrh of the bladder. I have never tried *natrum phosphoricum* in gonorrhea, nor have I ever heard of any one who did, but I shall do so the first opportunity I get, as I am looking for a remedy that will cure every case of gonorrhea in eight days. Nearly every other physician that I have met has one, and I want one.

Why Schüssler abandoned *kali muriaticum* for *natrum phosphoricum* in this disease, and whether he intends to ring the changes of the other ten remedies in turn for it, I cannot say, but for one, I should like to find some remedy that would surely cure gonorrhea in eight days.

#### DIPHTHERIA AND THROAT TROUBLES.

FROM various sections of the country we have for the past two months been having reports of the presence of diphtheria to an extent that will almost entitle it to be classed as epidemic. As pertinent to this condition and the line of treatment followed, Dr. I. N. Love, the able editor of the *Medical Mirror*, in an exhaustive and comprehensive article entitled "Some Points Pertaining to the Present Pathologic and Therapeutic Status of Diphtheria," says: "Rest is one of the sweetest words in our language, and in the management of no disease is this more true than in diphtheria. In keeping with the experience of Dr. T. E. Murrell, ex-vice president of the American Medical Association, and

Dr. Simon Pollak of St. Louis, one of the most experienced practitioners of our city, who found *antikamnia* valuable as a reliever of the pain of nocturnal earache, I have found it of great value as a sleep producer in these cases, given in doses of two and a half to five grains every two to four hours, accompanied by a judicious amount of stimulation, such as wine or toddy. There is no after depression nor have I ever found other than satisfactory results when so used."

As further bearing upon treatment for analogous troubles of the throat and larynx, Dr. James Braithwaite of Leeds, England, in a "Note on Codeine," in a recent number of the *Lancet*, writes: "Codeine seems to have a special action upon the nerves of the larynx; hence it relieves a tickling cough better than any ordinary form of opium. One-half of a grain may be given half an hour before bedtime. It was in my own case that I first began to use codeine. For more than twenty years, usually once every winter, I have been seized with a spasmodic cough just before going to sleep, which becomes so severe that I am compelled to get up and sit by the fire. After an hour or two I return to bed and am free from cough till the next winter. In other respects I enjoy good health. Many years ago I found that one-half grain of codeine, taken about two hours before bedtime, absolutely stops the attack and leaves no unpleasant effect next morning. In cases of vomiting from almost any cause, one-quarter grain doses of codeine usually answer exceedingly well. In the milder forms of diarrhea one-half to one grain of the drug usually answers most satisfactorily, and there are no unpleasant after-effects."

We find, however, that where there is great pain, the analgesic effect of codeine may not be sufficient, and a combination with *antikamnia* is required. It is best given in the form of a tablet, the proportion being 3 grains *antikamnia* and  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain codeine. Sometimes chronic neuroses may be cured by breaking the continuity of the pain, for which purpose we have found this combination particularly valuable.

Clinical reports in great numbers are being received from many sections of this country, which, while verifying Dr. Braithwaite's observations as to the value of codeine, place even a more exalted value upon the advisability of



always combining it with antikamnia in treatment of any neurosis of the larynx, coughs, bronchial affections, excessive vomiting, milder forms of diarrhea, as well as chronic neuroses; the therapeutical value of both being enhanced by combination.

It is quite generally accepted that pulmonary tuberculosis is caused by a bacillus. We are not sure about the specific cause of pneumonia, although much has been written on this point. Coughs, colds, la grippe, and bronchitis come and go, even if we cannot exhibit them as entities under the microscope. It would be indeed a fortunate thing if there were one common lung bacillus, the destruction of which would remove the cause of all respiratory affections, and we had as perfect a specific for it as we have for Laveran's parasite. But under the present condition of things we can only meet indications, treat symptoms, and trust to nature. In the treatment of throat and lung affections, one remedy of the materia medica stands out more prominently than all others. Codeine has the marked peculiarity of controlling coughs and relieving the irritated and inflamed lining to the respiratory tract without arresting secretion. Here it shows its value over morphine. It is not followed by constipation; neither is the mucous membrane of the throat and bronchial tubes made dry. To control the cough and quiet the irritation, at the beginning of an attack, is often the preventive to most serious trouble. There is another remedy which must occur to the mind of every well-posted physician as especially applicable to these conditions. The power of antikamnia to reduce fever and thus control inflammation makes it one of the best preventive and curative agents. The combination of two such clearly defined remedies for respiratory affections has been demonstrated to be most fortunate. The tablets of "antikamnia and codeine" contain  $4\frac{3}{4}$  grains antikamnia and  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain codeine each, experience having demonstrated that these are the most desirable proportions.

### Globules.

—The senior class of the Kansas City Hom. Med. Coll. hold a medical clinic every Wednesday without the presence of a professor. Each

member of the class, in turn, "takes the case" and prescribes for the patient. A good idea and a practical one.

—Dr. F. W. Morley of Sandusky, president of the American Association of Official Surgeons, delivered a noble address at the recent eighth annual session at Chicago. It was replete with telling blows at modern fads.

—The present Board of Health of Chicago, says the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, is composed of a dealer in flour, another in axle grease, and another engaged in the real estate business.

—The *Archives of Pediatrics* will commence its thirteenth year with the January number, under the business management of E. B. Treat, publisher of New York, so long identified with the medical publishing business. The *Archives* is an excellent periodical and well worthy of generous support. It has for twelve years been the only journal in the English language devoted exclusively to the Diseases of Children. Dr. Floyd M. Crandall of New York will have charge of the editorial tripod.

—In a tavern at Leer, Holland, a young fool lately bet thirty cents that he could eat a thousand flies at one sitting. The flies were caught and put in a beer glass, and then he won.

—THE BACILLUS KISSIBUS.—"The wretch," cried the girl, "kissed me."

"Surely," they exclaimed, exchanging glances of alarm, "you must be mistaken."

She shivered affrightedly.

"No," she said, "I cannot be mistaken. The microscope revealed the characteristic bacillus."

She had had her doubts, in the beginning, but a bacteriological examination had discovered beyond the possibility of cavil that she had been kissed.

—Someone has said that the medical profession divides humanity into two classes: the poor whom they cure, and the rich whom they doctor.

—"Too Many Operations in Gynecology" is the title of an editorial in the *Charlotte Medical Journal*, quoting from the Transactions of the German Gynecological Association at Vienna. Somehow, it looks as if the over-operators had had their innings, and the materia medica fellows were going to the bat. How does that seem to you, Dr. S. Bowling Green Millsop?







